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report

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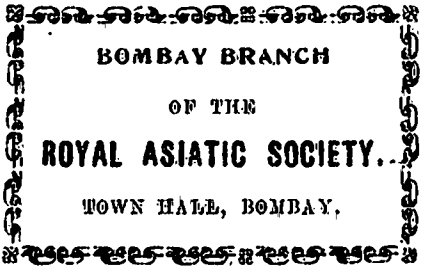

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ON THE

MARITIME TRADE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR

1923-24 & 1937-38

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BY

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, KARACHI

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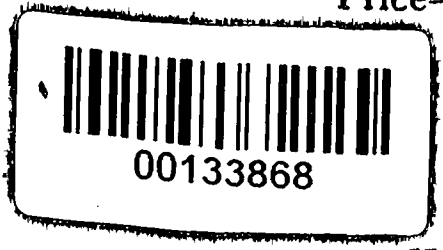

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Graphs. Page.

1. Values of the import and export foreign trade for the eleven years from 1913-14 to 1923-24. Frontispiece.
2. Fluctuations in balance of trade during the eleven years from 1913-14 to 1923-24 ... *ib.*

Para.

I.—General Review of Foreign Trade.

1. Introductory 1
2. General position of foreign trade ... ... 1 & 2

Table showing general summary of the sea-borne trade of the province of Sind, both foreign and coasting ... 3 & 4

3. Balance of trade 5
4. Geographical distribution .. 5 to 9
5. General changes in the private import and export trade—

Table showing the value of the private import and export trade according to the prescribed groups ... .. 9 & 10

Exports ... ... 10 & 11

Imports ... ... 11 & 12

6. Comparative importance of principal imports and exports. 12 & 13
7. Variations in the average prices of articles, with remarks thereon ... .. . 13 to 15
8. Treasure—Private ... 15 to 16
9. Government transactions ... 16 & 17

II.—Detailed review of changes in the value and volume of important articles of the Import and Export trade.

Imports.

10. Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—

Sugar ... ... 17 to 19
Liquors ... ... 19 to 21
Tobacco 21
Fruits and vegetables ... *ib.*
Provisions and oilman's stores *ib.*
Grain, pulse and flour ... 22
Tea ... ... *ib.*

11. Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—

Oils ... ... 22 & 23
Coal ... ... 23 & 24

12. Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured— Page.

Cotton, yarns and manufactures—

Table showing imports of cotton goods 24
Cotton twist and yarn .. 25
Cotton piece-goods ... 25 to 27
Woollen goods 27
Silk ... ... *ib.*

Metals—

Table showing imports of metals 27
Iron and steel... ... 28 & 29
Other metals 29
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery ... 29 & 30
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus) ... 30
Chemicals, drugs and medicines ... .. 30 & 31
Vehicles (excluding locomotives, &c., for railways) ... 31 & 32
Other articles .. ... 32 & 33

13. Class V.—Postal articles not specified 33

Exports.

Indian produce and manufactures.

14. Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—

Grain, pulse and flour .. 34 to 37

15. Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—

Textile materials—

Raw cotton ... ... 38 to 40
Raw wool 40
Seeds ... .. 40 to 42
Hides and skins, raw ... 42 to 44
Metallic ores 44
Gums, resins and lac ... *ib.*
Miscellaneous ... ... *ib.*

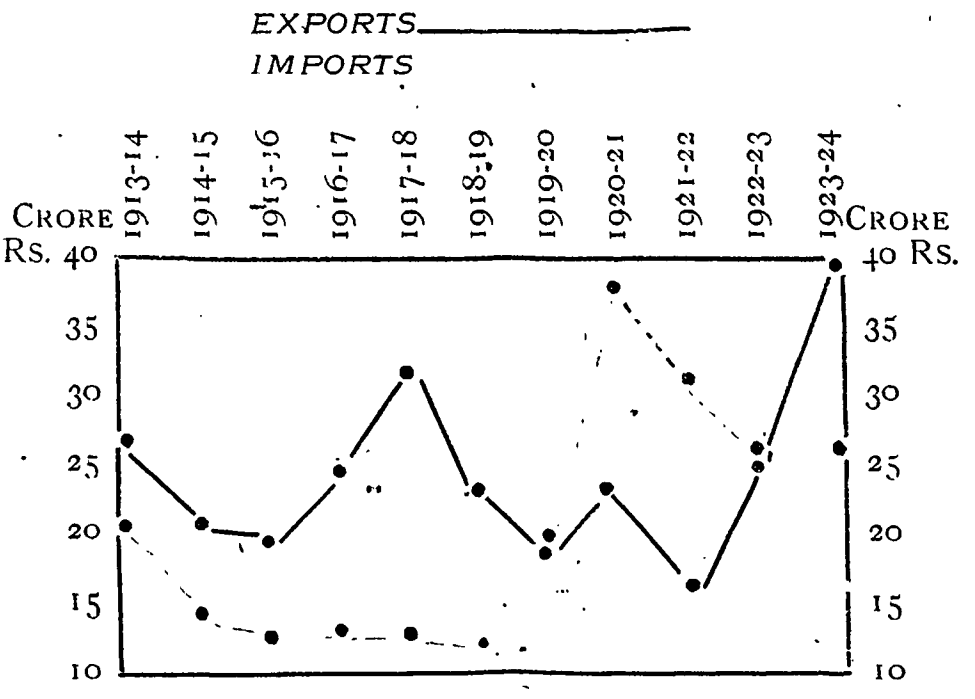
16. Class III.—Articles wholly and mainly manufactured .. 44 & 45
17. Foreign merchandise re-exported ... ... 45 & 46

III—Coasting Trade.

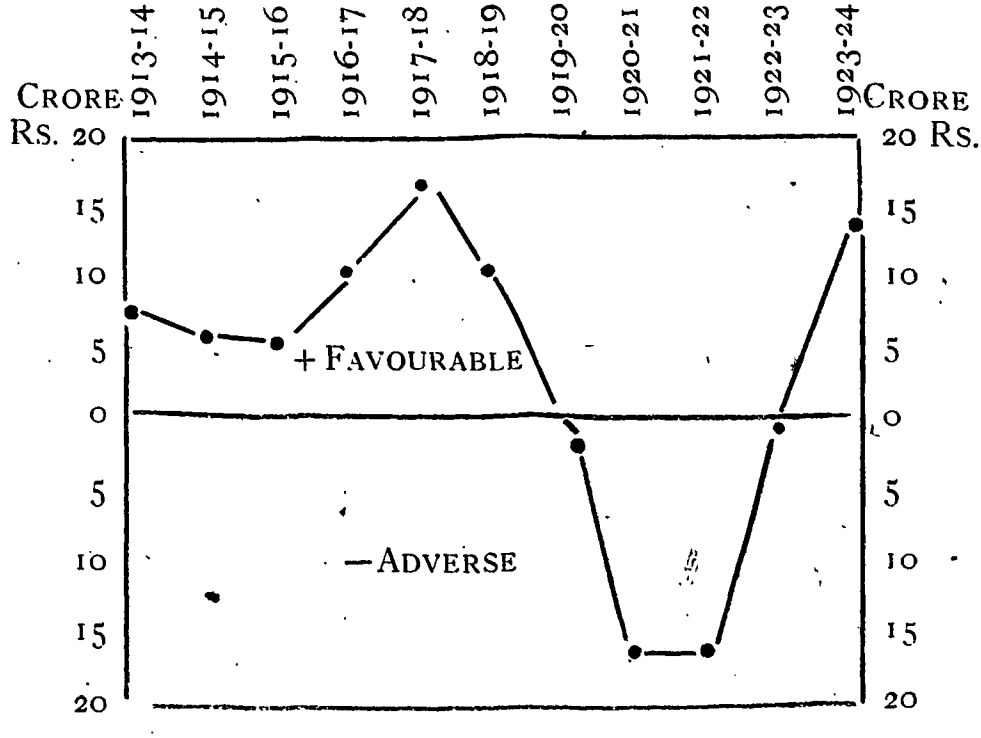
18. Aggregate value of coasting trade 46

Para.		Page.
19.	Comparative table with value of imports and exports (chief port Karachi), with general remarks	46 & 47
20.	Distribution of the coasting trade by provinces ...	47 & 48
21.	Imports	48 & 49
22.	Exports	49 & 50
23.	Treasure	50
24.	Government stores ...	*ib*
25.	Government treasure ...	*ib*
26.	Subordinate ports of Keti Bandar and Sirganda ...	51
	IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
27.	Shipping—	
	Foreign trade	51 & 52
	Coasting trade	52
	Freight	*ib.*
	Table showing nationalities of steamers	53
28.	Exchange	53
29.	Revenue	53 & 54
	ADMINISTRATION.	
30.	Indian Merchandise Marks Act ...	54 to 57
31.	Customs offences ...	58
32.	Tendered goods	59
33.	Appeals	*ib*
34.	Testing	*ib*
35.	Receipts and Expenditure ...	*ib*
36.	Miscellaneous matters ...	59 & 60
37.	Documents	60
38	Establishment	*ib*
	Appendix—	
	Table A	62 & 63
	Do. B	64 & 65
	Do. C	66 & 67
	Do. D	68 & 69

Eleven years' foreign trade from 1913-14 to 1923-24.



Eleven years' balance of trade from 1913-14 to 1923-24.



NOTE.—For details see paragraph 3 at page 4.

Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for 1923-24.

BY

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, KARACHI.

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I.—General Review of Foreign Trade.

1. **Introductory.**—It will be seen from the table on on pages 3 and 4 that the trade figures for the year 1923-24 compared with those for the previous year are decidedly encouraging. Taken as a whole, the past year was one of definite progress, and the statistics of both exports and imports show that the port is steadily recovering from the after-effects of the war. The monsoon was again favourable and resulted in plentiful harvests, and the satisfactory nature of the crops is clearly reflected in the recovery of the balance of trade, which was in favour of the port to the extent of Rs. 1,361 lakhs as compared with an adverse balance of Rs. 133 lakhs in the previous year. Large exports of raw cotton and the increased purchasing power of some of India's oversea markets were mainly accountable for the improvement in the position. A world-shortage of raw cotton led to a keen demand for the Indian product, and the consequent high prices obtained greatly benefited the agricultural classes.

The outstanding event, during the year under review, in relation to the future export trade of Karachi, was the laying at Sukkur of the foundation stone of the Lloyd Barrage, the world's greatest irrigation project, by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd. As stated in last year's report, this scheme will, on completion, not only bring immense areas of uncultivated lands to the extent of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ million acres under cultivation, but will also greatly increase the productivity of much of the present cultivated area.

The import trade during the year, though not striking, was nevertheless fairly satisfactory. As a result of the prosperous condition of the agricultural classes, a good business was done in cotton piece-goods, the principal article in the import trade, in the latter part of the year. Other factors which assisted the revival of the import trade were the reductions in prices both in the United Kingdom and the continent and the steadiness of exchange rates during the course of the year.

2. **General position of foreign trade.**—The total value of the entire maritime trade of the Province of Sind in

1923-24 reached the record figure of Rs. 8,981 lakhs, and showed an increase of Rs. 1,827 lakhs or 26 per cent. over the figures of the previous year and of 59 per cent. over those of the pre-war year 1913-14. Of this value, the *coasting trade*, which is discussed in paragraphs 18 to 25 below, accounted for 26 per cent. and the *foreign trade* 74 per cent. The latter was as usual confined to the chief port and rose considerably by Rs. 1,501 lakhs or 29 per cent. to Rs. 6,657 lakhs, imports contributing 40 per cent. and exports 60 per cent. to the total value against 49 per cent. and 51 per cent. in the previous year. The export trade exhibited a remarkable expansion both in value and volume as will be seen from the detailed analysis of the principal articles embodied in paras. 14 to 17 below. The total value of this trade aggregated no less than Rs. 4,009 lakhs and was the highest on record, representing an increase of 58 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. Over half of this increase was due to heavy shipments of cotton, the price of which ruled very high during the year. Exports of wheat, the leading commodity in the export trade of the port in pre-war days, also contributed largely to this expansion having risen from 218,438 tons in quantity and Rs. 340 lakhs in value to 605,206 tons valued at Rs. 863 lakhs in 1923-24. It is of interest to note here that the maximum quantity of wheat exported from Karachi in one year was 1,321,377 tons in 1912-13 worth Rs 1,404·73 lakhs. Shipments of rapeseed during the year under review, which amounted to 260,266 tons valued at Rs. 566·65 lakhs, created a new record.

The *import trade* presents no marked variations. The figures were almost on a level with those of the previous year. The total value amounted to Rs. 2,648 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 27 lakhs or 1 per cent. Cotton piece-goods, the principal article, contributed Rs. 847 lakhs to this value, and rose by 1 per cent. in quantity and 3 per cent. in value as compared with the imports in the previous year. Other important fluctuations are explained in paras. 10 to 13 below.

Table No. 1.

General summary of the sea-borne trade of the Province of Sind, both Foreign and Coasting, for the past four years and the pre-war year including the trade of the chief port Karachi and of the subordinate ports of Sind, *viz.*, Keti Bandar and Sirganda :—

(I) FOREIGN TRADE.

	1913-14.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
IMPORTS—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—					
Merchandise ...	16,27,71,741	34,69,68,691	26,16,29,038	20,63,55,664	21,66,40,910
Gold	14,240	3,11,427	7,49,377	17,26,623	31,93,388
Silver	15,96,401	17,06,546	14,50,881	13,41,936	31,97,959
Currency notes ...	...	...	2,355	44,660	58,000
Total Private ..	16,43,82,382	34,89,86,664	26,38,31,651	20,94,68,883	22,30,90,257
Government—					
Stores	3,73,22,733	3,84,02,660	5,40,35,086	5,74,95,184	4,16,90,192
Silver	21,500	12,32,269	...	..	...
Total Government ...	3,73,44,233	3,96,34,929	5,40,35,086	5,74,95,184	4,16,90,192
Total Imports Rs.	20,17,26,615	38,86,21,593	31,78,66,737	26,69,64,067	26,47,80,449
EXPORTS—					
Private—					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported ..	65,68,766	2,62,75,365	2,29,46,680	2,58,45,910	2,45,62,739
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	25,87,94,082	18,24,43,921	12,90,71,677	22,12,33,568	37,17,13,529
Gold	1,45,995	...	...	23,900	18,319
Silver	10,04,520	23,00,000	15,93,000	40,53,200	25,10,417
Currency Notes ...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Total Private ...	26,65,13,363	21,10,19,286	15,36,11,357	25,11,56,578	39,88,13,004
Government Stores—					
Foreign Manufactures	83,129	68,80,281	21,76,418	4,21,283	6,71,690
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	1,02,279	1,65,91,876	60,27,747	20,39,447	13,62,893
Gold	...	6,95,625	7,21,128	...	...
Silver	7,710	...	20,000	...	47,555
Currency Notes .	...	...	...	...	20,800
Total Government ...	1,93,118	2,41,67,782	89,45,293	24,60,730	21,02,938
Total Exports Rs. ...	26,67,06,481	23,51,87,068	16,25,56,650	25,36,17,308	40,09,15,942
Grand Total of Foreign Trade Rs. ...	46,84,33,096	62,38,08,661	48,04,23,387	52,05,81,375	66,56,96,391

(II) COASTING TRADE.

	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24.
IMPORTS—					
Private Merchandise—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	4,82,12,314	9,61,92,772	10,60,53,511	9,63,41,190	10,68,56,705
Foreign Manufactures	1,07,53,355	1,73,32,079	1,05,89,186	1,15,33,676	1,15,96,512
Gold	2,362	...	4,100	...	...
Silver	2,39,184	1,37,195	53,504	46,109	41,134
Total Private ...	5,92,07,215	11,36,62,046	11,67,00,301	10,79,20,975	11,84,94,351
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	44,71,700	7,18,295	13,48,602	1,49,589	60,564
Foreign Manufactures	11,28,513	21,69,879	21,40,484	7,56,269	8,92,892
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	70,000	...	...	...	...
Total Government ...	56,70,213	28,88,174	34,89,086	9,05,858	9,53,456
Total Imports Rs. ...	6,48,77,428	11,65,50,220	12,01,89,387	10,88,26,833	11,94,47,807
EXPORTS—					
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	2,61,80,283	5,26,61,681	4,00,32,309	7,30,13,873	9,86,15,194
Foreign Manufactures	44,31,125	1,15,52,972	1,62,97,229	1,25,61,560	1,30,65,299
Gold	...	1,71,425	1,48,200	...	...
Silver	1,000	..	22,500	1,000	8,65,322
Total Private ..	3,06,12,408	6,43,86,078	5,65,00,238	8,55,76,433	11,25,45,815
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	5,236	95,136	2,32,326	1,51,715	4,528
Foreign Manufactures	4,05,734	10,31,573	6,88,900	2,87,756	4,52,535
Gold	67,238	72,010	...	...	..
Silver	...	1,37,586	65,478	...	...
Total Government ...	4,78,208	13,36,305	9,86,704	4,39,471	4,57,063
Total Exports Rs. ...	3,10,90,616	6,57,22,383	5,74,86,942	8,60,15,904	11,30,02,878
Grand Total of Coasting Trade Rs. ...	9,59,68,044	18,22,72,603	17,76,76,329	19,48,42,737	23,24,50,685
Total of Entire Trade Rs.	56,44,01,140	80,60,81,264	65,80,99,716	71,54,24,112	89,81,47,076

NOTE.—Throughout this Review the figures of trade for 1913-14 have been shown instead of those for 1919-20 as affording a more interesting standard for comparison.

3. **Balance of trade.**—The following table shows the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure under foreign trade during the last ten years and the pre-war year 1913-14.

Table No. 2.

Years.	Including Government transactions.			Excluding Government transactions.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1913-14 ...	20,17,26,615	26,67,06,481	6,49,79,866	16,43,82,382	26,65,13,363	10,21,30,981
1914-15 ...	14,75,24,173	20,18,75,553	5,43,51,380	11,84,86,852	20,11,87,070	8,27,00,218
1915-16 ...	14,31,63,654	19,15,45,551	4,83,81,897	12,64,51,630	18,98,32,354	6,33,80,724
1916-17 ...	14,32,29,753	24,53,77,989	10,21,48,235	13,04,14,397	24,47,97,549	11,43,83,152
1917-18 ...	14,33,40,063	31,23,97,601	16,90,57,538	13,17,71,267	31,18,43,519	18,00,72,252
1918-19 ...	12,70,92,632	22,62,66,780	9,91,74,148	11,54,14,204	22,30,35,398	10,76,21,194
1919-20 ...	20,77,71,267	19,01,18,670	—176,52,597	17,10,90,357	18,22,39,524	1,11,49,167
1920-21 ...	38,86,21,593	23,51,87,068	—15,34,34,525	34,89,86,664	21,10,19,286	—13,79,67,378
1921-22 ...	31,78,66,737	16,25,56,650	—15,53,10,087	26,38,31,651	15,36,11,357	—11,02,20,294
1922-23 ...	26,69,64,067	25,36,17,308	— 133,46,759	20,94,68,883	25,11,56,578	4,16,87,695
1923-24 ...	26,47,80,449	40,09,15,942	13,61,35,493	22,30,00,257	39,88,13,004	17,57,22,747

As will be noticed from the above table and also from the two graphs prefixed to this report, the balance of foreign trade in favour of the port reached the record figure of Rs. 1,361 lakhs, as against an adverse balance of Rs. 133 lakhs in the previous year. This credit balance represents an increase of 110 per cent. over that recorded in the pre-war year 1913-14. Taking the figures of private trade alone, the position was even more satisfactory, the excess of exports over imports reaching Rs. 1,757 lakhs, against Rs. 416 lakhs in 1922-23 and Rs. 1,021 lakhs in 1913-14.

4. **Geographical distribution.**—The distribution of the foreign import and export trade of Karachi by countries is shown in detail in appendix Table A. with the percentage which each country bears to the whole. The following abstract taken from that table compares the percentage shares of the principal countries during 1923-24, with those in 1922-23 and the pre-war year 1913-14.

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1913-14.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1913-14.	1922-23.	1923-24.
British Empire... ...	61·67	63·06	61·57	41·63	43·94	42·55
United Kingdom ..	59·90	59·89	59·20	38·31	38·83	39·81
Other British Possessions .	1·77	3·17	2·37	3·32	5·11	2·74
Europe	18·71	13·20	15·08	50·65	44·41	48·22
Germany	5·18	4·92	5·34	15·34	14·33	11·41
Belgium	3·59	4·82	4·03	18·39	9·95	8·03
Italy	0·94	0·33	0·39	2·39	10·39	16·60
France	1·52	0·58	0·96	8·97	4·73	6·09
Other European countries.	7·48	2·55	4·36	5·56	5·01	6·09
Asia	16·61	17·49	16·42	3·37	6·61	4·22
Java	14·71	15·01	14·11	...	0·02	...
Japan	0·98	1·11	0·75	0·68	1·62	1·34
Other Asiatic countries ...	0·92	1·37	1·56	2·69	5·57	2·88
America	2·81	6·14	6·39	2·85	3·90	2·80
Africa	0·20	0·11	0·54	1·49	1·14	2·21

United Kingdom.—Imports from the United Kingdom were practically on the same level as in the previous year and were valued at Rs. 1,283 lakhs, representing 59 per cent. of the aggregate value as compared with 60 per cent. in 1922-23. Cotton piece-goods, the principal item of imports, recorded an increase of Rs. 18 lakhs, solely under coloured goods, grey and white goods showing a considerable falling off. Of the other important articles imported during the year, the following also showed an expansion:—Machinery, iron sheets and plates, tinned, woollen piece-goods, motor cars, soda ash, apparel, porcelain, polishes and cycles. A decrease, on the other hand, was noticeable in arrivals of coal, whisky, copper braziers and sheets, caustic soda and cigarettes. As regards the export trade, though the share of the United Kingdom increased only slightly from 39 to 40 per cent. the total value expanded from Rs. 959 lakhs to Rs. 1,578 lakhs. Appreciable purchases of wheat and cotton mainly accounted for the improved situation. The United Kingdom also took more barley, maize, gram, crushed bones, chromite, cottonseed and

rapeseed. A contraction, however, took place in shipments of jowar and bajra, buffalo and cow hides, raw, skins, tanned or dressed, castor seed, linseed and raw wool.

British Possessions.—On the import side there were no striking variations in the trade with *British Possessions*. The value, Rs. 18 lakhs, recorded against *Australia* in the previous year was almost entirely in respect of imports of wheat. There being no such imports this year, the value dwindled to Rs. 3·47 lakhs, consisting chiefly of coal from Western Australia against none last year. Imports from *Mesopotamia* were almost on a par with those in 1922-23, and of the total value, Rs. 21·31 lakhs, no less than Rs. 18 lakhs, were contributed by dates. The share of Mesopotamia in the export trade declined from 1 to 0·67 per cent. owing to reduced shipments of rice. Imports from the *Bahrein Islands* declined in value from Rs. 5·18 lakhs to Rs. 3·34 lakhs owing mainly to smaller arrivals of dates. The Islands' share of the trade consequently dropped from 0·25 to 0·16 per cent. The heavy decline in the value of exports from Rs. 38 lakhs to Rs. 22 lakhs was due to smaller takings of boiled rice. As regards imports from *other British Possessions*, the only noteworthy feature was the increase in the number and value of motor vehicles imported from *Canada*, the figures for the two years being as follows:—

	No. of vehicles.	Value.
1922-23 ...	81	Rs. 1·51 lakhs.
1923-24 ...	232	„ 5·85 „

It may be noted here that Egypt which in previous reports was classed as a "British Possession," has with effect from the year under review, been included with Africa under "foreign countries."

Europe.—Despite the depressed economic condition of Europe, the trade with *foreign countries in Europe* showed a satisfactory expansion, advancing from 30 to 36 per cent. of the total trade. Both imports and exports participated in the increase, the share of the former improving from 13 to 15 per cent. and of the latter from 44 to 48 per cent. The outstanding feature was the phenomenal rise in the trade with *Italy* which accounted for 11 per cent. of the aggregate value of imports and exports, Italy thus securing the leading position among foreign countries, displacing Germany from the head of the list of foreign competitors. The

improvement was due exclusively to increased exports, the value of which rose from Rs. 257 lakhs to Rs. 658 lakhs in 1923-24. These exports included record purchases of raw cotton valued at Rs. 465 lakhs which represented an increase of Rs. 275 lakhs as compared with the previous year's figures. Shipments of rapeseed advanced from Rs. 30 lakhs to no less than Rs. 129 lakhs. Increases occurred also under maize, wheat and crushed bones. Shipments of castor-seed and sesamum (til or jinjili) showed a decline. *Germany* was next in importance with a share of 9 per cent. of the combined trade, and exhibited a slight decrease as compared with the previous year. Imports from this country rose in value by Rs. 13·89 lakhs to Rs. 115·69 lakhs chiefly as a result of larger shipments of cutlery, glassware, machinery, cotton goods, lace and embroidery and woollen piece-goods. Receipts of iron and steel, sugar and yarn and knitting wool, on the other hand, showed a decrease. Although the percentage share of Germany in the export trade fell from 14 to 11 per cent. its total value expanded from Rs. 354 lakhs to Rs. 452 lakhs in consequence of heavy purchases of cotton, barley and rape seed. Germany also took more maize and cow hides but less bones. Imports from *Belgium* suffered a slight setback being 4 per cent. of the aggregate value as compared with 5 per cent. in the previous year. The total value fell by Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 87 lakhs owing to reduced shipments of aniline dyes, glass-sheet and plate, iron and steel and sugar. Imports of railway materials (rails, chairs and fish-plates of steel and iron), coloured cotton piece-goods and woollen piece-goods however showed some improvement. On the *export* side, Belgium fared better, the total value of her trade with this port having risen from Rs. 245·80 lakhs to Rs. 318·43 lakhs chiefly because of larger purchases of cotton and barley. Other articles which showed an expansion were maize, wheat and bones. Shipments of chromite, castor-seed and rapeseed to Belgium declined. The share of *France* in the combined trade which was 3 per cent. last year doubled in 1923-24 mainly on account of her larger takings of wheat and cotton. Shipments of barley, gram, lentils and bones also contributed to the increase, but the takings of maize, castor-seed, rapeseed, sesamum (til or jinjili) and mulberry silk, raw, were smaller. The share of France in the total import trade increased slightly from 0·58 to 0·96 per cent. and the total value from Rs. 12·06 lakhs to Rs. 20·70 lakhs as a result of larger sales of woollen piece-goods and brandy.

Asia.—Asia's share in the combined trade fell from 12 to 9 per cent. Of the principal countries in this continent, *Java* takes first place on account of her exports of sugar. During the year under report, despite the fact that the quantity of sugar imported from Java showed an increase of 1,621 tons, its value declined by Rs. 3·60 lakhs, and in consequence Java's share in the import trade of this port fell from 15 to 14 per cent. Imports of rectified spirit for denaturation increased from 15,000 gallons in 1922-23 to 19,807 gallons in the year under review. Owing mainly to smaller business in grey cotton piece-goods, the value of the import trade with *Japan* dropped by Rs. 6·81 lakhs. The value of exports to that country, however, advanced from Rs. 25.32 lakhs to Rs. 53·22 lakhs as a result of larger purchases of cotton.

America.—The share of *America* in the import trade rose from 6·14 to 6·39 per cent. and its value from Rs. 125 lakhs to Rs. 138 lakhs. The articles responsible for the increase were machinery, tinplates, kerosene oil, lubricating oil, motor cars and motor lorries. A comparatively poor business was done in grey cotton drills and iron tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought, and no sugar was imported from the United States of America this year against Rs. 17 lakhs worth last year. Although America's share in the export trade declined further from 4 to 3 per cent., its value, *viz.*, Rs. 111·81 lakhs was an increase of Rs. 15·63 lakhs on last year's figures. Heavy shipments of cotton accounted for this increase. The value of shipments of goat skins increased by Rs. 3 lakhs, but the quantity declined from 2,721 to 2,572 tons. America, however, took less wool during the year.

5. **General changes in the private import and export trade.**—The following table gives the value of the import and export trade under the five main groups for the last four years and the pre-war year:—

Table No. 3.

Articles.	1913-14.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	3,99,06,893	5,27,60,602	13,26,72,238	5,29,09,880	4,87,85,200
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured ..	64,05,580	1,23,41,809	1,16,35,255	1,16,10,006	1,31,73,567
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	11,59,72,433	27,94,10,287	11,57,96,112	14,06,58,767	15,33,12,704
IV.—Living animals ..	19,471	2,945	8,030	9,914	1,040
V—Postal articles not specified	4,67 364	24,53,048	15,17,403	11,67,097	13,68,399
Grand total of Imports ...	16,27,71,741	34,69,68,691	26,16,29,038	20,63,55,664	21,66,40,910

Table No. 3—*concld.*

Articles.	1913-14.	1920-21	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
EXPORTS.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(Foreign Merchandise.)					
I.—Food, drink and tobacco	10,54,978	1,12,18,432	56,52,335	63,31,105	58,41,408
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	42,27,081	75,11,271	88,25,564	96,29,348	84,67,957
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	12,54,491	75,36,287	84,46,336	98,76,262	1,02 53,374
IV.—Living animals ...	...	..	9,200	600	...
V-Articles re-exported by post	32,216	9,375	13,245	8,595	...
Total Foreign Merchandise ...	65,68,766	2,62,75,365	2,29,46,680	2,58,45,910	2,45,62,739
(Indian Produce and Manufactures.)					
I.—Food, drink and tobacco...	13,00,57,943	6,87,50,041	4,24,18,865	5,82,45,292	12,85,73,887
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	12,72,21,953	10,94,46,957	8,28,46,140	15,92,48,001	23,93,29,254
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	13,76,892	40,89,239	36,31,279	33,39,589	33,44,939
IV.—Living animals ...	78,283	4,820	26,970	18,025	46,930
V.—Postal articles ...	59,011	1,52,864	1,48,423	3,82,661	4,18,519
Total Indian Produce and Manufactures.	25,87,94,082	18,24,43,921	12,90,71,677	22,12,33,568	37,17,13,529
Grand total of Exports ...	26,53,62,848	20,87,19,286	15,20,18,357	24,70,79,478	39,62,76,268

A summary of the general changes under each group of imports and exports shown in the above table is given in this paragraph: the variations in the principal commodities are explained in paragraphs 10 to 17 of this report.

Exports.—To facilitate a proper understanding of the fluctuations in the export trade, a brief survey of the seasonal and agricultural conditions of this and the neighbouring provinces, the produce of which is exported from the port of Karachi, is given below. The rainfall in Sind, though scanty, afforded some help to cultivation The inundation of the year 1923 was not as good as in the previous year, but was, on the whole, satisfactory. The water-level in the Indus was unusually low until the middle of August, when it attained a fair irrigating level. The rise was just in time to flood the lands for *rabi* cultivation and save the standing *kharif* crops most of which were just then greatly in need of water. In the Punjab, the *kharif* sowings were helped considerably by heavy rainfalls from January to March 1923. The monsoon burst in the 1st week of July, and was unusually active during August and upto the middle of September. Sowings of the *rabi* crops were consequently greatly facilitated during these months. The

rainfall in the United Provinces commenced at the end of June and thus favoured the sowings of *kharif* crops. It was moderate in July and August but was unevenly distributed in the latter month. In September the rainfall was heavy and proved injurious to the standing crops, the yield being thereby reduced. Sowings of the *rabi* crops were, however carried on under favourable conditions, there being ample moisture on account of heavy rains in September and the early part of October. Good winter rains which followed proved beneficial to the standing crops and improved prospects. Germination is reported to have been good, and a satisfactory outturn is expected.

Turning to the figures of exports of Indian produce and manufactures which appear in the above table, it will be noticed that the value of articles of *food, drink and tobacco—group I*—rose from Rs. 582 lakhs in 1922-23 to Rs. 1,286 lakhs in 1923-24 or by 121 per cent., and fell short of that in 1913-14 by only 1 per cent. The share of this group in the total value of exports also increased from 26 to 35 per cent. in 1923-24. The expansion was due mainly to increased shipments of wheat during the year, and exports of barley, maize and gram also recorded appreciable increases. The value (Rs. 2,393 lakhs) under *group II—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured* was the highest on record, exceeding that of last year by 50 per cent. and of the pre-war year 1913-14 by 88 per cent. This remarkable feature was in a great measure due to unusually heavy shipments of cotton which accounted for Rs. 1,484 lakhs of the total value recorded under this group against Rs. 704 lakhs last year. Appreciable increases took place also under rapeseed and cotton-seed. Exports of raw wool, linseed and sesamum, on the other hand, exhibited a decline. As regards exports of *foreign merchandise*, the decrease in the value of *group I* was mainly due to reduced shipments of dried fruits, partly set off by an increase under sugar. Smaller despatches of raw wool accounted for the contraction in the value of *group II*. The expansion in the value recorded under *group III* was mainly owing to increased exports of skins, dressed or tanned.

Imports.—*Group I—Aticles of food, drink and tobacco* showed a decline of about 8 per cent. in value which amounted to Rs. 488 lakhs as against Rs. 529 lakhs in the previous year. Sugar of 16 Dutch Standard and above, which is the principal article in this group, accounted for Rs. 343 lakhs of this value and was responsible for a deficit of Rs. 2 lakhs. The quantity of sugar imported during the

year, however, showed an increase of 348 tons. The other important articles which shared in the decrease in the total value were dates, wheat and liquors. The value recorded under *group II—raw materials, &c.,* advanced by Rs. 15·63 lakhs mainly as a result of larger imports of fuel and kerosene oils. *Group III* (*articles wholly or mainly manufactured*) the most important group under imports, accounted for 71 per cent. of the total value recorded under imports as against 68 per cent. last year, and the value (Rs. 1,533 lakhs) exceeded that in 1922-23 by 9 per cent. Cotton manufactures, the principal item, which accounted for Rs. 857 lakhs or 56 per cent. of the total value under this group, showed an excess of Rs. 27 lakhs over the figures of the previous year. Increases also occurred under machinery, woollen piece-goods, matches, vehicles, apparel, chemicals, iron or steel, dyes and paints, glassware and cotton twist and yarn. Imports of the following articles, on the other hand, showed a falling off:—hardware, electrical instruments, railway plant, steel and woollen yarn and knitting wool. The other groups are unimportant and require no remarks.

6. **Comparative importance of principal imports and exports.**—The comparative importance of the values of the principal commodities entering into the import and export trade during the year is shown in Tables B and C, respectively, of the appendix. It will be noticed that in the case of Table B, *cotton manufactures* have maintained the leading position secured last year, accounting for 39·57 per cent. of the total value against 40·23 per cent. in 1922-23. *Sugar*, as in the previous year, was next in importance with 16 per cent. against 17 per cent., followed by *metals* with 8 per cent. against 9 per cent. in 1922-23. Another important change took place in the case of *machinery* which advanced from the sixth to the fourth place displacing *oil* and *liquors*. The position of the various commodities in the *export trade* is indicated in Table C. *Cotton* not only retained the lead which it held last year, but improved its share in the aggregate value from 32 to 40 per cent. in 1923-24. Another satisfactory feature was that *wheat*, which in pre-war times was invariably the leading commodity of the export trade of this port, stepped from the third to the second place as compared with its position last year, displacing rapeseed and at the same time improving its share from 15 to 23 per cent. Rapeseed followed with a decline in its share from 22 to 15 per cent. although, as previously stated, the quantity exported was a record high figure. The improvement in the position of barley in the export trade is also

worthy of note since it accounted for 5 per cent. of the aggregate value as compared with ·72 per cent. in the previous year.

7. **Variations in the average prices of articles.**—The following statement shows the variations in the average prices of certain articles imported into and exported from the Province of Sind, the average prices of the year 1899-1900, 1900-01 and 1901-02 being taken as 100:—

Table No. 4.

Articles.	1899-1900, 1900-1901, and 1901-02.	1910-11.	1919-20	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
IMPORTS.							
Coal .. ...Tons.	100	87·61	...	389·43	208·79	182·87	154·14
Dates ... ... „	100	128·23	211·18	213·97	209·74	169·95	147·80
Copper ... ... Cwt.	100	94·73	134·39	156·26	138·34	132·63	123·04
Iron and steel ...Tons.	100	97·63	356·62	370·67	256·28	166·12	174·32
Steel bars .. .. „	*100*	*80·03*	*342·45*	*294·83*	*163·73*	*134·77*	*126·55*
Kerosene oil ... Galls.	100	111·00	173 09	197·92	167·07	159·05	160·89
Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above ...Tons.	100	90·59	264·05	292·63	177·62	160·89	159·37
Cotton twist and yarn ..Lbs.	100	144·86	481·63	633·63	415·17	337·24	323·40
Do. grey piece-goods...Yds.	100	146·05	480·68	539·29	403·71	357·27	348·33
Do. white „ „ ... „	100	123·59	416·44	437·68	341·94	307·75	295·91
Do. coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods ... „	100	140·97	516·72	584·86	435·13	396·55	411·86
Silk raw ... ... Lbs.	100	95·00	...	100·79	...	107·51	...
Woollen piece-goods ...Yds.	100	108·42	503·24	614·68	454·73	308·59	285·74
EXPORTS.							
Indigo .. ...Cwt.	100	107·72	489·53	215·91	217·22	242·83	156·41
Rice not in the husk ...Tons.	100	113·39	259 78	243·19	241·77	221·77	186·88
Wheat .. .. „	100	110·08	224·53	184·61	192·20	167·65	153·71
Hides, raw ... ... „	100	171·32	206·82	151·23	106·68	126·24	153·22
Skins, raw .. ... „	100	138·95	306·09	199·65	104·48	107·22	125·21
Rapeseed ... ... „	100	115·92	258·13	241·48	195·24	181·21	180·24
Sesamum til or jinjili seed, „	100	116·03	237·10	248·19	165·52	147·37	173·80
Cotton, raw ... ... „	100	155·32	257·95	187·89	162·33	218·73	330·63
Wool (Indian) ...Lbs.	100	97·21	202·69	186·91	158·27	168·43	184·58
Do. (Foreign) ... „	100	110·73	210·64	187·04	148·47	146·13	156·43

The figures given in the above table show that a reduction occurred in the prices of the majority of the articles entering into the *import* trade. Of these, coal, dates and woollen piece-goods were the most marked. Iron and steel, kerosene and coloured cotton piece-goods, on the other hand, showed a slight advance. The position in this respect as regards the *export* trade was much more interesting. There was a marked drop in the prices of indigo, rice and wheat. The fall under rapeseed was negligible, but appreciable increases took place in the case of cotton, wool, sesamum seed and raw hides and skins. The advance in the price of raw cotton was particularly striking, having exceeded all previous records. It was due to a large demand consequent on a world-shortage of cotton caused by the

destruction of a portion of the American crop. The price of raw wool rose in sympathy with the high prices ruling in the United Kingdom. The higher price level for sesamum seed was due to a poor crop in Sind and the Punjab. The effect of the change in the level of prices since the out-break of the war is illustrated in the following table in which the volume of the trade in 1923-24 in some of the more important articles of import and export is compared with the pre-war volume and its value re-calculated at pre-war rates :—

Table No. 4-A.

1		2		3		4
Articles.		Average of three pre-war years 1911-12 to 1913-14.		Actual imports in 1923-24.		Value of imports if re-calculated at prices derived from column 2.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Value.
IMPORTS.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Fruits and vegetables dried, salted or preserved ...	Tons.	11,728	14,36,418	19,105	27,31,098	23,40,362
Grain, pulse and flour...	,,	973	92,532	121	15,476	11,495
Liquors including methylated and perfumed spirits...	Gals.	822,461	22,22,589	755,913	48,63,881	19,84,272
Oils ...	,,	10,957,700	50,01,515	15,419,898	93,49,115	77,09,949
Metals and ores ...	Tons.	66,080	92,48,640	70,116	1,04,80,429	98,16,240
Sugar ...	,,	153,781	3,01,29,193	98,231	3,48,48,540	1,92,53,276
Cotton twist and yarn ..	Lbs.	2,724,471	21,48,756	1,004,613	16,57,666	7,84,853
Cotton piece-goods ...	Yds.	376,364,819	6,33,40,880	220,491,721	8,46,52,895	4,13,42,198
Woollen piece-goods.	,,	4,759,423	39,73,816	1,941,063	40,71,578	15,77,113
Tobacco ...	Lbs.	311,250	9,97,301	747,246	33,28,977	24,28,549
TOTAL ...	Rs.	..	11,85,91,640	...	16,19,99,655	8,72,48,307
EXPORTS.						
Grain, pulse and flour...	Tons.	1,567,147	15,87,51,561	945,384	12,68,05,030	9,57,17,630
Hides and skins, raw...	,,	9,113	1,31,87,641	4,536	59,01,428	65,63,592
Seeds ...	,,	205,745	3,31,60,843	298,213	6,10,32,169	4,80,12,293
Cotton, raw	,,	60,024	4,48,81,255	92,192	14,84,01,831	6,89,36,568
Wool, raw ...	Lbs.	31,631,527	1,40,07,736	18,743,710	1,53,88,570	82,00,373
TOTAL ...	Rs.	...	26,39,89,036	...	35,75,29,028	22,74,30,456

A study of the figures recorded in the table discloses the actual position of the present values as compared with pre-war values. It will be noticed that though the total value of the selected articles of *imports* shows an increase of 36 per cent. as compared with the average pre-war value, this value if re-calculated at pre-war prices, would actually show a decrease of 26 per cent. Under *exports*, the total recorded value of the selected articles which shows an increase of 35 per cent., as compared with the pre-war average would, if re-calculated at pre-war rates, actually show a decrease of 13 per cent.

TREASURE—PRIVATE.

8. The following table compares the imports and exports of treasure on private account for the past two years :—

Table No. 5.

Description.	1922-23.	1923-24.	Description.	1922-23.	1923-24.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	EXPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—			Gold—		
Bullion (bar, ingots and other kinds of uncoined gold).	15,22,936	27,61,444			
Coin—Sovereign and other British gold coins.	2,03,687	4,15,238	Bullion and coin ...	23,900	18,319
Other coined gold ...	...	16,706			
Total ...	17,26,623	31,93,388			
Silver—			Silver—		
Bullion—Bar ...	5,64,400	28,28,027	Bullion	...	2,417
Other kinds of uncoined silver.	855	1,125	Coin—Government of India rupees.	34,53,200	25,08,000
Coin—Government of India rupees.	7,68,040	3,52,790	Do—Other coins ...	6,00,000	...
Coin—Other coins ...	8,641	16,017			
Total ...	13,41,936	31,97,959	Total ...	40,53,200	25,10,417
Currency Notes ...	44,660	58,000	Currency Notes ...	...	8,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	31,13,219	64,49,347	GRAND TOTAL ...	40,77,100	25,36,736

The total value of imports of *Gold* advanced from Rs. 17·26 lakhs to Rs. 31·93 lakhs or by 85 per cent., the consignments consisting chiefly of *bullion* from the United Kingdom. No less than 40,466 ozs., of bullion valued at Rs. 27 61 lakhs were imported during the year against 21,133 ozs., valued at Rs. 15·23 lakhs last year. Importations of *gold coin* consisted almost wholly of 23,770 sovereigns and 4,700 half sovereigns from the United Kingdom, as against 13,000 sovereigns in 1922-23. The expansion under imports of gold was in a great measure due to the demand from the agricultural classes of the Punjab who had realized enormous profits from the sales of raw cotton. The increase was also partly due to

the celebration of a large number of Hindu marriages during the year which was considered as specially auspicious for such events. Imports of *silver* also showed a notable increase having risen from Rs. 13·42 lakhs to Rs. 31·97 lakhs in 1923-24. Imports of *bar silver*, the principal item, increased from 261,011 ozs., valued at Rs. 5·64 lakhs to 1,375,380 ozs., valued at Rs. 28·28 lakhs of which the United Kingdom sent 975,711 ozs., valued at Rs. 19·65 lakhs as against 260,765 ozs., valued at Rs. 5·63 lakhs, and the United States of America sent 398,992 ozs., valued at Rs. 8 62 lakhs against none in the previous year. The reasons given above for the increase in imports of gold apply in the case of silver also. *Government of India rupees,* which are ordinarily sent here from the Gulf Ports for the purchase of food-stuffs, exhibited a shortage of Rs. 4·15 lakhs, owing to a reduced demand for rice from the Bahrein Islands, Muscat and other Native States in Arabia. *Exports of gold* consisted only of 1150 *sovereigns* to the Bahrein Islands and Muscat. *Exports of silver* mainly comprised *Government of India rupees,* and the decrease of Rs. 15·43 lakhs took place in the transactions with the Bahrein Islands and Muscat owing to the rates of exchange obtained in those countries being unfavourable.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

9. The following table compares the items of importance to the commercial public in Government transactions with foreign countries during two years 1922-23 and 1923-24.

Table No. 6.

Articles.	1922-23.		1923-24.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
IMPORTS.		Rs.		Rs.
Coal, coke and patent fuel . Tons.	317,243	1,08,07,460	..	
Machinery and millwork ... Value.	...	26,32,608	...	41,56,690
Metals and ores ... Tons.	2,768	11,72,550	7,592	17,7:,458
Railway plant and rolling stock—				
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ... Value.	...	96,88,714	...	82,83,378
Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof. „	...	95,69,417	...	82,82,373
Materials for construction—				
Rails and fishplates of steel and iron ... Cwts.	269,474	19,55,179	57,778	4,89,332
Sleepers and keys of steel and iron ... „	9,693	2,12,358	46,644	4,52,905
Other sorts ... „	34,935	4,67,466	21,879	4,85,691
Total Railway Plant, &c. Value.	...	2,18,93,074	...	1,79,93,679

Articles.	1922-23.		1923-24.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Other articles ... Value.	...	2,09,89,492	...	1,77,64,365
Total Imports of Stores ...	...	5,74,95,184	...	4,16,90,192
Treasure ... ... Value.	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	...	5,74,95,184	...	4,16,90,192
EXPORTS.				
Re-exports ... ...Value.	...	4,21,283	...	6,71,690
Exports ... ... "	...	20,39,447		13,62,893
Treasure ... ... "	...	...	...	63,355
Grand total Exports ...	...	24,60,730	...	20,97,938
Total Entire Foreign Trade ...	...	5,99,55,914	...	4,37,88,130

Imports on Government account fell in value from Rs. 5·75 lakhs in 1922-23 to Rs. 4·17 lakhs or by Rs. 158·04 lakhs or 27 per cent. the decrease being mainly due to the fact that no *coal* was imported during the year under report against 317,243 tons valued at Rs. 108·07 lakhs in 1922-23. A decline of Rs. 39 lakhs was also noticeable in imports of *railway plant and rolling stock* chiely *locomotive engines, tenders and parts thereof* from the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Sweden and *rails and fish plates of steel and iron* from Belgium and the United Kingdom. Increases, on the other hand, were recorded under *machinery*, chiefly from the United Kingdom and the United States of America and *metals* from the United Kingdom.

II.—Detailed review of changes in the value and volume of important articles of the Import and Export Trade.

IMPORTS.

Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

10. **Sugar.**—The table below exhibits the imports both from foreign countries and from Bombay, re-exports to foreign countries, and coastwise exports of sugar, 16 Dutch

Foreign Imports.

standard and above for the past two years and for the year 1913-14.

Table No. 7.

Whence imported.	1913-14.		1922-23.		1923-24.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	76	28,928	21	14,521	23	18,479
Aden and Dependencies.	...	100	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ...	3	751	1	463	.	...
Victoria ..	...	...	1	429	..	...
Hong-Kong ...	26	5,290	...	...	..	...
Mauritius and Dependencies ...	8,691	17,10,483	149	64,687	...	...
Germany ...	...	...	1 567	5,44,734	807	3,39,155
Netherlands ...	..	..	865	3,20,128	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	21	10,896
Belgium ..	8	2,227	1,979	7,84,895	1,302	6,22,911
Austria-Hungary ...	38,027	71,62,775	...	...	...	..
Polland ...	..	.	680	2,40,410	...	...
Austria ...	...	...	...	...	5,332	22,80,763
Hungary ...	...	...	..	...	1,250	5,36,720
Czecho Slovakia ...	...	...	...	...	100	43,000
Turkey-Persian Gulf.	..	30	...	...	...	...
Java	131,034	2,35,29,246	86,261	3,07,80,719	87,882	3,04,19,801
Egypt	76	23,375	...	...	6	3,238
United States of America (*Via* Atlantic).	...	7	4,851	17,26,268	...	...
Total ...	177,941	3,24,63,212	96 375	3,44,77,254	96,723	3,42,74,963
Imports from Bombay.	704	1,45,752	55	26,022	1	1,550
Re-exports ..	3,368	7,45,386	6,372	27,27,288	10,428	49,55,690
Exports in Coasting Trade ...	8,596	17,28,822	9,385	37,96,498	10,119	48,04,880

The increase in imports of sugar anticipated after the slump in the previous year did not materialise. The quantity (96,723 tons) imported during the year was only 348 tons in excess of that received in the previous year. High prices ruling in Java during the latter part of the year restricted business, and some consignments actually purchased for Karachi were diverted to other ports. The bulk of the sugar imported arrived in the months of August, September and October. The local quotations for white Java opened at Rs. 26-10, but rose to Rs. 28 in May, after which the price declined gradually and touching Rs. 23-8 in June came down at the end of August to Rs. 19-11, the lowest price recorded during the year. In the first week of November, it however again increased to

Rs. 22-6 and rising rapidly touched Rs. 26 in January and went up in the first week of March to Rs. 28-3, the highest figure of the year. The closing price was Rs. 26-7. The consumption of sugar during the year was, however, greater than in 1922-23 as is evidenced by the fact that though the stocks in hand at the commencement of the year and the quantities imported were practically the same in both years, the balance remaining in hand on 31st March 1924 was about 4,400 tons as against about 20,000 tons on the same date in 1923. The demand would have been greater still, but for the increased consumption of Indian sugar and jaggery which were produced in larger quantities and were used in preference to foreign sugar on account of their cheapness. A comparison of the figures of quantity imported during the year with those in the pre-war year 1913-14 gives some idea of the effects of the existing heavy import duties. The decrease of Rs. 2·02 lakhs or 1 per cent. in the value of sugar imported during the year as compared with the value in 1922-23 inspite of the increase in quantity, is explained by the fact that the bulk of the imports took place, as stated above, in the months of August to October when the prices were low. Of the total quantity imported, 7,622 tons consisted of *beet sugar* which came during the last three months of the year—5,330 tons from Austria, and the remainder from Hungary, Germany, Belgium and Czecho-Slovakia. **Foreign Imports.**

Liquors— **Table No. 8.**

	1913-14		1922-23.		1923-24.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Ale, beer and porter and cider and other fermented liquors.	559,564	6,24,959	536,397	16,60,617	533,444	13,37,891
Spirits—						
Whisky	103,125	7,13,772	116,337	26,38,885	99,618	19,84,260
Brandy	31,531	2,82,358	28,834	5,45,734	45,026	5,77,582
Other sorts... ...	20,912	2,87,294	38,171	5,59,568	49,272	5,85,199
Total of Spirits ...	155,568	12,83,424	183,342	37,44,187	193,916	31,47,041
Wines	34,803	3,38,687	33,015	5,33,881	28,553	3,78,949
Total Liquors ...	749,935	22,47,070	753,754	59,38,685	755,913	48,63,881

Foreign Imports.

Ale, beer and porter.—The following table compares the quantities imported from the chief sources of supply during the past two years :—

Countries of consignment.	1922-23.	1923-24.	Excess or deficiency.
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
United Kingdom ...	360,264	359,048	— 1,216
Germany	138,758	149,071	+ 10,313
Netherlands ...	24,693	24,056	— 907
Japan	8,000	...	— 8,000
Straits Settlements ...	1,544	...	— 1,544
Victoria	700	...	— 700

The total imports of *ale, beer and porter* declined by 1,550 gallons in quantity and Rs. 3·10 lakhs in value. As the above table shows, receipts from all the principal countries, excepting Germany, fell away during the year. The decrease in the case of the United Kingdom was confined to receipts of *bottled* beer. Imports of *bulk* beer, which was obtained only from the United Kingdom, increased in quantity by 7,463 gallons to 324,888 gallons. Imports from Germany recorded a further increase of 10,313 gallons owing to a growing demand for light beer produced in that country. It is noteworthy that German beer completely ousted Japanese beer from the market during the year.

Spirits.—Whisky shows a shortage of 16,719 gallons in quantity and of Rs. 6·54 lakhs in value. The high prices of Scotch whisky at home checked imports. This decrease was, however, counterbalanced by an increase of 16,192 gallons in imports of *brandy* mainly from France, due to a fall in prices and a favourable exchange. A feature worthy of notice is the steady increase in the consumption of whisky and brandy from Germany on account of their cheapness, imports of the former from this source being 7,138 gallons and of the latter 2,289 gallons as against 5,166 gallons and 2,004 gallons, respectively in the previous year. The increase of 11,101 gallons under " other sorts of spirits " was due chiefly to large imports of rectified spirits from Java and Germany for denaturation in this country. A local merchant and many dealers in the Punjab who used formerly to obtain their supplies of methylated spirits from Calcutta, have found it more profitable to import rectified spirit direct and methylate it here before clearance from the Custom House. 19,887 gallons were thus denatured as against 15,288 gallons in 1922-23.

Wines.—The decrease of 4,462 gallons or 14 per cent. was owing to smaller imports of *port, sherry, madeira and marsala* from the United Kingdom and of *vermouth* from Italy. Foreign Imports

Tobacco.—Imports of tobacco fell by 153,738 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 7·22 lakhs in value to 747,246 lbs. valued at Rs 33·29 lakhs mainly as a result of smaller receipts of *cigarettes* from the United Kingdom due to overstocked markets.

Fruits and Vegetables.—The value of imports under this head receded by Rs. 3·10 lakhs or 10 per cent. as compared with that in the previous year. This was due entirely to a contraction in the value of dates from Rs. 28·77 lakhs to Rs. 25·20 lakhs. As the *quantity* of dates imported increased slightly from 18,587 to 18,717 tons, it is clear that the substantial deficiency in the value is to be accounted for by a marked drop in the prices consequent on a good crop. Mesopotamia, the main source of supply, sent 14,051 tons as against 12,807 tons, but receipts from the Bahrein Islands declined from 2,564 tons to 1,966 tons.

Provisions and Oilman's stores.—As compared with the year 1922-23, imports of *provisions and oilman's stores* rose in value by Rs. 1·24 lakhs or 6 per cent. The following statement shows the variations in the quantities of some of the principal items imported during the year:—

Principal articles.	Quantity.	
	1922-23	1923-24.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canned and bottled provisions ...	7,968	10,284
Farinaceous foods	5,083	6,850
Biscuits and cakes	1,625	2,363
Bacon and hams	1,095	1,167
Jams and jellies	1,546	1,763
Cheese (including canned) ...	1,486	1,407
Milk, condensed, &c.	1,251	1,806
Pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments	1,216	1,360
Other sorts of provisions ...	2,326	2,258

It will be noticed from the above table that the quantities of almost all the important articles exhibited an expansion which was due chiefly to reduced prices in the United Kingdom, the main source of supply. The increase under *milk* is to be attributed also to the introduction of new brands in the market and the consequent competition in the trade.

Foreign Imports.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—The value Rs. 19·59 lakhs recorded last year under this head represented imports of *wheat* from Australia and the United States of America. With the elimination of these abnormal receipts, imports during the year consisted chiefly of *pulse* from the Gulf ports valued at Rs. 14,709.

Tea.—During the year under report imports of tea suffered a set-back, the quantity having fallen from 1,193,027 lbs. to 895,713 lbs. and the value from Rs. 7·66 lakhs to Rs. 6·89 lakhs. The decrease followed a heavy increase in the previous year, and was restricted to receipts of *green tea* from *China*. Owing to the accumulation of large stocks in the consuming markets at the frontier, only 516,841 lbs. of this variety were imported during the year as against 863,309 lbs. last year. *Black tea*, on the other hand, came in larger quantities, *viz.*, 378,872 lbs., an increase of 49,154 lbs. which was noticeable in receipts from Ceylon.

Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.

11. **Oils.**—There was an expansion of Rs. 14·69 lakhs or 18 per cent. in the aggregate value of imports under this head, the figures for the past two years being Rs. 78·80 lakhs and Rs. 93·49 lakhs, respectively. Large quantities of *mineral oils* received during the year accounted for the increase. The following table shows the imports of mineral oils for the past two years and the pre-war year, including, in the case of kerosene, imports from Bombay and Burma :—

Table No. 9

		1913-14.		1922-23.		1923-24.	
Mineral—		Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Kerosene—							
Southern Russia ...	Bulk	992,573	3,41,197	..	...	...	...
United States of America	Tins	1,40:,697	9,80,307	530,217	6,08,749	858,411	9,65,180
(*Via* Atlantic coast)	Bulk	2,765,383	9,60,314	7,239,236	47,50,748	8,801,591	57,76,045
United States of America (*Via* Pacific) ...	Bulk	1,463,008	4,72,317	...	...	...	...
Dutch Borneo ...	Bulk	1,678,146	6,08,310	...	...	...	...
Persia	Bulk	1,154,878	5·50,794	...	..	...	...
	Tins	11,955	8,347	...	...	...	...
Total Kerosene ...	Bulk	8,053,988	29,32,932	7,239,236	47,50,748	8,801,591	57,76,045
	Tins	1,413,652	9,88,654	530,217	6,08,749	858,411	9,65,180
Grand total of kerosene (Foreign trade)		9,467,640	39,21,586	7,769,453	53.59,497	9,660,002	67,41,225
Coastwise imports from Bombay and Burma		5,821,433	25,77,893	7,615,615	57,14,768	7,089,557	49,15,833
Grand total of kerosene, Foreign and Indian		15,289,073	64,99.479	15,385,068	1,10,74,265	16,749,559	1.16,57,058
Other sorts of mineral oils.	Fuel ...	359,373	51,475	2840,286	8,91,925	5,313,938	16,67,807
	Lubricating ...	730,899	5,25,409	1,012,342	13,87,657	392,810	7,42,869
	Other sorts ...	13,058	18,158	2,536	8,406	5,499	13,102
Total ...		1,103.330	5,95.042	3,855,164	22,87,988	5,712,247	24,23,778

Imports of *kerosene oil,* which represented nearly 63 per cent. of the total quantity of mineral oils imported during the year, showed a rise of 1,562,355 gallons under *bulk oil* and 328,194 gallons under *case oil,* the entire quantity coming from the United States of America. Large quantities went to the Punjab inspite of the production of kerosene oil in that province. The rise in the prices charged for the indigenous product enabled the foreign oil to compete with it on favourable terms. Another reason for the larger takings by the Punjab is ascribed to the prosperity among the agricultural classes consequent upon good harvests. The increase in the imports of kerosene oil from foreign countries was, however, partly set off by a decrease to the extent of 526,058 gallons in coastwise imports from Burma and Bombay. Imports of *fuel oil* also recorded a heavy increase of 2,473,652 gallons in quantity and Rs. 7·76 lakhs in value, due to the ever increasing consumption of this oil for use as bunkers as well as in oil machinery. Of the total quantity, *viz.*, 5,313,938 gallons, imported during the year 3,456,495 gallons came from Persia, 1,521,294 gallons from the Straits Settlements and 336,149 gallons from Dutch Borneo The heavy decline of 619,532 gallons or 61 per cent. in the quantity of *lubricating oils* occurred entirely in receipts from the United Kingdom as a result of the North-Western Railway having placed their orders with the Attock Oil Co. The quantity imported from the United States of America, on the other hand, rose by 112,701 gallons to 352,122 gallons. Foreign Imports.

Coal.—Imports of *coal* which totalled 89,188 tons in quantity and Rs. 25·91 lakhs in value were less than those of last year by 2,067 tons. and Rs. 5·54 lakhs. This deficit was more than made up by a heavy increase in imports of *Bengal coal* which was received in larger quantities on account of its cheapness, the figures for the past two years being 35,860 tons and 68,489 tons, respectively. The following statement shows the variations in the quantities imported from foreign countries during the past two years from the principal sources :—

	1922-23.	1923-224.	Excess or deficiency
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom	45,606	16,793	—28,813
Natal	37,665	21,452	—16,213
Portuguese East Africa	7,984	41,765	+33,781
New South Wales	...	1,505	+ 1,505
Western Australia	...	7,613	+ 7,613

Foreign Imports.

The decrease in supplies from the United Kingdom despite the large output of 1923 was due to the fact that heavy purchases of English coal were made by European countries. Portuguese East African coal was imported in large quantities as it was found less expensive and of better quality than Indian coal.

Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

12. It is satisfactory to note that *class III* which includes most of the important articles entering into the import trade, recorded a further increase of 9 per cent. in the aggregate value and also improved its share in the total value of imports from 67 to 71 per cent.

Cotton yarns and manufactures.—Taken as a whole, the cotton trade in the year under review was devoid of any very striking features. Owing to the heavy stocks in hand, the outlook at the beginning of the year was not very hopeful, but with the keener demand and regular inquiries from upcountry markets which arose later in the year, the prospects improved considerably, and on the aggregate the business transacted was slightly in excess of the previous year's figures. The following table shows the quantity and value of cotton twist and yarn and other manufactures during the past two years and the pre-war year 1913-14:—

Table No. 10.

	1913-14.		1922-23.		1923-24.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
I—Twist and yarn—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
From United Kingdom ... lbs.	1,753,315	14,08,604	644,840	11,14,193	880,146	14,36,073
,, Japan ... ,,	...	...	12,000	12,082	9,600	13,400
,, Other countries ...	728,562	6,36,667	42,615	81,467	114,867	2,08,193
Total Twist and Yarn... ,,	2,481,877	20,45,271	699,455	12,07,742	1,004,613	16,57,666
II—Manufactures—Piece-goods—						
Grey (unbleached).						
From United Kingdom ... Yds.	33,837,462	57,36,658	20,078,468	72,77,777	8,461,025	29,14,921
,, Japan ... ,,	...	...	3,638,364	15,14,111	2,070,725	8,82,979
,, Other countries ... ,,	5,680,888	14,41,467	1,035,096	5,04,125	3,00,000	1,68,074
Total Grey... ,,	39,518,350	71,78,125	24,751,928	92,96,013	10,831,750	39,65,974
White (bleached).						
From United Kingdom ... Yds.	216,718,546	3,39,76,670	144,265,488	5,08,19,460	132,196,300	4,39,99,703
,, Japan ... ,,	...	...	24	9	11,450	5,151
,, Other countries ... ,,	1,009,435	2,82,378	759,694	4,67,648	2,042,432	16,51,915
Total White... ,,	217,727,981	3,42,59,048	145,025,206	5,12,87,117	134,250,182	4,56,56,769
Coloured, printed or dyed.						
From United Kingdom ... ,,	149,672,044	2,70,33,728	46,833,808	2,08,69,026	73,232,329	3,37,32,076
,, Japan ... ,,	6,643	1,711	703,297	3,06,892	398,560	1,45,240
,, Other countries ... ,,	6,469,972	26,53,723	248,424	2,40,475	794,617	7,61,649
Total Coloured, &c.... ,,	156,148,659	2,96,89,162	47,785,529	2,14,16,393	74,425,506	3,46,38,965
Other sorts of piece-goods... ,,	650,528	1,00,420	516,826	1,85,068	984,283	3,91,187
Total piece-goods... ,,	414,045,518	7,12,26,755	218,079,489	8,21,84,591	220,491,721	8,46,52,895
Other cotton fabrics...	...	17,18,355	...	8,32,002	...	10,79,191
GRAND TOTAL...	...	7,49,90,381	...	8,42,24,335	...	8,73,89,752

Cotton twist and yarn.—The increase of 305,158 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 4·50 lakhs in value followed a decrease in the previous year, and was accounted for by larger supplies of *coloured yarns Nos. 31 to 40* (+229,640 lbs.) mostly from the United Kingdom but partly from Switzerland and the Netherlands, and *Nos. 26 to 30* (+68,182 lbs.) chiefly from the United Kingdom. Foreign Imports.

Piece-goods.—Imports of *cotton piece-goods* recorded an advance of 1 per cent. in volume and 3 per cent. in value, the net result of increased receipts of *coloured* cloth set off by a decrease under *grey* and *white* goods. On a comparison of the figures with those of the pre-war year 1913-14, it will be seen that although the volume of imports was only 53 per cent. of the volume in that year, the value was higher by 19 per cent. thus indicating the extent of the present high level of prices. It is interesting to note that the average price in the United Kingdom per yard in 1923 was 8·02 *d.* as against only 3·32 *d* in 1913. As regards the variations in the three main divisions of piece-goods, *grey goods* exhibited a decline of no less than 13,920,178 yards or 56 per cent. in volume and Rs. 53·30 lakhs or 57 per cent. in value as compared with the previous year. Several factors contributed to this reduction in the trade. Firstly, owing to the relatively lower prices of coloured goods, it was found cheaper to purchase them in preference to grey cloth which is generally dyed before being brought into use. Another reason for this shortage is the poor demand for exports to the Frontier provinces and Afghanistan due to disturbed conditions there. A good demand for Indian mill-made grey goods from the consuming centres also restricted imports of foreign grey cloth. The decrease of 7 per cent. in yardage and 11 per cent. in value in imports of *white piece-goods* was due to the heavy accumulation of previous year's stocks in the local and upcountry markets. It was also partly due to the increased consumption of certain descriptions of Indian mill-made grey-goods which are bleached and passed off as *khaddar*. A strong demand for white cloth however sprang up at the end of the year, and in consequence large orders for it are being placed. The deficiency in imports of *grey* and *white* piece-goods was, however, balanced by a heavy increase of *coloured* goods to the extent of 26,639,977 yards or 56 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 132·22 lakhs or 61 per cent. in value. The fall in prices stimulated imports of these goods for which there was a large demand from the agricultural classes who, having realized satisfactory profits from their crops, indulged

Foreign Imports.

freely in *fancies* and *fine-goods*. The following statement gives the average prices of a few selected varieties ruling in the past two years :—

		Average price 1922-23		Average price 1923-24
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Grey ...	Pepperill drill ...	22 12 0	Per piece of 40 yards ..	25 0 0
,, ...	Shirting 1097 ...	23 0 0	Do. 38-39 yards...	21 4 0
White ...	Do. ABC ...	20 0 0	Do. 40 yards ...	18 4 0
,, ...	Do. hand and key.	25 8 0	Do. do. ...	23 8 0
,, ...	Do 10/20/30	22 0 0	Do. do. ...	19 12 0
,, ...	Mulls 729	9 0 0	Do. 20 yards ...	7 12 0
A particular quality of coloured white ground prints.	.....	0 9 9	Per yard ...	0 9 6
Coloured	Jean prints ...	0 10 0	Do. ...	0 9 9

The prices of all the selected varieties of *white* and *coloured* goods were lower than in the previous year. Under *grey goods*, the average price of *pepperill drills* rose by Rs. 2-4 per piece owing to the shortage of cotton in the United States of America. The following are the figures of the quantitites and values of some of the more important varieties of grey, white and coloured piece-goods imported during the past two years:—

Description.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23.	1923-24.
	Yds.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs Lakhs.
1. *Grey (unbleached).*				
Longcloth and shirting ...	18,933,518	6,834,865	72	25 68
Grey drills and jeans ...	2,043,650	1,024,000	9·53	5·03
Jaconets including madapollans, mulls and cambrics.	2,691,101	2,090,411	7·40	5·33
2. *White (bleached).*				
Checks, spots and stripes	4,262,396	5,961,960	20·66	30·26
Longcloth and shirtings ...	36,054,621	28,713,504	152·96	127·29
Mulls	78,678,646	74,753,484	259·26	219 93
Nainsooks	23,390,365	18,648,599	65·4	48·2
3. *Coloured, printed and dyed.*				
Printed and dyed cambrics	17,933,542	22,373,858	58·04	71 85
Printed drills and jeans ...	9,130,267	9,570,426	47 84	44·98
Printed and dyed twills ...	5,859,348	11,474,201	37·55	66 05
Printed saris and scarves ..	1,760,237	4,698,120	11·49	28·78
Printed and dyed shirtings ...	9,488,653	14,853,367	40·33	62·34

The figures given in the above table show that imports of all the important descriptions of *grey goods* declined during the year, the deficiency being due to a restriction in the supplies from the United Kingdom, Japan and the United

States of America. The best varieties of white and coloured goods came, as usual, from the United Kingdom. **Foreign Imports.**

Woollen goods. – Imports of *yarn and knitting wool*, mainly for the Amritsar market, declined by 19,148 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 4·13 lakhs in value. The decrease occurred solely in receipts from Germany which sent very large quantities in the previous year. As was the case last year, a good business was done in *woollen piece-goods* owing to the old high-priced stocks having been disposed of. Imports, which aggregated 1,941,063 yards valued at Rs. 40·71 lakhs, exhibited a further expansion of 144 per cent. in yardage and 126 per cent. in value as compared with 1922-23. Considerable quantities came from the United Kingdom, France, Belgium and Germany, consignments from France consisting of *shawl cloth* for the Amritsar market.

Silk.—As explained in two previous reports, the silk trade is gradually declining year by year, the local traders not finding it profitable to import largely on account of the high import duty. The value of imports during the year dwindled to Rs. 4 lakhs from Rs. 5·64 lakhs last year, the contraction having occurred in receipts of *piece-goods* from China and Hongkong.

Metals and metal manufactures.— The following statement shows the quantities and values of the different descriptions of metals and manufactures of metals during the past two years :—

Table No. 11.

Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.		1922-23.		1923-24.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Aluminium	Cwt.	315	46,849	92	18,942
Brass	,,	11,976	7,28,138	11,549	6,59,704
Copper	,,	17,192	12,46,872	9,360	6,29,773
German silver	,,	36	5,603	50	6,729
Iron and steel —					
Bars and channel ...	Tons.	27,055	42,06,549	15,685	23,04,419
Hoops and strips ...	,,	3,254	7,36,418	2,827	7,03,424
Sheets and plates —					
Galvanised	,,	6,767	20,68,008	6,973	22,16,333
Tinned	,,	3,121	11,92,747	5,132	21,13,745
Not galvanised or tinned ...	,,	14,657	28,38,596	8,553	14,59,981
Other sorts of iron and steel	,,	26,404	57,42,018	29,677	61,22,863
Total of Iron and Steel...	,,	81,318	1,67,84,336	68,847	1,49,11,765
Lead	Tons.	142	75,365	109	61,491
Quicksilver ...	Lbs.	40	291	425	1,153
Tin...	Cwt.	709	99,743	779	1,24,434
Zinc or spelter	,,	1,005	36,898	1,018	41,877
Metals unenumerated ...	,,	218	11,419	456	24,561
Grand total ...	Tons.	83,032	1,90,35,514	70,116	1,64,80,429

Foreign Imports.

Iron and Steel.—After the activity shown in the previous year, imports of *iron and steel* declined by 15 per cent. in quantity and 11 per cent. in value. The contraction is chiefly due to the fact that owing to the accumulation of large stocks, the prices in India were lower than those ruling in Europe, and therefore merchants hesitated to send large orders. The tightness in the money market also tended to restrict business. The following table compares the share of each country in the total imports of iron and steel for the past two years:—

Table No. 12.

	1922-23.				1923-24.			
	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.
United Kingdom.	18,515	23%	53,51,687	32%	20,992	35%	63,12,199	42%
Denmark ...	14	...	12,355	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ...	152	...	28,150	...	172	...	44,991	...
Sweden ...	170	...	1,26,720	1%	165	...	1,08,976	1%
Norway ...	63	...	36,523	...	87	...	38,926	...
Belgium .	46,820	58%	75,57,557	45%	35,036	50%	53,89,987	37%
United States of America—								
Via Atlantic.	2,638	3%	10,90,764	7%	2,332	3%	10,15,523	8%
France ...	12	...	4,892	...	368	...	48,332	...
Netherlands...	513	1%	1,39,043	1%	861	1%	1,74,530	1%
Luxemburg...	3	...	514	..	212	...	27,165	...
Germany ...	11,972	15%	23,30,772	14%	7,689	11%	16,28,434	11%
Austria ...	...	...	...	...	150	...	40,576	...
Czecho Slovakia ...	...	...	...	...	105	...	27,930	...
Java ...	214	...	93,901	...	1	...	50	...
Other countries.	232	...	11,458	...	677	...	54,146	...
Total ...	81,318	100%	1,67,84,336	100%	68,847	100%	1,49,11,765	100%

The share of the United Kingdom in the imports of *iron and steel* improved considerably from 23 to 35 per cent. in quantity and from 32 to 42 per cent. in value. This remarkable expansion in the British steel trade was to a considerable extent due to the large output of steel and to the feeling of confidence created in the commercial world by the comparative stabilization of prices after the unparalleled variations in recent years. The increase was most marked in receipts of *tin plates* for oil companies, *hoops and strips, galvanized sheets and plates* and *pipes and tubes, cast and wrought.* Imports from *Belgium*, the principal supplier during the year, showed a considerable falling

off, and in consequence the share of that country declined from 58 to 50 per cent. in quantity and from 45 to 37 per cent. in value. The decrease was due to high prices ruling in Belgium. The effect of the Ruhr occupation is seen in the drop in Germany's exports from 11,972 tons to 7,689 tons and in her share in the import trade from 15 to 11 per cent. in quantity and from 14 to 11 per cent. in value. **Foreign Imports.**

Other metals.—The decrease of 46 per cent. in quantity and 49 per cent. in value in imports of *copper* followed a heavy increase in the previous year and occurred solely in receipts of *braziers and sheets* from the United Kingdom. The shortage was also due to the fact that prices in the United Kingdom were continuously on the decline, and in consequence traders were averse to purchasing freely in expectation of a further fall, and restricted their orders to bare requirements. The slight contraction amounting to 427 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 68,434 in value under *brass* was noticeable in receipts of *mixed* or *yellow metal* for *sheathing* from the United Kingdom.

Machinery of all kinds including belting for machinery.—The total value of imports under this head rose considerably from Rs. 39·59 lakhs to Rs. 102·23 lakhs, showing an increase of 72 per cent. The principal types of machinery imported and the statistics with regard to each for the past two years are shown in the following statement :—

Description	1922-23.	1923-24.
A. Prime movers (other than electrical)	Rs. 10·50 lakhs.	Rs. 31·16 lakhs.
B. Electrical machinery	„ 5·44 „	„ 6·06 „
C. Boilers	„ 1·94 „	„ 2·12 „
D. Mining machinery	„ 4·65 „	„ 9·78 „
E. Rice and flour mill machinery ...	„ 3·80 „	„ 5·23 „
F. Textile Machinery	„ 1·49 „	„ 4·88 „
G. Sewing and knitting machines ...	No. 14,954	No. 16,303
H. Typewriters	„ 409	„ 542
I. Other sorts of machinery ...	Rs. 17·83 lakhs.	Rs. 27·59 lakhs

The all-round increase in imports of different types of machinery is indicative of the progress which is taking place in the industrial development of the country. A number of *oil-engines* imported from the United Kingdom for local and up-country use accounted for the heavy increase of Rs. 20·67 lakhs under *prime-movers*. Large consignments of *electrical machinery* came during the year for the electric lighting installation at Hyderabad (Sind), and the improvement in the value was chiefly noticeable in imports of *control and switchgear* from the United Kingdom. *Mining machinery*, which was mostly intended for the Punjab, came almost

Foreign Imports.

entirely from the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the consignments from the former being valued at Rs. 4·21 lakhs against Rs. 29,270 and those from the latter Rs. 5·07 lakhs against Rs. 4·01 lakhs. The expansion of Rs. 1·44 lakhs under *rice and flour mill machinery* occurred in receipts from the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States of America. Imports of *textile plant* rose by Rs. 3·39 lakhs to Rs. 4·88 lakhs chiefly under *wool machinery* from the United Kingdom intended for manufacturing carpets at Amritsar. Under *other sorts of machinery*, the increase took place in imports of *agricultural* and *metal working machinery* from the United Kingdom and *oil crushing and refrigerating machinery* from the United States of America. It is interesting to note that Rs. 88,000 worth of *match-making machinery* was imported during the year from Germany for the Shahdara factory, the first match factory in the Punjab. The number of *sewing machines* imported during the year rose from 14,954 to 16,303 and their value from Rs. 11·75 lakhs to Rs. 14·73 lakhs. Of these the United Kingdom, the main source of supply, sent 12,965 machines valued at Rs. 12·60 lakhs as against 12,136 machines valued at Rs. 9·98 lakhs. Supplies from Germany also showed an advance, 3,301 machines valued at Rs. 2·11 lakhs having been received during the year as against 2,747 valued at Rs. 1·70 lakhs in 1922-23.

Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus).—Imports under this head declined in value by Rs. 1·35 lakhs to Rs. 44·08 lakhs. The decrease was most marked in receipts of *builders' hardware* (—Rs. 3·14 lakhs) chiefly *hinges* and *steel butts* from Sweden. A contraction also took place in imports of *implements and tools, other than agricultural implements and tools* (—Rs. 1·23 lakhs) from Germany and the United States of America. The decrease in the above articles was partly set off by an increase under *cutlery* (+Rs. 93,709) chiefly from Germany and *metal lamps* (+Rs. 1·22 lakhs) from Germany and the United States of America.

Chemicals, drugs and medicines.—The value of imports under this head showed a further increase of Rs. 1·82 lakhs, the figures for the past two years being Rs. 30·72 lakhs and Rs. 32·54 lakhs, respectively. Of the more important *chemicals*, imports of *soda ash*, which is used mostly for the cleansing of linen, rose from 84,247 cwt. valued at Rs. 6·44 lakhs to 115,491 cwt. valued at Rs. 8·65 lakhs, the United Kingdom being the main source of supply. An improvement also took place in receipts of *anhydrous*

ammonia from the United States of America and other compounds of *ammonia* from the United Kingdom. *Proprietary and patent medicines*, which came in large quantities, mostly from the United Kingdom, exhibited an advance in value from Rs. 1·34 lakhs to Rs. 2·20 lakhs. The following articles, on the other hand, suffered a setback :—*alum* (—Rs. 61,747), *caustic soda* (—Rs. 63,335) and *bicarbonate of soda* (—Rs. 47,685), chiefly from the United Kingdom. Foreign Imports.

Vehicles (excluding locomotives, &c., for railways.—After two years of depression, imports of vehicles rose by Rs. 17·56 lakhs or 98 per cent. to Rs. 35·56 lakhs in value. The expansion was to a great extent due to the receipts of a large number of *motor cars* especially small light cars which were greatly in demand for both local and up-country use.

The number of the principal classes of vehicles imported during the past two years is shown in the following statement :—

Description of vehicles.	1922-23.	1923-24.
1. Motor cars	228	595
2. Motor cycles	91	163
3. Motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries	15	56
4. Cycles	4,202	7,102
5. Carriages	183	249

It will be seen from the above statement that there was an all-round increase in the number of all the important classes of vehicles imported during the year. Imports of *cycles* from the United Kingdom again showed a marked improvement as a result of the reduction made by manufacturers in prices. The increase in the number of *carriages* was accounted for by larger arrivals from Germany and the Netherlands consequent on low prices. The following statement shows the number and value of *motor cars* imported during the past two years from the principal sources of supply :—

Origin.	1922-23.		1923-24.	
	Nos.	Value. Rs.	Nos.	Value. Rs.
		Lakhs.		Lakhs.
United States of America	98	2·86	268	7·48
Canada	77	1·45	218	5·60
United Kingdom	30	1·15	66	2·48
Other countries	23	0·74	43	0·97
Total Imports ...	228	6·20	595	16·53

Foreign Imports.

The number of *motor cars* received from the United Kingdom, *viz.*, 66, though double that of 1922-23, still compares unfavourably with the much higher figure of 486 representing the imports from Canada and the United States of America. The reason for this is not far to seek. As stated last year, high import duties placed the more costly British cars beyond the reach of many purchasers who can afford only the prices charged for cheap Canadian and American cars. Of the 43 cars imported from other countries, 27 were second-hand cars from Mesopotamia, and of the remainder, 8 were received from Belgium, 5 from Germany, 2 from France and 1 from Egypt. The expansion in the number of *motor cycles* occurred mainly in imports from the United Kingdom which sent 129 machines as against 61 last year. Only 21 came from the United States of America, about the same number as in 1922-23. The increase in the number of *motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries* was due to large purchases from the United States of America and Canada, the receipts from the former being 37 lorries as against 10 and the latter 14 against 4 in the previous year. Most of these were intended for use in hill-station traffic.

Other articles.—Of the other important articles falling under class III, the following showed an expansion in values :—*Apparel, dyes* and *colours, glassware* and *earthenware, paper, pasteboard* and *stationery, rubber manufactures* and *matches.* The value of *apparel* rose considerably by Rs. 6·97 lakhs to Rs. 17·77 lakhs mainly owing to larger imports of *second-hand clothing* from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The value of *dyes* and *colours* imported during the year amounted to Rs. 21·75 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 2·50 lakhs, mainly accounted for by heavy imports of *aniline dyes* from Germany, considerable quantities of which were intended for merchants in Afghanistan. Imports of *glassware* and *earthenware* were valued at Rs. 19·75 lakhs as against Rs. 17·74 lakhs, the increase of Rs. 2·01 lakhs being due to larger receipts of *porcelain* from the United Kingdom and Germany, and *glass beads* and *false pearls* from Japan, Germany, Austria and Czecho-Slovakia, and *funnels, globes* and *glass parts of lamps* from Germany. No less than Rs. 28·51 lakhs worth of *paper, pasteboard and stationery* were imported during the year, an increase of Rs. 97,427 mainly under *stationery* from the United Kingdom. Increased imports of *rubber tyres for motor cars and motor*

cycles, chiefly from the United Kingdom raised the value of *rubber manufactures* from Rs. 2·36 lakhs to Rs. 3·52 lakhs. Imports of *matches* rose in quantity from 619,917 gross boxes to 1,362,303 gross and in value from Rs. 9·37 lakhs to Rs. 17·36 lakhs. This remarkable expansion, mainly under *safety matches* from Sweden, was due to a large demand for replenishing local stocks as well as for exports to Afghanistan, stimulated by a further fall in prices during the year. A decline was, on the other hand, recorded in imports of *railway plant and rolling stock* and *soap*. The value of the former fell by Rs. 84,488 to Rs. 16·74 lakhs chiefly as a result of reduced arrivals of *locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof* from the United Kingdom. The decrease in the value of *soap* is attributable to smaller imports of *toilet soap* from the United Kingdom. Foreign Imports

Class V.—Postal articles not specified.

13. The total value of imports under this head rose from Rs. 11·67 lakhs in 1922-23 to Rs. 13·68 lakhs in 1923-24 or by 17 per cent. The increase was chiefly noticeable in receipts from the United Kingdom which were valued at Rs. 10·01 lakhs as against Rs. 8·60 lakhs last year. The figures recorded under this head do not include imports by post of (1) jewellery, (2) precious stones, (3) gold and silver thread, (4) cigarettes and (5) cinematograph films which are now classified under their appropriate heads in the general imports. The total number of parcels dealt with during the year was 30,986 as against 30,442 in 1922-23. Besides these, no less than 13,352 letter packets were assessed to duty against 9,708 in the previous year. The total amount of import duty recovered on all articles imported by parcel post advanced from Rs. 2,61,633 to Rs. 3,11,976 and that on articles received by letter packets from Rs. 10,371 to Rs. 14,309 in 1923-24. An important change in the system of distribution of foreign parcels received in India was introduced under Government orders during the year under report, and accordingly postal parcels and letter packets for Sind, Punjab, Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province which were formerly assessed to duty at Bombay commenced to arrive towards the end of March for assessment at this port.

Foreign Exports.

EXPORTS.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Class I —Food, drink and tobacco.

14. Grain, Pulse and Flour.—Exports of the commodities included under this group, being entirely free from the restrictions which were in force at one time or another during the past 9 years, showed a notable expansion, increasing in value from Rs. 568 lakhs to Rs. 1,268 lakhs and in quantity from 351,995 tons to no less than 945,384 tons. The disproportion between the percentages of increase in the quantity (168 per cent.) and in the value (123 per cent.) was due to a fall in the prices of all kinds of food-grains during the year. A study of the following statement in which the figures of the quantities of the different kinds of food-grains exported in 1923-24 are compared with each of the years 1922-23 and 1913-14 will show that, despite the improvement during the year, the figures are, on the whole, still behind the pre-war average :—

Articles.		Quantity exported.		
		1913-14.	1922-23.	1923-24.
1		2	3	4
Wheat	Tons.	893,324	218,438	605,206
Rice	„	53,739	48,009	24,201
Wheat flour	„	39,882	25,700	36,798
Maize...	„	664	15,867	49,839
Gram	„	55,638	15,366	54,718
Barley	„	127,622	14,008	159,938
Pulse, other sorts	„	1,934	8,569	10,132
Jowar and bajra	„	2 ,836	5,254	4,460
Other sorts	„	110	784	92

Wheat:—The Directors of Agriculture, Bombay and the Punjab, give the particulars noted in the margin regarding the wheat crop. It will be noticed from these figures that in Sind the area under cultivation as well as the out turn showed an increase, but in the Punjab an increase of 9 per cent. in the acreage was accompanied by a reduction of 12 per cent. in the yield. As regards the season in Sind,

Table No. 13.

	Area cultivated.		Outturn.	
	1921-22.	1922-23.	1921-22.	1922-23.
	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
Sind ...	464,115	533,000	134,510	160,000
Punjab ..	9,980,692	10,870,000	4,185,467	3,688,000

rains, combined with cloudy weather, resulted in a general outbreak of rust in the north which fortunately did not last long enough to cause any serious damage. In South Sind, however, the crops did well generally, and taken as a whole, the yield in Sind approached the average. In the Punjab the increase in the area was attributed to a favourable season at sowing time. The canals ran well throughout the winter, and the heavy winter rains were useful to the standing crops; but as in Sind, the unusual cloudy weather which accompanied the rains induced rust which did serious damage in some places, and the yield, which was estimated to be better than in the previous year, was considerably reduced. Of the total outturn of 3,848,000 tons from Sind and the Punjab, 605,206 tons valued at Rs. 862·65 lakhs were exported to foreign countries during the year as against 218,438 tons and Rs. 339·61 lakhs last year, showing an increase of 177 per cent. in quantity and 154 per cent. in value. The quantity exported during the year, though the highest recorded in the quinquennium, was less than that shipped in 1912-13 by no less than 716,171 tons or 54 per cent. The extent of the export business was reduced because the product was of a somewhat inferior quality, for which, nevertheless, the growers were able to obtain comparatively high prices owing to a keen demand for internal consumption; and the purchasing activities of exporters, limited by the range of competitive world-prices, were restricted in consequence. It is, however, satisfactory to note that, contrary to the fears entertained in many quarters, the area under wheat in the *whole of India* for the season 1922-23 rose by 2,628,000 acres to 30,835,000 acres or by 9 per cent. The total yield of the crop, estimated at 9,891,000 tons, was also better than that of the previous year by 61,000 tons or 1 per cent. Of this outturn, 638,252 tons were exported to foreign countries, 95 per cent. of which were shipped through Karachi. The total area under wheat in India for the season 1923-24 is also reported to have been larger than that in the season 1922-23, and the general condition of the crop is said to be fair. The local quotations for *white wheat* opened at Rs. 4-13 per maund in the first week of April, but rose to Rs. 5-1 in the third week of the same month. The price, however, commenced to fall gradually towards the end of May, and with minor fluctuations came down to Rs. 4 per maund in the second week of August, which was the lowest price recorded during the year. The closing price was Rs. 4-7. The following statement shows the distribution of wheat exports for the past two years and the pre-war year:—

Foreign Exports

Foreign Exports.

Table No. 14.

	1913-14.		1922-23.		1923-24.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	605,222	6,65,19,898	191,123	2,97,76,654	466,518	6,66,83,860
Bahrein Islands ...	1,788	2,09,088	932	1,51,085	1,059	1,54,346
Natal	...	...	250	40,000	2,370	2,84,432
Other British Possessions	95	14,782	3,378	4,93,560	5	712
Sweden	10,868	12,32,850	14	2,414	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	4,980	6,43,500
Germany	23,175	26,12,277	150	24,000	30	4,800
Netherlands ...	...	...	500	80,000	1,630	2,26,000
Belgium	134,238	1,46,40,723	11,615	17,32,257	36,540	50,91,010
Spain	9,705	10,62,280	...	...	...	...
Denmark	12,082	12,51,700	...	...	...	...
France	89,855	95,58,105	4,190	6,51,619	62,371	90,10,294
Italy	1,500	1,79,500	4,530	7,20,055	25,876	35,96,625
Turkey, Asiatic ...	1,599	1,91,548	...	...	...	...
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman ..	2,122	2,17,545	1,293	2,14,128	1,977	2,92,076
Other Native States in Arabia	...	...	162	25,270	1,192	1,81,003
Persia	695	81,328	251	41,568	129	20,064
Egypt	234	30,562	...	...	515	74,744
Other Foreign countries	151	17,912	50	8,000	24	3,561
TOTAL ...	893,329	9,78,20,092	218,438	3,39,60,610	6,05,206	8,62,65,024

It will be observed from the above table that the United Kingdom, our principal customer, purchased 77 per cent. of the total quantity as against 87 per cent. last year. Shipments to France, Italy and Belgium rose by no less than 58,181 tons, 21,346 tons and 24,925 tons, respectively.

Other food-grains.—The figures of the quantities of *other food-grains* exported during the year are given in the statement at page 34. The striking feature of the trade in the commodities included under this head was the unusually heavy export of *barley* amounting to no less than 159,938 tons valued at Rs. 169 lakhs, or an increase of 145,930 tons in quantity and Rs. 153·08 lakhs in value as compared with the previous year. The figures are also in excess of those for 1913-14 by 25 per cent. in quantity and 57 per cent. in value. The United Kingdom took the largest amount, *viz.*, 81,504 tons as against 9,233 tons, Germany 26,181 tons against only 49 tons, Belgium 17,850 tons against 49 tons and Egypt "for orders" 23,982 tons

Foreign Exports.

These large purchases were made mainly to replace maize, which could not be obtained at moderate prices, from the United States of America, the principal supplier. Better prices ruling in Europe also induced larger exports. It is interesting to note that the quantity shipped from this port represented nearly 95 per cent. of the total quantity (168,704 tons) exported from the whole of India. Exports of *maize* also showed an abnormal increase. Shipments which amounted to 49,839 tons valued at Rs. 51·65 lakhs, showed an increase of no less than 33,972 tons in quantity and Rs. 34·71 lakhs in value as compared with last year. Italy and the United Kingdom were our largest purchasers during the year, the former taking 19,181 tons and the latter 16,943 tons as against 4,677 tons and 7,465 tons, respectively in 1922-23. The share of Karachi in the total shipments of maize from the whole of India was 74 per cent. The attempt of the American farmers to corner this staple and sell it at considerably enhanced prices, forced the British and continental purchasers to obtain their requirements from other sources of supply. This factor accounted to a large extent for the marked expansion in the trade. Great quantities were available for export during the year owing to decreased consumption in India, wheat being more and more preferred by large masses of the population. Higher prices in Europe also stimulated exports. Shipments of *gram* rose considerably from 15,366 tons to 54,718 tons in quantity and from Rs. 20·54 lakhs to Rs. 59·77 lakhs in value. Of the total quantity exported during the year, the United Kingdom purchased 22,357 tons, the Netherlands 11,732 tons and France 9,108 tons. Karachi was also the largest exporter of gram, her share in the aggregate shipments from the whole of India being nearly 77 per cent. Better prices consequent on a sustained demand for animal food induced larger exports. An increase was also recorded in the exports of *wheat flour*, the figures for the past two years being 25,709 tons valued at Rs. 55·76 lakhs and 36,798 tons valued at Rs. 64·33 lakhs. Egypt, our principal purchaser, again took the largest quantity, *viz.*, 11,647 tons, and of the remainder, considerable quantities were also taken by Aden, Mauritius and Dependencies, Ceylon and Gulf ports; 570 tons valued at Rs. 99,274 also went to Italy for the first time. Exports of *rice* dwindled by 23,808 tons in quantity and Rs. 58·26 lakhs in value as compared with the previous year, the reduction being almost entirely in shipments of *boiled rice* to the Gulf ports which drew large quantities

Foreign Exports.

from Calcutta, the Bengal product being preferred to Sind boiled rice. Shipments of *cleaned rice* fell slightly from 4,379 to 4,094 tons in quantity owing to smaller purchases by Ceylon and the United Kingdom. The rice crop in Sind was smaller than in the previous year. The inundation being late and of short duration, the area was greatly curtailed, resulting in the yield falling from 592,066 tons to 499,527 tons in 1923-24. Exports of *pulse, other sorts,* which amounted to 10,132 tons, consisted mainly of *lentils* and *peas* to the United Kingdom.

Class II—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.

15. **Raw cotton.**—The figures of the Agricultural Department's final forecasts are given in the margin. In Sind the area under cultivation showed an improvement of 37,149 acres and the outturn an improvement of 14,199 bales. The expansion in the area is attributable to the incentive of high prices and the favourable character of the inundation of the river during the year under report. The crop had a good start, and showed vigorous development at first; but a rather serious attack of boll-worm in September, and a spell of frost about the middle of December, caused a much smaller crop than at first seemed likely, and the quality was also affected: 5,000 acres in the Thar and Parkar district with a yield of about 2,548 bales were reported to be under the American variety. In the Punjab, both the area and the yield showed a remarkable expansion. The increase of 37 per cent. in the area was due to high prices, favourable conditions at sowing time and a sufficient supply of canal water. The season on the whole was a favourable one, and the yield showed an excess of 58 per cent. over the previous year. Of the total crop, 598,900 acres, with an estimated production of 234,118 bales, were reported to be under American cotton. The balance of the area was under the *Deshi* variety. The following table shows how cotton exports were distributed during the past two years and the pre-war year 1913-14:—

Table No. 15.

	Area cultivated.		Outturn.	
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bales of 400 lbs.	Bales of 400 lbs.
Sind ...	273,479	310,628	115,405	129,604
Punjab ...	1,394,251	1,914,106	397,176	628,059

Table No. 16.

Countries.	1913-14.		1922-23.		1923-24.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
British Empire—						
United Kingdom ...	1,002	8,36,935	9,239	1,02,01,830	17,648	3,08,42,878
Other British Possessions ...	5	2,675	9	9,560	39	40,685
Foreign countries—						
Southern Russia	385	3,08,000	...	...	...	...
Sweden	118	82,760	148	1,54,560	177	3,40,450
Germany	33,711	2,53,00,756	19,405	2,01,50,410	16,359	25,579,695
Netherlands	463	3,45,630	833	7,42,490	4,089	61,71,715
Portugal	...	...	47	58,400	74	1,19,300
Belgium	17,760	1,35,08,708	9,000	96,91,998	9,250	1,52,52,240
France	2,269	18,00,340	1,619	16,67,315	4,327	76,28,638
Spain	1,389	10,85,645	2,809	27,38,710	4,182	66,32,880
Denmark	...	...	...	...	34	58,500
Italy	6,863	50,61,787	17,612	1,89,84,080	30,430	4,64,84,183
Greece	...	...	...	...	53	1,00,000
China, exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao	28	25,665	2,001	21,19,440	527	7,75,910
Japan	2,452	17,58,734	1,910	25,23,340	3,023	53,13 280
United States of America— *Via* Atlantic ...	22	17,480	1,465	14,07,855	1,983	30,58,975
Other Foreign Countries ...	8,219	59,42,006	3	2,397	3	2,502
Total ...	74,686	5,60,77,121	66,160	7,04,52 385	92,198	1,48,401,831
Exports to Bombay.	12,002	93,09,940	31,453	3,90,32,065	30,953	5,68,65,439

During the year under report there was a great world-shortage of raw cotton owing to the American crop having partially failed for the third season in succession. The growth of that crop for 1923-24 was seriously damaged by bad weather and the ravages of insect pests. As a result of these conditions a very difficult state of affairs arose and prices soared to an astonishing level. A great demand for Indian cotton consequently sprang up during the year, especially at the commencement of the local export season, when stocks of the old crop were almost entirely exhausted and the new crop cotton was not yet available: there was a keen demand for Sind and Punjab cotton, and large sums were paid for early shipments. As a sequel to these circumstances exports during the year reached the highest figure on record. No less than 92,198 tons valued at Rs. 1,484·02 lakhs were exported, showing an increase of 39 per cent. in quantity and 111 per cent. in value as compared with the previous year and 23 per cent. in quantity and 165 per cent. in value as compared with the pre-war year 1913-14. This difference

between the percentages of increase in quantity and in value gives an idea of the high price level reached during the year. One result was that cotton again secured the leading position among the principal exports, and further improved its share in the aggregate value from 32 per cent. in 1922-23 to 40 per cent. in 1923-24. It will be seen from the above table that, with the exception of Germany and China, all the countries drew much larger quantities than in the previous year. Italy was the heaviest purchaser, taking over one-third of the total quantity exported during the year. The United Kingdom and Germany came next, but the quantity (16,359 tons) exported to the latter country showed a decline of 3,046 tons or 15 per cent. Of the total quantity (671,293 tons) exported from the whole of India, Karachi contributed 14 per cent., and stood second in order of importance, Bombay coming first with an export of 527,584 tons.

Raw wool.—The quantity of *raw wool* exported during the year declined from 25,723,173 lbs. to 18,743,710 lbs. or by 27 per cent. and the value from Rs. 192·72 lakhs to Rs. 153·89 lakhs or by 20 per cent. Increased consumption by Indian factories, which made continuous purchases throughout the year at good prices, checked exports to foreign countries. The bulk of the shipments as usual went to the United Kingdom.

Seeds.—Exports of *seeds* showed a further expansion, the quantity having risen by 15 per cent. and the value by 10 per cent. chiefly owing to unusually heavy shipments of *rape-seed* during the year, a further record being established by this commodity. The following table compares the volume and value of exports of the different kinds of seeds to the principal countries during the past two years and the pre-war year:—

Table No. 17.

	1913-14.		1922-23.		1923-24.	
Castor seed –	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	74	7,327	2,900	5,13,049	106	24,024
Other countries ...	...	...	1,903	4,72,524	...	...
Total ...	74	7,327	4,803	9,85,573	106	24,024
Cotton seed—						
United Kingdom	18,891	13,94,911	12,287	12,38,369	35,576	37,97,867
Other countries ...	22	1,578	154	15,646	90	9,421
Total ...	18,913	13,96,489	12,441	12,54,015	35,666	38,07,288

	1913-14.		1222-23.		1923-24.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Linseed—						
United Kingdom ...	52[illegible]	1,57,195	3,876	8,76,332	560	156.213
Germany	1,224	3,13,900	...	...	...	...
France	100	30,000	2,787	6,87,291	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	200	60,000	...	...
Belgium	...	...	450	1,26.000	141	35,250
Spain	100	24,200	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,948	5,25,295	7,313	17,49.623	701	1,71.463
Rapeseed—						
United Kingdom ...	11,988	23,59,705	43,875	93,72,438	49,772	1.01,79.039
Germany	48,289	80,69,895	62,075	1,36,67,485	68,975	1,49,22,752
Netherlands	...	...	27,195	60,38,060	26.913	58,42.733
Spain	500	90,000	...	...	...	...
Belgium	90,544	1,55,43,576	51,484	1,13,88,904	32,797	74,28.582
France	32,068	53 68,115	25,340	54,29,917	18.276	41,51,844
Italy	1,050	2,14,524	13,660	30,53,771	58,485	1,29,41.325
Austria Hungary ...	4,478	8,10,550	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	5.046	11,98,344
Other countries ...	...	12	...	...	2	370
Total ...	188,917	3,24,76,377	223,629	4,89,50,575	260,266	5,66,64,989
Sesamum (til or jinjili)—						
United Kingdom ...	...	64	...	...	...	...
Netherlands... ...	...	...	350	1,15,500	...	...
Germany	1,583	4,37,695	...	...	...	...
Belgium	6,140	17,51,886	250	65,000	...	...
France	1,516	4,54,745	1,650	3,96,989	151	45,435
Italy	200	60,000	5,558	14,24,204	50	14,000
Austria Hungary ...	3,902	10,22,472	...	...	...	...
Other countries ...	112	20,850	192	57,355	151	47,408
Total ...	13,453	37,47,112	8,000	20,59,048	352	1,06,843
Other seeds ...	1,009	1,50,674	2,630	4,47,791	1,122	2,57,562
Total seeds ...	224,314	3,83,03,274	258,816	5,54,46,625	2,98,213	6,10,32,691

Rapeseed.—The agricultural returns for the rape and mustard *rabi* crop are given in the margin. Notwithstanding the favourable character of the season and the excellent inundation, the area under cultivation

Table No. 18.

	Area cultivated.		Outturn.	
	1921-22.	1922-23.	1921-22.	1922-23.
	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
Sind ...	337,191	207,608	46,403	29,948
Punjab ...	1,464,024	1,308,902	234,351	248,392

in Sind receded by 129,583 acres. owing to the fact that larger areas were devoted during the year to the more paying crops of wheat and cotton. The outturn, though not far short of the normal, was below the quantity at first estimated. A rapid rise in the temperature accompanied by hot winds at the time the crops were nearing maturity affected the yield to a certain extent. In the *Punjab*, though the area was curtailed by 11 per cent., the outturn increased by 6 per cent. The season was favourable for sowings. Winter rains were generally sufficient for maturing the crop, and the yield was above normal on irrigated, and generally normal on unirrigated land. The record exports of *rapeseed* which amounted to 260,266 tons valued at Rs. 566·65 lakhs showed an excess of 16 per cent. in quantity and value over the figures of 1922-23 which was itself a record year. A large demand from Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom brought about the increase, the first—named country taking the largest quantity, *viz.*, 68,975 tons. Shipments from Karachi represented 77 per cent. of the total quantity (336,920 tons) exported from the whole of India during the year.

Other seeds.—Exports of *other seeds* totalled 37,947 tons, of which the greater portion, *viz.*, 35,666 tons consisted of *cotton seed.* Almost the entire quantity of this seed was taken by the United Kingdom, and the figures, as compared with the previous year, show an expansion of 187 per cent. due to the fact that in consequence of the shortage of the *cotton seed* crops in the United States of America, the English crushers were obliged to obtain their supplies largely from India. A good crop and a smaller demand in India for cattle-food considerably helped exports. Shipments of *linseed* dwindled from 7,313 tons to 701 tons due to the United Kingdom taking only 560 tons as against 3,876 tons and to France taking none at all against 2,787 tons last year. Exports of *sesamum* also fell considerably from 8,000 tons to 352 tons chiefly in despatches to Italy and France. Poor crops both in Sind and the Punjab and the consequent high prices ruling in the local market made very little export business possible.

Hides and skins, raw.—The following table compares the exports of *hides and skins, raw*, to the different countries during the past two years. :—

Table No. 19.

Articles.	Exports during			
	1922-23.		1923-24.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Hides, raw—				
United Kingdom ...	353	2,48,456	193	1,53,800
Germany	311	2,98,395	538	7,20,542
Norway	5	4,730	30	36,421
Belgium	6	5,990	5	7,145
France	3	2,192	4	2,170
Spain	620	6,35,766	257	2,37,747
Italy	171	1,45,807	211	2,20,353
Sweden	8	6,460	67	74,871
United States of America—				
Via Atlantic Coast ...	32	11,059	...	...
Other countries ...	38	24,640	109	81,772
Total ...	1,547	13,83,595	1,414	15,34,821
Skins, raw—				
United Kingdom ...	480	5,96,923	373	5,70,257
Canada—*Via* Atlantic Coast	143	1,82,762	35	60,681
Germany	56	52,738	15	21,250
Netherlands	16	28,050	38	54,000
Belgium	..	...	..	...
France	100	1,38,053	87	1,31,749
United States of America—				
Via Atlantic Coast ..	2,741	32,36,477	2,573	35,26,795
Other countries ...	...	..	1	1,875
Total ...	3,536	42,35,003	3,122	43,66,607
Cuttings of Hides and Skins.	14	1,988	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF HIDES AND SKINS, RAW ...	5,097	56,20,586	4,536	59,01,428

Raw hides.—It will be noticed from the above table that exports of raw hides fell by 133 tons in quantity, but rose by Rs. 1·51 lakhs in value. The increase in the value was partly due to high prices consequent on a keen demand by Indian tanners and partly to Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom having purchased superior qualities of hides for the civil population during the year. The shortage in the *quantity* was to a great extent due to a further curtailment of the purchases of *cow hides* by Spain owing to the depressed economic condition and a steady fall of the exchange in that country. Exports to the United Kingdom also declined by 160 tons in quantity chiefly in shipments of *buffalo hides* due to a poor demand. Exports to Germany, on the other hand, increased by 227 tons in quantity and Rs. 4·22 lakhs in value consequent on larger purchases of *cow hides* to replenish depleted stocks.

Raw skins.—The position as regards the trade in raw skins was also the same as that in raw hides; the quantity

showed a shortage of 414 tons, while the value exhibited an increase of Rs. 1·32 lakhs. Exports consisted chiefly of *goat skins*, and the decrease in the quantity resulted from reduced shipments to the United States of America, which took 2,573 tons as against 2,741 tons last year. High prices ruling during the year caused an increase in the value. Exports of *sheep skins* were negligible, the figures for the past two years being 32 and 30 tons, respectively.

Metallic ores, &c.—The only exports of ores from this port consist of *chromite* (chrome iron ore) a mineral product of Baluchistan. Shipments during the year under report fell from 26,389 tons valued at Rs. 7·92 lakhs to 18,617 tons valued at Rs. 5·59 lakhs, the decrease being due to smaller purchases by Belgium (−7,109 tons) and Sweden (−3,850 tons). The United Kingdom, on the other hand, took a much larger quantity than in the previous year, *viz.*, 9,845 tons valued at Rs. 2·95 lakhs as against 6,520 tons valued at Rs. 1·95 lakhs.

Gums, resins and lac.—Exports under this head, which consisted mainly of *rosin* and *lac seed*, rose further in value by Rs. 1·07 lakhs to Rs. 4·94 lakhs. The improvement was due to larger shipments of *rosin* to the United Kingdom. The value of *lac seed*, on the other hand, declined from Rs. 1·03 lakhs to Rs. 71,386 chiefly in shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Miscellaneous.—Exports of manures, the principal article included under this head rose in value from Rs. 32·49 lakhs to Rs. 35·06 lakhs, shipments consisting chiefly of *animal bones* and *bone-meal*. The value of the former rose by Rs. 6·77 lakhs to Rs. 28·15 lakhs owing to larger takings by Belgium and France. The value of bone-meal declined from Rs. 10·54 lakhs to Rs. 6·72 lakhs, mainly in shipments to the United States of America.

Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

16. The total value of articles included in *class III* rose slightly by Rs. 5,350 to Rs. 33·45 lakhs. Of the principal commodities falling under this group, exports of *cotton goods* and *painters' materials* showed an increase. The value of the former rose by Rs. 94,417 to Rs. 3·72 lakhs, chiefly under *coloured goods* to Persia. Exports of painters' materials consisted solely of *turpentine*, and the expansion was due to the development of the new industry recently started in the Punjab for the manufacture of this article which competes favourably with the American product. The first shipments of about 140 cwt. valued at Rs. 10,000 were made

to foreign countries last year, and during the year under report exports rose to 3,582 cwt. valued at Rs. 2·31 cwt. lakhs. Of the quantity exported this year, the United Kingdom took 308 cwt., the Netherlands 1,985 and Italy 1,287 cwt. A decrease was on the other hand recorded under *skins, Tanned or dressed* and *saltpetre*. The value of the former receded from Rs. 14·24 lakhs to Rs. 7·01 lakhs and the latter from Rs. 2·08 lakhs to Rs. 1·17 lakhs mainly under shipments to the United Kingdom.

Foreign merchandise re-exported.

17. Following upon an increase of nearly Rs. 29 lakhs in 1922-23, the value of articles of foreign merchandise re-exported during the year under report declined by Rs. 12·83 lakhs or 5 per cent. The articles responsible for this contraction were *dried fruits*, *raw wool*, *raw cotton* and *cotton piece-goods*. Shipments of *dried fruits* were mainly raisins to the United Kingdom, and they dwindled from 2,402 tons valued at Rs. 33·96 lakhs to the comparatively low figure of 711 tons valued at Rs. 7·54 lakhs owing to a poor demand from that country.

Exports of *raw wool* fell by 3,830,871 lbs. and Rs. 21·83 lakhs to 8,495,146, lbs. valued at Rs. 61·44 lakhs. The decrease was due to a large proportion of the Kandahar wool which formerly came to Karachi for export to foreign countries having been partly retained for local use and partly despatched to Russia through the Northern territories in Afghanistan. Increased consumption by Indian factories also checked exports. The contraction occurred in shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the purchases by the former amounting to 7,661,169, lbs. and the latter 824,244 lbs. as against 10,934,781 lbs. and 1,391,232 lbs. respectively in 1922-23. Exports of *Persian cotton* which took place for the first time last year fell from 1,057 tons valued at Rs. 11·61 lakhs to 278 tons valued at Rs. 4·51 lakhs owing to reduced shipments to Italy. The total value of *cotton piece-goods* receded by Rs. 5·47 lakhs to Rs. 15·47 lakhs, the contraction having occurred in shipments of white and coloured goods to Persia. The re-export trade in '*woollen manufactures, other sorts*' which has been showing some activity in recent years owing mostly to large shipments of Persian carpets to the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Constantinople fell slightly in value by Rs. 23,695 to Rs. 45·92 lakhs. Exports of *foreign sugar, leather* and *kerosene oil*, on the other hand, showed a considerable improvement. Shipments of sugar, which

Coasting Trade.

amounted to 6,373 tons valued at Rs. 27·31 lakhs in 1922-23, rose to 10,435 tons valued at Rs. 49·67 lakhs in 1923-24 owing to large purchases by Gulf ports during the year. Re-exports of *leather* rose considerably in value from Rs. 13·35 lakhs to Rs. 26·55 lakhs. The expansion was due to shipments of large consignments of *tanned fur skins*, mostly Persian, to the United Kingdom. The increase under *kerosene oil* was due to a consignment consisting of 1,552,803 gallons, valued at Rs. 10·19 lakhs having been re-exported to the United States of America during the year.

III—Coasting Trade.

18. A further improvement was recorded in the coasting rade during the year, the aggregate value increasing from Rs. 1,948 lakhs in 1922-23 to Rs. 2,324 lakhs or by 19 per cent. Both imports and exports shared in the improvement, the value of the former rising from Rs. 1,088 lakhs to Rs. 1,194 lakhs and of the latter from Rs. 860 lakhs to Rs. 1,130 lakhs.

Chief Port—Karachi.

19. The following table shows the aggregate value of the coasting trade of the *port of Karachi* including Government stores and treasure for the last four years and the pre-war year 1913-14:—

Table No. 20.

	1913-14.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
IMPORTS.					
Private—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian produce..	4,80,64,652	9,56,90 301	10,53,26,811	9,58,33,245	10,65,71,841
Foreign merchandise	1,06,39,836	1 72,34,805	1,05,38,308	1,14,80,620	1,15,57,543
Gold ..	855	...	4,100	...	...
Silver ...	55,486	1,19,802	34,200	16,000	7,500
Total Private ...	5,87,60,829	11,30,44.908	11,59,03,419	10,73,29,865	11,81,36 884
Government—					
Indian produce .	44,71,700	7,18,295	13,48,602	1,49,589	60,564
Foreign merchandise	11,28,513	21,69,879	21,40,484	7,56,269	8,92,892
Gold .	...	...	...	...	...
Silver ...	70,000	...	...	...	...
Total Government.	56,70,213	28,88,174	34,89,086	9,05,858	9,53,456
Total Imports ...	6,44,31,042	11,59,33,082	11,93,92,505	10,82,35,723	11,90,90,340

	1913-14	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
EXPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private —					
Indian produce ...	2,51,14,501	516,62,913	3,89,80,205	7,18,84,659	9,70,64,710
Foreign merchandise.	44,30,555	1,15,45,623	1 62,80,836	1,25,57,894	130,58.173
Gold ...	...	1,71,425	148,200	...	...
Silver ...	1,000	...	22,500	1,000	8.65,322
Total Private ...	2.95.46,056	6,33.79,961	5,54,40,741	8,44,43,553	11,09.88,205
Government—					
Indian produce	5,236	95,136	2,32,326	1,51,715	4,528
Foreign merchandise.	4,65.734	10,31,573	6,88 900	2,87,756	4-52,535
Gold ...	....	72,010	...	..	...
Silver ...	67,238	1,37,586	65,478	...	...
Total Government	4,78,208	13,36,305	9,86,704	4,39.471	4.57,063
Total Exports ...	3,00,24,264	6,47,16,266	5,64,27.445	8,48,83,024	11,14,45,268
Total Coasting Trade	9,44,55,306	18,06,49,348	17,58,19,950	19,31,18,747	23,05,35,608

The aggregate value of the coasting trade of the chief port advanced by Rs. 374·17 lakhs to Rs. 2,305·35 lakhs or by 19 per cent., imports showing an improvement of Rs. 108·54 lakhs and exports of Rs. 265·62 lakhs.

Private.

20. The following table compares the distribution of the coasting trade in private merchandise, both imports and exports, for the last two years:—

Table No. 21.

		Imports.		Exports.	
		1922-23.	1923-24.	1922-23.	1923-24.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	A.* ...	62,03,745	71,76,507	2,20,471	1,04.123
	B.† ...	1,38,087	96,629	1,99,880	3,48,660
Bombay	A. ...	6,61,97,441	7,78,08,773	5,12,67,452	6,46,08,264
	B. ...	1,12,91,554	1,14,00,567	92,30,439	79,13,646
Burma	A. ...	1,31,06,075	1,07,18,023	13,23,582	10,79,438
	B. ...	14,525	47,324	63,434	1,80,013
Madras	A. ...	53,06,249	56,60,778	85,18,537	1,50,62,213
	B. ...	27,856	300	5,89,310	12,76,588
Total	A. ...	9,08,13,510	10,13,64,081	6,13,30,042	8,08,54,038
	B. ...	1,14,72,022	1,15,44,820	1,00,83,063	97,18,907

* "A" represents Indian produce. † "B" represents Foreign merchandise.

Coasting Trade.

		Imports.		Exports.	
		1922-23.	1923-24.	1922-23.	1923-24.
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British ports within the province.	A.*	14,64,134	9,40,376	1,73,510	1,88,471
	B.†	47	...	55,327	40,737
Cutch	A.	73,593	73,050	29,84,460	40,30,463
	B.	286	...	4,72,966	7,58,633
Kathiawar	A.	17,12,872	15,99,807	54,55,061	86,48,046
	B.	2,267	5,912	15,76,609	20,33,485
Goa	A.	59,920	56,146	12,46,379	25,65,216
	B.	568	5,278	21,009	64,796
Diu	A	...	...	24,279	50,242
	B.	...	...	385	456
State of Travancore.	A.	14,43,539	21,15,785	1,700	...
	B.	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan Agency Tracts.	A.	2,65,677	3,92,300	5,40,047	6,66,453
	B.	5,430	1,533	3,48,535	4,20,359
Gaikwar's Territory.	A.	...	296	..	13,171
	B.	..	...	...	20,800
Pondicherry	A.	...	...	1,29,181	48,610
	B.	...	..	..	...
Total	A.	35,55,601	42,67,384	1,23,81,107	1,60,22,201
	B.	8,551	12,723	24,19,504	32,98,529
Grand total	A.	9,58,33,245	10,65,71,841	7,18,84,659	9,70,64,710
	B.	1,14,80,620	1,15,57,543	1,25,57,894	1,30,58,173
Grand total		10,73,13,865	11,81,29,384	8,44,42,553	11,01,22,883

* "A" represents Indian produce. † "B" represents Foreign merchandise.

IMPORTS.

21. **Indian merchandise.**—The value of imports of Indian merchandise which aggregated Rs. 1,065·71 lakhs showed an excess of Rs. 107·38 lakhs over the figures of the previous year as a result of larger arrivals of *grey cotton piece-goods* (+Rs. 82·87 lakhs), *white piece-goods* (+Rs. 5·01 lakhs), *coloured piece goods* (+Rs. 18·76 lakhs) and *cotton twist and yarn* (+Rs. 4·87 lakhs) from Bombay, *gunny bags* (+Rs. 1·21 lakhs) and *coal* (+32,629 tons, +Rs. 11·56 lakhs) from Calcutta and *pepper* (+Rs. 2·43 lakhs) from Madras, other ports. A decrease was, on the other hand, recorded under imports of *candles* (—Rs. 2·62 lakhs), *petrol* (—753,918 gallons, —Rs. 11·05 lakhs) and *kerosene oil* (—526,058 gallons, —Rs. 7·99 lakhs) from Burma and *cleaned rice* (—1,425 tons, —Rs. 3·24 lakhs) from Calcutta.

Cotton piece-goods.—The table below gives the trade in *Indian piece-goods* imported coastwise during the past four years and the pre-war year 1913-14 under each of the three headings, *grey*, *white* and *coloured*.

Table No. 22.

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1913-14	118,202,366	1,87,37,078	1,353,702	2,63,589	44,482,977	93,64,034
1920-21	97,924,562	3,97,48,137	1,430,760	8,36,854	29,739,858	1,57,56,496
1921-22	77,712,628	3,38,36,600	1,423,923	7,05,573	27,934,012	1,49,08,704
1922-23	93,088,522	3,80,33,470	1,799,664	8,84,614	31,738,951	1,66,28,467
1923-24	11,76,40,551	4,63,20,873	28,91,530	13,86,393	3,70,76,020	1,85,04,670

Foreign merchandise.—The import trade in foreign merchandise improved slightly in value by Rs. 76,923 to Rs. 115·57 lakhs, the increase having occurred under *coloured cotton piece-goods* (+Rs. 4·04 lakhs) and *alizarine dyes* (+Rs. 1·53 lakhs) partly set off by a decrease under *aniline dyes* (—Rs. 1·59 lakhs.)

Cotton piece-goods.—The following table shows the imports of *foreign piece-goods* coastwise for the past four years and the pre-war year 1913-14 under each of the three headings grey, white and coloured.

Table No. 23.

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1913-14	9,292,068	15,68,779	12,564,815	24,12,803	7,799,610	19,56,876
1920-21	4,959,867	24,03,074	3,682,199	20,74,468	3,974,527	30,22,493
1921-22	3,325,319	15,26,669	1,543,455	9,13,129	1,793,520	11,31,454
1922-23	5,207,314	24,70,618	1,358,406	7,81,755	2,516,792	16,58,410
1923-24	50,04,815	23,48,398	11,24,548	5,77,378	31,02,663	20,62,873

EXPORTS.

22. **Indian produce and manufactures.**—The value of articles of Indian produce and manufactures exported coastwise showed a marked expansion of Rs. 251·80 lakhs, the figures for the past two years being Rs. 718·84 lakhs and Rs. 970·64 lakhs, respectively. The increase was to a great extent due to an abnormal increase in the value of exports of *cotton* (+Rs. 178·33 lakhs) to Bombay, despite a decrease of 500 tons in quantity. The other important articles which exhibited an improvement were *rice, other sorts* (+ 14,393 tons, +Rs. 23·58 lakhs), *gram* (+12,644 tons, +Rs. 14·46 lakhs), *pulse* (+5,785 tons, +Rs. 8·52 lakhs) and *wheat flour* (+ 5,470 tons, +Rs. 6·90 lakhs) to Madras, and *cottonseed* (+3,596 tons, +Rs. 3·69 lakhs) to Kathiawar. A decrease, on the other hand,

Coasting Trade. occurred under exports of *wheat* (—25,150 tons, —Rs. 50·27 lakhs) to Bombay and *sesamum* (—1,802 tons, —Rs. 5·39 lakhs) to Madras and Burma. The following table shows the exports of cotton to Bombay during the past four years and the pre-war year 1913-14:—

Table No. 24.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs.
1913-14	12,002	93,09,940
1920-21	24,447	2,81,53,929
1921-22	28,400	2,45,51,318
1922-23	31,453	3,90,32,065
1923-24	30,953	5,68,65,439

Foreign Merchandise.—Exports of foreign merchandise advanced by Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 130·58 lakhs mainly under shipments of *sugar* (+Rs. 10·08 lakhs) to Madras, Cutch and Kathiawar partly set off by a decrease under *cotton piece-goods* (—Rs. 4·15 lakhs) mostly to Bombay.

23. **Treasure.**—As in the previous year there were no transactions in *gold* with coast ports. *Imports* of *silver* fell in value from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 7,500, and consisted of *Government of India rupees* from Bombay. *Exports* of *silver* rose considerably from Rs. 1,000 in 1922-23 to Rs. 8·65 lakhs, representing the value of shipments of *bullion* to Bombay.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

Stores.

24. The value of *Indian produce and manufactures* declined from Rs. 1·49 lakhs to Rs. 60,564 under *imports* and from Rs. 1·51 lakhs to Rs. 4,528 under *exports*, while that of *foreign merchandise* rose from Rs. 7·56 lakhs to Rs. 8·92 lakhs under *imports* and from Rs. 2·87 lakhs to Rs. 4·52 lakhs under *exports*.

Treasure.

25. There were again no transactions on Government account under this head during the year under report.

Subordinate ports.

26. **Keti Bandar and Sirganda.**—The total value of the entire trade of these two ports rose from Rs. 17·24 lakhs to Rs. 19·15 lakhs during the year under report. *Keti Bandar* contributed 64 per cent. and *Sirganda* 36 per cent. to the total value. Imports into Keti Bandar consisted chiefly of *cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, wheat flour, spices, liquors, matches, sugar* and *soap*; and exports consisted of *rice, firewood, bajri and jowar, barley* and *raw hides* and *skins*. Imports into Sirganda were insignificant and exports consisted of *rice, bajri* and *jowar, mustard oil* and *rapeseed*.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

27. **Shipping.**—The table below gives the number of vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of the province of Sind during the past two years.

Table No. 25.

	1922-23.		1923-24.	
FOREIGN TRADE.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steam—				
Entered	329	926,696	343	936,459
Cleared	316	869,890	407	1,155,705
Total ...	645	1,796,586	750	2,092,164
Sailing—				
Entered	197	19,007	208	20,051
Cleared	216	18,894	231	21,892
Total ...	413	37,901	439	41,943
Total Foreign Steam and Sailing	1,058	1,834,487	1,189	2,134,107
COASTING TRADE.				
Steam—				
Entered	488	1,097,467	567	1,360,777
Cleared	506	1,163,626	493	1,104,096
Total ...	994	2,261,093	1,060	2,464,873
Sailing—				
Entered	3,029	123,647	4,226	162,660
Cleared	3,313	118,840	4,084	152,955
Total ...	6,342	242,487	8,310	315,615
Total Coasting Steam and Sailing	7,336	2,503,580	9,370	2,780,488

Foreign trade.—The shipping figures in the above table clearly indicate the trend of the trade of the port during the year. The number of steamers entering the port from foreign countries rose by 14, and 91 more cleared outwards. Under *arrivals*, 253 steamers brought cargoes, and 90 entered

in ballast as against 285 and 44. The number of steamers clearing with cargo was 376 and in ballast 31 as against 270 and 46, respectively in the previous year. The increase, (*viz.*, 64), in the number of clearances as compared with the number of arrivals is because the vessels which cleared *direct* to foreign ports were more numerous than those which arrived direct from such ports. Vessels which arrive or clear *via* British Indian ports are registered under the coasting trade. The fluctuations in the number of steamers visiting the port are explained below. Under *entries*, important increases were recorded in arrivals of steamers from Italy (+17 steamers) due to heavy shipments of wheat, cotton and rapeseed. Arrivals from Natal, on the other hand, showed a decrease of 8 steamers owing to reduced imports of coal. The heavy increase under *clearances* of steamers occurred chiefly in departures to the United Kingdom (+63 steamers) due to heavy shipments of wheat, seeds and cotton, and to Germany (+20 steamers) due to increased shipments of seeds and cotton. The increase in the number of *sailing vessels* occurred chiefly in arrivals from the Gulf ports. As regards tonnage, the average tonnage per steamer rose from 2,785 to 2,790 tons and that of sailing vessels from 91 to 96 tons.

Coasting trade.—The shipping employed in the coasting trade exhibited a further notable improvement, both steamers and country craft contributing to the increase.

Freight.—As compared with the previous year, there were no marked fluctuations in the rates of freight during the year under report. The freight for wheat and rapeseed to the United Kingdom, which was available at 26*s.* and 23*s.* 6*d.* per ton at the commencement of the year, rose in the third week of April to 27*s.* 6*d.* and 25*s.*, respectively, the figures being the highest recorded during the year. A steady drop, however, set in later, beginning with the last week of May; and 21*s.* for wheat and 18*s.* 6*d* for rapeseed were quoted in the last week of August, which were about the lowest figures recorded during the year. The month of October, however, again witnessed a rise, which continued during the rest of the year, and the rate for wheat rose to as much as 26*s.* 6*d.* and that for rapeseed to 24*s.* in January and February, and stood at 24*s.* 6*d* and 22*s.* respectively, at the close of the year. The average rates to ports in the Persian Gulf were Re. 1 per bag by steamer and 8 annas per bag by country craft.

The following figures show the number of steamers of each nationality that entered the port of Karachi during the year 1923-24 as compared with 1922-23:—

Table No. 26.

	1922-23.		1923-24.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	642	1,488,942	701	1,659,217
British Indian	72	171,022	70	173,413
Italian	21	72,073	41	141,870
German	26	100,591	23	119,556
Dutch	18	69,113	20	73,070
Norwegian	10	30,561	16	37,914
Swedish	7	22,476	9	25,776
American	8	32,272	8	35,654
Greek	3	10,125	6	19,286
Danish	3	6,879	3	7,038
Finnish	1	2,500	1	2,782
Roumanian	...	...	1	1,531
Arabic	...	...	1	129
Japanese	3	8,697	...	...
Jugo-Slavian	2	5,033	...	...
Portuguese	1	3,879	...	...
Total ...	817	2,024,163	910	2,297,236

28. **Exchange.**—The steadiness of exchange was, as already remarked, one of the features of the year under review. At the beginning of the year the rupee was quoted at $1/4\frac{1}{32}$ for demand drafts, and remained more or less at that level until the 24th August, when it dropped to $1/3\frac{7}{8}$. Thereafter, with increased exports and tightness of money generally, exchange showed a much stronger tendency, and rose steadily to $1/5\frac{5}{32}$ on the 23rd December. This level was not, however, long maintained, and the closing rate on the 31st March was $1/4\frac{5}{8}$.

29. **Revenue.**—The following table shows the total collections for the Province on account of Import and Export duty and refunds therefrom, and the duty on imported salt separately for the last four years and the pre-war year :—

Table No. 27.

	1913-14.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
IMPORT DUTY (Exclusive of duty on salt).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	90,62,621	2,79,66,648	3,37,35,655	3,60,35,661	3,59,08,210
Keti	76	85	117	114	191
Sirganda	72	113	55	50	162
Total ...	90,62,769	2,79,66,846	3,37,35,827	3,60,35,825	3,59,08,563
EXPORT DUTY.					
Karachi	3,15,841	14,25,567	12,04,577	8,60,604	5,43,455
Keti	19,162	7,992	10,505	7,956	12,803
Sirganda	22,094	14,155	15,041	24,682	29,387
Total ...	3,57,097	14,47,714	12,30,123	8,93,242	5,85,645
Total Gross Duty ...	94,19,866	2,94,14,560	3,49,65,950	3,69,29,067	3,64,94,208

Table No. 27.—*concld.*

	1913-14.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	63,800	8,12,996	11,70,585	7,96,219	8,92,873
Payments to the Kashmir Darbar	58,015	2,36,884	4,05,258	8,13,306	41*
Drawback on goods sent to Seistan	...	60,520	4,08,580	10,06,308	7,09,938*
Exports	16,043	1,04,771	1,39,002	48,198	36,639
Total ...	1,37,858	12,15,171	21,23,425	26,64,031	16,39,491
Total Net Duty ...	92,82,008	2,81,99,389	3,28,42,525	3,42,65,036	3,48,54,717
Import Duty on Salt ...	2,004	5,167	686	962	1,842

* Payments up to date.

The total gross receipts of Customs revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 364·94 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 4·35 lakhs or 1 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The decrease was shared by both import and export duties. Collections on account of the former declined from Rs. 360·36 lakhs to Rs. 359·08 lakhs, or by Rs. 1·27 lakhs. *Cotton piece-goods*, the principal item, accounted for 26 per cent. of the total import revenue, and the realizations which amounted to Rs. 93·84 lakhs were in excess of those of the previous year by Rs. 3·09 lakhs. *Sugar*, the next important item, which accounted for 21 per cent. of the import revenue, declined from Rs. 90·54 lakhs to Rs. 75·54 lakhs or by Rs. 15 lakhs. Receipts from *liquors, tobacco* and *steel* which amounted to Rs. 31·07 lakhs, Rs. 23·80 lakhs and Rs. 2·81 lakhs also showed a shortage of Rs. 1·33 lakhs, Rs. 6·66 lakhs and Rs. 2·04 lakhs, respectively. Increases were, on the other hand, recorded under *matches* (+Rs. 8·35 lakhs), *woollen yarn* (+Rs. 3.12 lakhs), *kerosene* (+Rs. 70,191) and *motor cars and motor cycles* (+Rs. 3·50 lakhs). The total amount of export duty fell by Rs. 3·07 lakhs to Rs. 5·86 lakhs chiefly due to reduced exports of *hides and skins* (—Rs. 2·23 lakhs) and *rice* (—Rs. 83,945).

ADMINISTRATION.

30. **Indian Merchandise Marks Act.**—During the year under review there were altogether 1,207 consignments which infringed the requirements of this Act, against 477 in the previous year, and the penalties imposed amounted to Rs. 45,339 against Rs. 10,471 in 1922-23. The cases

were distributed as follows according to the countries of origin :—

Germany ...	... 585	Austria ...	... 16
Belgium ...	... 133	Portugal ...	... 12
United States of America	120	Other European countries.	17
United Kingdom	... 110	Straits Settlements	... 5
Switzerland	... 63	China ...	... 4
France ...	... 33	Egypt ...	... 3
Holland ...	... 31	Australia ...	... 2
Italy ...	... 27		
Japan ...	... 25	Total	... 1,207
Czecho-Slovakia	... 21		

A summary of the cases is given below :—

Class of cases.	I Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	II Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	III Passed with nominal penalty.	IV Passed with heavier penalty or re-shipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.	Total.
A.—Application of counterfeit trade-mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.	12	...	...	...	13 (*k*)
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced—					
(1) as between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country.	148	22	311 (*a*)	402 (*b*)	883
(2) as between two foreign countries ...	3	1	25 (*c*)	20 (*d*)	49
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects, namely:—					
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods.	3	...	17	45 (*e*)	65
(2) as to the time at which goods were made or produced.	...	...	...	...	...
(3) as to the mode of manufacture or production.	4	...	4	4	12
(4) as to the materials of which the goods are composed.	...	1	8 (*f*)	8	17
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright.	...	...	...	...	...
D.—Lengths not properly stamped on piece-goods.	11	6	37 (*g*)	114 (*h*)	168
Total ..	181	30	402	593	1,207

(*a*) 159 passed without correction of marking.
(*b*) 146 do. do.
(*c*) 11 do. do.
(*d*) 4 do. do.
(*e*) 8 do. do.
(*f*) 2 passed without correction of marking
(*g*) 7 do. do.
(*h*) 24 do. do.
(*k*) 1 under detention.

Class A.—(Application of counterfeit trade-mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom the goods were made or produced).—There were 13 detentions under this class. Of these, five related to cotton warped sateens, five to toilet soap, and one each to Perfection whisky, cotton sewing thread and German hurricane lantern globes. Of the five consignments of sateens, two were eventually released under the orders of the Court, and the remaining three because the aggrieved parties failed to furnish the necessary indemnity bond. Of the five consignments of toilet soap, four were released as the party on whose application they were detained failed to take the necessary action against the importers within the prescribed period, and the remaining one is still under detention pending the orders of the Court. The consignments of whisky, sewing thread and globes were allowed clearance with the mutual consent of the parties concerned.

Class B.—(Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which the goods were made or produced).—There were 932 cases under this class of which the following were the most important :—

A consignment of bank paper of German origin watermarked "Extra Strong". Swords imported from Austria, the blades of which were engraved with the name and address of a British Indian dealer; and a monogram consisting of the letters "G. R. I." and a crown. A consignment of rifles of German manufacture engraved with the name and address of a British Indian dealer. Chinaware fruit plates imported from Germany bore illustrations of well known London buildings such as London Bridge, the Tower of London, Westminister Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, &c., and the name of the building in English. A consignment of toilet soap of German origin bore English and French descriptions. Origin was not indicated on any of the articles mentioned above. All the consignments were confiscated and released on payment of substantial penalties after the offending markings were corrected wherever possible. Razors from Germany, labelled and marked in a manner suggesting British origin, were confiscated; redemption was allowed subject to payment of a penalty and re-shipment. A consignment of perfumed spirits from Germany,

labelled with French descriptions, was passed on payment of a penalty almost equal to the value of the goods and after correction of the labels.

Class C.—(Application of trade description false in other respects).—The number of cases dealt with under this head was 94. Those of special interest are briefly detailed below:—

Artificial silk braids from Germany marked "Silk Russia Braids." Several consignments from Germany of glass bangles packed in boxes containing one dozen pairs but marked as containing two dozen pairs. Consignments of account-book paper from the same country marked with incorrect weights. Packets of metal leaves marked "*Silver* metal leaf superior quality" and reported by the Chemical Analyser to Government to contain no silver in their composition. All the above were confiscated and redeemed on payment of penalties and correction of the false descriptions. Twelve consignments of wine described as "Port" were detained under class C (3), as they were not accompanied by the required certificates from the competent Portuguese authorities. All were eventually released either on production of the necessary certificates or on payment of substantial penalties or as special cases.

Class D.—(Lengths not properly stamped on piece-goods).—168 cases were detected under this head. Of these, 74 related to cotton piece-goods, 60 to woollen piece-goods, 22 to cotton embroideries and 12 to cotton fents and remnants.

All the cases excepting the thirteen under Class A were detected by the Appraisers and Examiners in the ordinary course of their duties.

There was only one appeal to the Commissioner in Sind against the orders of the Collector of Customs which was rejected.

The very large increase in the number of detections was due partly to increased imports and partly to the exercise of greater vigilance by the Appraising and Examining staff. It is noteworthy that the cases of infringements by German goods were more than four times as numerous as those in respect of goods from any other country.

31. **Customs offences.**—During the year under report 561 cases were adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act as against 603 in 1922-23, and the collections on account of fines and forfeitures in respect thereof amounted to Rs. 27,323 against Rs. 54,645 in 1922-23. The Appraisers' section detected four importations of obscene picture post cards worth Rs. 1,340 consigned from Germany. Other detections made by this section of prohibited or restricted articles imported as cargo were 150 " Sham death " pistols and 500 cartridges therefor declared as " Huntsman's equipment " and found to be fire-arms and ammunition within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act; and a consignment of 25 copies of a pirated edition of Bentley's complete phrase code published in the United States of America.

The Postal Branch of this section detected illicit importations of (1) 6 revolvers and 1 pistol from Mosul and Baghdad, (2) a gas pistol and 10 cartridges from Germany and (3) 12 parcels containing sample cartridge cases. The sender of the parcel from Mosul, which contained the pistol mentioned above, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Arms Act. This branch also seized 89 packets and 3 parcels containing obscene pictures, 4 packets of cigarette and tobacco cases which bore obscene pictures and 1 packet of cigarettes with an obscene picture on each cigarette. All these came from Germany.

The Preventive Service were responsible for the detection of 21 cases of illicit importations of arms and ammunition which resulted in the seizure and confiscation of 8 revolvers, 4 pistols, 2 rifles, 2 rifle bolts, 1 bayonet and 487 rounds of ammunition. Penalties to the extent of Rs. 2,156 were also imposed in these cases. Most of these seizures were made in the course of rummaging operations. During the year 130 foreign vessels were rummaged by the Preventive staff. There were also 4 seizures of obscene pictures and cards in which the goods were confiscated and penalties imposed. Only one important case of cocaine was detected in which 500 grains of the drug were found concealed behind nailed up planks in the bulk-head whilst rummaging the firemen's quarters of an Italian vessel. The penalties recovered from steamer agents at the instance of the Executive Audit section amounted to Rs. 14,722 against Rs. 43,334 in 1922-23. This falling off is due entirely to the fact that the previous year's figures were inflated as a result of the clearance of large arrears of ships' files.

32. **Tendered goods.**—During the year goods were taken over by Government under section 32 of the Sea Customs Act in two cases as the importers were not willing to pay duty on the values appraised by the Custom House. The goods were sold by public auction, and in both cases, the values realised exceeded those declared by importers, Government making a net profit of Rs. 414.

33. **Appeals.**—There were 15 appeals to the Collector against decisions of the Assistant Collectors and 6 to the Commissioner in Sind as Chief Customs Authority against the orders of the Collector. In 13 cases the decisions of the Assistant Collectors were upheld and in 2 cases they were modified. The Commissioner confirmed the orders of the Collector in all the six cases. There was one revision application to the Bombay Government which was also rejected.

34. **Testing.**—The Chemical Analyser to Government for Sind tested 1,132 samples on behalf of the Customs Department during the year. Of those, 562 related to medicines, essences and chemicals, 65 to liqueurs and bitters, 291 to gold and silver thread and lametta, 19 to light caoutchoucine and pyridine brought to the Custom House for denaturing imported rectified spirit, 112 to denatured spirit, 9 to milk and 74 to other miscellaneous articles.

35. **Receipts and expenditure.**—Details under these heads are exhibited in Table D of the appendix. The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,66,48,575 against Rs. 3,70,32,088 in 1922-23. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,10,086 or 1·66 per cent. of the gross and 1·74 per cent. of the net collections as against Rs. 6,15,305 or 1·66 per cent. of the gross and 1·79 per cent. of the net collections in 1922-23. As a result of the adoption of special measures of economy, savings to the extent of about Rs. 30,000 were effected in the budget allotment sanctioned for expenditure during the year.

36. **Miscellaneous matters.**—In connection with the extension of the 2nd appraisement system, arrangements have recently been made for the examination of import cargo in the Port Trust transit sheds, thus avoiding the inconvenience to importers caused by bringing packages to the Custom House Hall for examination. A special procedure for the supervision and examination of packages containing arms and ammunition immediately after landing has also been introduced.

The following Acts affecting Customs administration were passed during the year:—

(1) The Indigo Cess repealing Act, 1923.

(2) The Central Board of Revenue Act, No. IV of 1924.

(3) The Indian Finance Act, 1924.

(4) The Sea Customs Amendment Act, No. VIII of 1924.

(5) The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1924 (Act IX of 1924).

Under the Central Board of Revenue Act, the Customs administration was transferred to the Central Board of Revenue with effect from the 1st April 1924.

37. **Documents.**—There was an all-round increase in the transactions dealt with at the Custom House as will be seen from the following comparative statement showing the number of the different classes of documents delivered by importers and exporters during the past two years:—

		1922-23. Nos.	1923-24. Nos.
Bills-of-Entry....	...	60,368	75,376
Shipping Bills	...	29,059	39,159
Kashmir Invoices	...	4,850	7,443
Seistan Drawback Bills	...	1,950	2,707
Afghanistan Invoices	...	735	2,845

38. **Establishment.**—I held the appointment of Collector of Customs during the year. Messrs. Singleton and Brennan served as Assistant Collectors, the former throughout the year and the latter from 9th April 1923. During the year under report Government sanctioned the post of a third Assistant Collector for this Custom House which was temporarily held by Mr. P. D'Cunha, local Auditor, from the 16th June 1923 until the end of the year.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Karachi, the 14th June 1924.

H. H. HOOD,
Collector of Customs.

APPENDIX.

TABLES A TO D.

APPENDIX.

TABLE A.

General distribution of the foreign trade of Karachi during the years 1922-23 and 1923-24.

Countries.	Imports.				Exports.				Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	1922-23.	1923-24.	Percentage.		1922-23.	1923-24.	Percentage.			
			1922-23.	1923-24.			1922-23.	1923-24.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Empire—										
United Kingdom	12,36,05,783	12,82,53,561	59·89	59·20	9,39,02,752	15,77,60,305	38·83	39·81	48·41	46·66
Mesopotamia	21,25,102	21,31,516	1·03	0·98	28,32,563	26,50,617	1·14	0·67	1·10	0·78
Aden and Dependencies	6,500	23,316	0·03	0·01	17,66,441	17,89,995	0·72	0·45	0·39	0·30
Bahrein Islands	5,18,260	3,34,648	0·25	0·16	38,16,466	22,13,151	1·54	0·56	0·95	0·42
Ceylon	46,113	1,80,995	0·02	0·08	16,30,182	21,63,404	0·66	0·55	0·36	0·38
Mauritius and Dependencies ...	64,692	...	0·03	...	11,94,735	9,73,663	0·48	0·25	0·28	0·16
Australia & Oceania	17,84,497	3,47,917	0·86	0·16	40,000	64,661	0·02	0·02	0·40	0·07
Other British Possessions ...	19,58,368	21,13,611	0·95	0·98	13,54,676	9,63,564	0·55	0·24	0·73	0·50
Total British Empire ...	13,01,09,315	13,33,85,564	63·06	61·57	10,85,37,815	16,85,85,360	43·94	42·55	52·62	49·27

Foreign Countries—										
Europe—										
Switzerland	4,60,456	19,43,508	0·23	0·90	9,700	500	...	0·00	0·10	0·32
Germany	1,01,80,156	1,15,69,432	4·92	5·34	3,54,18,476	4,52,30,325	14·33	11·41	10·05	9·27
Sweden	18,19,177	21,88,000	0·89	1·01	3,26,020	4,67,259	0·14	0·12	0·48	0·43
Netherlands...	21,91,530	16,84,504	1·06	0·78	73,47,332	1,41,95,750	2·97	3·59	2·10	2·59
France	12,06,313	20,70,778	0·58	0·96	1,16,68,244	2,41,36,182	4·73	6·09	2·84	4·27
Spain	6,732	8,365	...	0·00	34,01,841	68,83,422	1·37	1·74	0·75	1·13
Italy	6,62,852	8,50,243	0·33	0·39	2,56,93,442	6,57,88,873	10·39	16·60	5·81	10·87
Belgium	99,28,066	87,32,296	4·82	4·03	2,45,80,242	3,18,42,973	9·95	8·03	7·61	6·62
Other countries	7,74,024	36,25,639	0·37	1·67	12,90,812	25,25,222	0·53	0·64	0·46	1·00
Total of Europe	2,72,29,306	3,26,72,765	13·20	15·08	10,97,36,109	19,10,70,506	44·41	48·22	30·20	36·30
Asia—										
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman	2,77,125	3,86,423	0·13	0·18	42,90,044	31,06,307	1·74	0·78	1·01	0·57
Other Native States in Arabia ...	25,714	55,798	0·01	·03	28,75,766	32,49,398	1·16	0·82	0·64	0·54
Persia...	14,62,179	21,07,148	0·71	·97	43,79,164	41,61,262	1·78	1·05	1·29	1·03
Java	3,09,84,780	3,05,66,728	15·01	14·11	49,100	25,780	0·02	0·01	6·84	4·99
Japan...	22,98,876	16,17,865	1·11	0·75	25,32,636	53,22,803	1·02	1·34	1·06	1·13
Other countries	10,70,180	8,28,646	0·52	0·38	22,20,254	8,49,762	0·89	0·22	·73	0·27
Total of Asia	3,61,18,854	3,55,62,608	17·49	16·42	1,63,46,964	1,67,15,312	6·61	4·22	7	8·53
Africa	2,31,485	11,78,923	0·11	·54	28,40,483	87,23,845	1·14	2·21	0·9	1·62
America—										
United States of America ...	1,26,66,704	1,38,41,050	6·14	6·39	96,18,107	1,11,81,108	3·90	2·80	4·02	4·08
Total of Foreign Countries ...	7,62,46,349	8,32,55,346	36·94	38·43	13,85,41,663	22,76,90,771	56·06	57·45	47·38	50·73
Grand total of British Possessions and Foreign Countries ...	20,63,55,664	21,66,40,910	100·00	100·00	24,70,79,478	39,62,76,131	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

APPENDIX—*contd.*

TABLE B.

Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the foreign import trade of Karach during the last four years and the pre-war year:—

Articles.	1913-14.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24	Percentage of each item to total imports of merchandise in 1923-24.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton manufactures	7,29,42,268	16,37,04,915	5,44,61,225	8,30,16,593	8,57,32,086	39·57
Sugar	3,33,25,176	3,34,95,546	7,00,42,486	3,50,70,822	3,48,48,540	16·08
Metals and ores	1,06,03,553	2,88,04,938	1,35,92,163	1,90,36,219	1,64,80,429	7·61
Machinery and millwork	21.87,150	1,00,56,061	1,41,86,422	56,74.995	97,72,200	4·51
Oils	46,15,887	1,13,46,026	85,39,097	78,80,112	93,49,115	4·31
Wool	67,87,471	82,28,166	21,88,702	34,55,598	58,72,714	2·71
Liquors, including methylated and perfumed spirits ...	22,47,070	73,81,533	59,57,579	59,38,685	48,63,881	2·24
Tobacco	11,63,926	56,16,613	25,21,446	40,51,082	33,28,977	1·54
Hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplatedware ...	22,61,645	64,11,684	48,38,128	34,91,922	31,31,652	1·45
Fruits and vegetables	14,34,054	32,40,126	30,62,762	30,68,784	27,58,355	1·27
Coal, coke and patent fuel	7,95,355	39,309	25,27,183	31,97,512	26,14,291	1·21
Chemicals and chemical preparations	7,70,688	19,52,821	15,21,476	23,12,943	24,28,429	1·12
Motor cars and motor cycles and parts thereof ...	7.54,734	98,01,692	15,61,943	9,71,945	23,59,054	1·09
Provisions and oilman's stores	16,65,136	28,13,916	21,61,919	21,05,048	22,29,023	1·03
Paper and pasteboard	10.25,743	44,80,591	17,41,106	20,71,757	20,93,795	·97
Instruments, apparatus and appliances, and parts thereof ...	6,82,723	19,65,786	17,12,699	16,74,223	17,41,605	·80
Matches	9.44,591	21,09,424	1,50,977	9,37,615	17,35,615	·80
Railway plant and rolling stock	28,72,757	40,34,526	63,59,385	17,58,968	16,74,480	·77

L (IV) 2,7—9

Cotton twist and yarn	20,45,271	55,75,265	20,64,498	12,07,742	16,57,666	·77
Apparel, (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes) ...	11,22,237	25,42,051	10,41,075	8,93,063	15,53,503	·72
Glass and glassware	11,28,246	15,75,077	13,03,580	13,43,983	14,76,031	·68
Haberdashery and millinery	10,05,463	36,03,328	6,21,528	8,28,955	14,38,465	·66
Articles imported by post	4,67,364	24,53,048	15,17,403	11,67,097	13,68,399	·63
Arms, ammunition and military stores	3,39,944	6,79,249	8,70,489	10,23,850	12,93,845	·60
Paints and painters' materials	4,33,480	17,52,867	6,08,387	10,95,002	11,82,078	·55
Soap	6,56,789	22,48,001	6,60,179	11,43,374	10,96,391	·51
Dyeing and tanning substances	4,56,093	93,086	2,82,716	8,05,112	9,93,036	·46
Cycles and parts thereof, and accessories	2,65,802	15,22,324	1,83,716	5,49,753	7,75,541	·36
Building and Engineering materials	5,31,723	14,51,359	6,86,821	7,86,391	7,63,816	·35
Stationery (excluding paper)	3,25,405	9,66,929	4,52,146	6,82,696	7,58,085	·35
Drugs and medicines	5,10,603	31,83,772	3,80,448	6,53,293	7,52,045	·35
Tea	1,02,236	2,54,296	4,97,385	7,66,549	6,89,519	·33
Toys and requisites for games and sports	3,25,991	6,55,545	1,97,440	3,65,154	5,15,962	·24
Earthenware and porcelain	2,33,278	3,95,272	2,29,514	4,23,933	4,99,048	·23
Polishes	1,17,511	7,98,253	1,75,746	2,20,536	4,13,792	·19
Silk	6,60,690	12,94,527	6,56,240	5,64,450	3,99,971	·18
Toilet requisites	1,26,023	9,62,763	2,11,372	2,62,028	3,90,186	·18
Cutlery	2,48,687	7,01,551	1,88,725	2,71,067	3,64,776	·17
Rubber manufactures	1,00,963	6,82,345	1,68,361	2,36,229	3,52,512	·16
Printing and lithographing machinery and materials ...	1,96,557	5,54,863	2,96,537	2,70,029	3,50,185	·16
Buttons of all sorts	...	3,54,685	3,01,759	3,47,369	3,46,322	·16
Carriages and carts, and parts thereof	1,44,965	8,12,719	1,40,821	1,19,089	3,11,211	·14
Boots and shoes	10,65,607	17,15,668	1,50,274	1,86,592	2,23,644	·10
Furniture and cabinetware	2,31,249	2,57,953	1,24,928	1,33,386	1,75,922	·08
Books, printed, and printed matter (including maps and charts)	1,34,007	2,23,062	1,60,333	1,95,335	1,71,608	·08
Wood and timber	6,45,447	2,74,211	1,51,855	1,88,025	1,16,096	·05
Ships, parts of	...	1,61,892	1,52,517	1,59,675	1,09,810	05
Leather	2,30,434	5,13,376	1,09,207	96,959	79,287	·04
Grain, pulse and flour	45,111	1,124	4,83,65,189	19,59,648	15,476	·01
Other articles	15,41,633	32,80,549	15,42,151	16,94,477	29,92,531	1·38
Total Imports ...	16,27,71,741	34,69,68,691	26,16,29,038	20,63,55,664	21,66,40,910	100·00

APPENDIX—*contd.*

TABLE C.

Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the foreign export trade of Karachi during the last four years and the pre-war year :—

Articles.	1913-14.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	Percentage of each item to total export of foreign merchandise in 1923-24.
Indian produce and manufactures.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	5,60,77,121	3,52,04,528	2,86,44,335	7,04,52,385	14,84,01,831	39·92
Wheat	9,78,20,192	4,02,21,078	1,38,60,047	3,39,60,610	8,62,65,024	23·21
Rapeseed	3,24,76,577	4,25,58,347	2,89 13,763	4,89,50,575	566,64,989	15·24
Barley	1,07,16,729	2,08,224	6,18,829	15,91,197	1,68,99,725	4·55
Wool, raw	1,29,20,448	1,00,63,206	1 08,55,028	1,92,72,445	1,53,88,570	4·14
Pulse	52,01,987	3,25,672	1,22,521	33,57,342	72,86,590	1·96
Wheat flour	59,80,199	52.49,239	62,62,578	55·75,922	64,33,410	1·73
Skins, raw	98,04,183	42,12,751	42,81,195	42.35,002	59,01,428	1·59
Maize	55.418	3,112	3,945	16,94,071	51,65,338	1·39
Rice not in the husk	73.35,062	1,88,17,083	1,95,33.761	1,01 27,949	43,02,077	1·18
Cotton seed	13,96,489	23,05,650	1.67,706	12,54.015	38,07.288	1·02
Bones	20,23,589	33.91,385	26,40,430	31.91,086	34,87,127	·94
Silk, raw	12,68,815	17.27,710	13,05,708	20,83,637	22,79,978	·61
Hides, raw	56,37,691	28,94,796	21,26,785	13,83,595	15,34,821	·41
Skins, tanned or dressed	4,63,068	5,18,065	13,28,948	14.23 798	7.01,225	·19
Chromite or chrome iron ore	1,38,078	8,43,413	6,92,986	7,91,690	5,58 540	·15
Joishmaws and sharkfins	3,33,983	4 65,429	5,60,319	4.94,690	4,62,240	·12
Fwar and bajra	20.29,485	5,56,138	75,010	5,29,582	4,39,024	·12
Fish dry salted	2,40,579	2,85,752	3,35,583	2,98,750	3,89,343	·10

Cotton manufactures	1,72,136	4,44,280	3,16,968	2,73,063	3,57,558	·10
Fodder, bran and pollards	2,47,271	71,926	1,62,373	1,73,811	2,34,682	·06
Fruits and vegetables	2,09,633	2,25,560	2,06,371	1,94,013	1,89,417	·05
Hides, tanned or dressed	...	24,890	...	96,649	1,85,855	·05
Linseed	5,25,295	40,10,510	2,91,700	17,49,623	1,71,463	·05
Saltpetre	...	12,37,430	2,32,822	2,07,744	1,17,176	·03
Sesamum seed	37,47,112	1,74,678	11,66,116	20,59,048	1,06,843	·03
Lac	2,15,356	32,300	58,885	1,04,530	91,386	·02
Wool manufactures	27,552	4,24,648	2,51,731	1,34,701	88,086	·02
Oils	49,873	1,58,500	1,00,475	38,787	30,496	·01
Tobacco	...	66,532	34,987	19,696	25,347	·01
Castor seed	...	3,38,115	5,03,758	9,85,573	24,024	·01
Ghi	..	12,38,301	5,33,127	1,42,389	21,026	·00
Other articles	21,55,511	41,44,673	27,82,887	43,85,600	3,701,602	·99
TOTAL EXPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCE ...	25,87,94,082	18,24,43,921	12,90,71,677	22,12,33,568	3,71,713,529	100·00
Foreign merchandise.						
Wool, raw	40,79,784	74,11,215	87,41,172	83,27,581	61,44,094	25·02
Sugar	7,45,386	93,48,480	45,49,837	27,37,380	49,67,394	20·22
Wool manufactures	22,500	11,67,873	21,96,762	46,72,193	46,23,973	18·83
Skins, tanned or dressed	...	4,53,912	6,25,780	13,48,679	26,27,042	10·70
Cotton manufactures	5,08,751	34,30,044	40,93,212	21,06,849	15,60,177	6·35
Fruits and vegetables	2,64,567	15,21,070	7,73,747	33,96,506	7,54,449	3·07
Apparel	1,52,870	3,10,475	2,89,247	4,04,519	4,13,243	1·68
Matches	10,210	41,824	5,998	27,440	123,458	·50
Provisions and oilman's stores	25,788	1,38,143	1,65,676	23,511	45,145	·18
Chemicals	18,751	43 330	40,346	31,427	31,137	·13
Liquors	7,400	42,448	17,691	61,681	26,572	·11
Tobacco	3,833	1,24,166	43,738	63,913	9,961	·04
Other articles	7,28,926	22,42,385	14,03,474	26,50,231	32,36,094	13·17
TOTAL EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.	65,68,766	2,62,75,365	2,29 46,680	2,58,45,910	2,45,62,739	100·00
GRAND TOTAL EXPORTS	26,53,62,848	20,87,19,286	15,20.18,357	24,70,79,478	39,62,76,268	..

APPENDIX—*contd.*

TABLE D.

Table showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Customs Department in Sind for the year 1923-24 contrasted with those of the year 1922-23.

——	1922-23.	1923-24.	Increase.	Decrease.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.				
Imports, Sea Customs	3,59,96,033	3,59,08,563	.....	87,470
Exports do.	8,93,242	5,85,645	.....	3,07,597
Overtime fees	47,809	54,590	6,781	.....
Recoveries of cost of special establishment paid for by private companies.	5,731	321	.....	5,410
Total ...	3,69,42,815	3,65,49,119	6,781	4,00,477
Miscellaneous Receipts.				
Warehouse and Wharf rents ..	1,152	1,621	469	.....
Fines and forfeitures under Sea Customs Act.	65,681	73,067	7,386	.....
Sale of Customs publications ...	236	313	77	.....
Do. forms, other Press receipts.	50	42	.....	8
Fees for amending documents, Import and Export.	13,061	13,761	700	.....
Sale-proceeds of Government old stores.	941	4,576	3,635	.....
Profit on tendered goods ...	.....	423	423	.....
Miscellaneous other items ...	8,123	5,113	.....	3,010
Commission at 7½ per cent. on Great and Little Basses Light dues.	29	17	.....	12
Miscellaneous extraordinary items—Imperial.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost of collections of Cotton cess ...	.....	523	523	.....
Total ..	89,273	99,456	13,213	3,030
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,70,32,088	3,66,48,575	19,994	4,03,507
Deduct—				
Refunds, Imports	10,38,330	*2,22,307	.....	8,16,023
Do. Exports	48,198	36,644	.....	11,554
Do. Overtime	151	87	.....	64
Do. Miscellaneous receipts ..	39,541	2,919	.....	36,622
Drawbacks	15,77,501	†16,50,327	72,826	.....
Total Refunds and Drawbacks ...	27,03,721	19,12,284	72,826	8,64,263
Total Net Revenue ...	3,43,28,367	3,47,36,291	.....	.....

APPENDIX—*concluded.*

TABLE D—*concld.*

——	1922-23.	1923-24.	Increase.	Decrease.
EXPENDITURE.				
Imperial.				
SALARIES.				
Chief Collector of Customs ...	29,538	33,000	3,462	.....
Conveyance allowance	.....	450	450	.....
Assistant Collectors	26,040	23,457	.....	2,583
Over Sea Conveyance allowances ...	.....	5,025	5,025	.....
Customs establishment, including Statistical and Preventive and Sea-coast establishments.	4,03,311	3,70,064	.....	33,247
Peons of all sections	37,952	38,553	601	.....
Boat establishment	11,317	11,022	.....	295
Bond establishment paid by private companies.	3,680	.....	.....	3,680
Temporary establishment ...	1,647	363	.....	1,284
Total ...	5,13,485	4,81,934	9,538	41,089
Contingencies.				
Travelling allowances ...	1,304	2,236	932	.....
Boat stores and repairs ...	6,611	8,980	2,369	.....
Water-supply	1,635	1,669	34	.....
Municipal House-taxes ...	6,528	6,342	.....	186
Do. Conservancy charges ...	644	643	.....	1
Rewards in Customs cases ...	7,200	18,209	11,009	.....
Petty constructions	.....	428	428	.....
Telephone connection charges ...	1,930	833	.....	1,097
Rents	1,902	1,921	19	.....
Boats	11,000	9,000	.....	2,000
Purchases and repairs of dead-stock..	2,122	888	.....	1,234
Petty repairs	.....	9	9	.....
Purchase of books	135	193	58	.....
Petty supplies	3,533	5,364	1,831	.....
Clothing to peons	1,895	3,074	1,179	.....
Service Postage stamps... ...	683	1,623	940	.....
Overtime fees	51,022	54,080	3,058	.....
Purchase of comptometers ..	.....	6,672	6,672	.....
Law charges	.....	96	96	.....
Preventive Officers' Recreation Club.	2,520	2,520	.....	.....
Supply of Electrical energy ...	1,157	1,163	6	.....
Miscellaneous Petty Expenses ...	.....	2,209	2,209	.....
Total Contingencies ...	1,01,821	1,28,152	30,849	4,518
Total Expenditure ...	6,15,306	6,10,086	40,387	45,607

* This includes Rs. 41 on account of refunds on goods made to Kashmir Darbar upto date.

† This includes Rs. 9,79,720 on account of drawback on goods sent to Seistan upto date.

L (IV) 217—10 KARACHI: THE COMMISSIONER'S PRINTING PRESS.

Report on the Maritime Trade and Customs Administration of the Province of Sind for the official year 1924-25.

BY

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, KARACHI.

L (iv) 331

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Graphs. Page.

1. Values of the import and export foreign trade for the ten years from 1915-16 to 1924-25, and the prewar year 1913-14 ... Frontispiece.
2. Fluctuations in balance of trade during the ten years from 1915-16 to 1924-25 and the prewar year 1913-14 ... *ib.*

Para.

I.—General Review of Foreign Trade.

1. Introductory 1
2. General position of foreign trade ... ... 1 & 2
3. Balance of trade ... ... 2 & 3
4. Geographical distribution ... 3 to 5
5. General changes in the private export and import trade—
   Table showing the value of the private export and import trade according to the prescribed groups ... ... 5 & 6
   Exports ... ... 6 & 7
   Imports ... ... 7 & 8
6. Comparative importance of principal imports and exports. 8
7. Variations in the average prices of articles, with remarks thereon ... ... 8 & 11
8. Treasure—Private ... 11 & 12
9. Government transactions ... 12 & 13

II.—Detailed Review of Changes in the Value and Volume of Important Articles of the Import and Export Trade.

Imports.

10. Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—
    Sugar ... ... 14 & 15
    Liquors ... ... 16 & 17
    Tobacco 17
    Fruits and vegetables ... *ib.*
    Provisions and oilman's stores 17 & 18
    Tea 18
11. Class II.—Raw materials and produce, and articles mainly unmanufactured—
    Oils ... ... 19 & 20
    Coal 20

Para. Page.

12. Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
    Cotton, yarns and manufactures—
    Table showing imports of cotton goods 21
    Cotton twist and yarn .. 22
    Cotton piece-goods ... 22 & 23
    Woollen goods 24
    Silk ... ... *ib.*
    Metals—
    Table showing imports of metals 24
    Iron and steel ... ... 25 & 26
    Other metals 26
    Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery ... 26 & 27
    Railway plant and rolling stock 27
    Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus) ... 27 & 28
    Chemicals, drugs and medicines 28
    Vehicles (excluding locomotives, &c., for railways) ... 28 & 29
    Other articles ... ... 29 & 30
13. Class V.—Postal articles not specified 30

Exports.

Indian produce and manufactures.

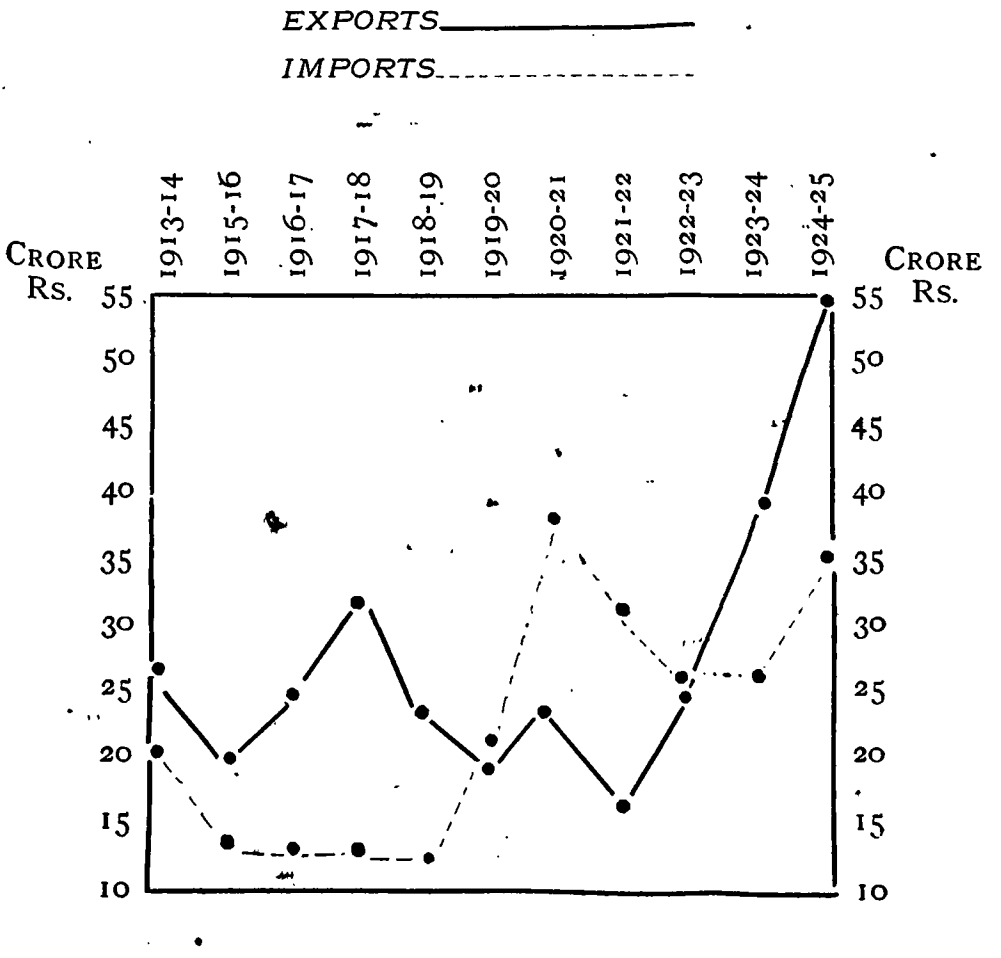
14. Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—
    Grain, pulse and flour ... 31 to 34
15. Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
    Textile materials—
    Raw cotton ... ... 35 & 36
    Raw wool 36
    Raw seed 37
    Seeds ... .. 37 to 39
    Hides and skins, raw ... 39 & 40
    Metallic ores 40
    Gums, resins and lac ... *ib.*
    Miscellaneous ... ... 40 & 41
16. Class III.—Articles wholly and mainly manufactured .. 41
17. Foreign merchandise re-exported ... ... 41 & 42

III.—Coasting Trade.

18. Aggregate value of coasting trade 43

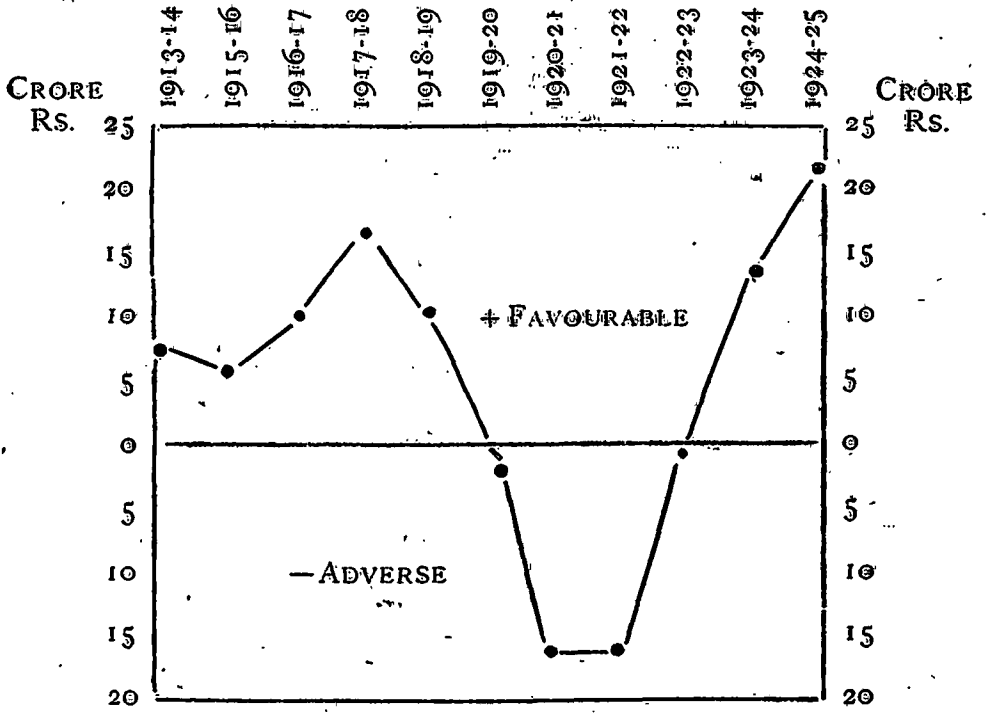
Para.		Page.
19.	Comparative table with value of imports and exports (chief port Karachi), with general remarks	43 & 44
20.	Distribution of the coasting trade by provinces ...	44
21.	Imports	45 & 46
22.	Exports	46 & 47
23.	Treasure	47
24.	Government stores ...	*ib.*
25.	Government treasure ..	*ib.*
26.	Subordinate ports of Keti Bandar and Sirganda ...	*ib.*
	IV.—Miscellaneous.	
27.	Shipping—	
	Foreign trade	48
	Coasting trade	48 & 49
	Freight	49
	Table showing nationalities of steamers	*ib.*
28.	Exchange ...	... 49 & 50
29.	Revenue ...	... 50 & 51
	Administration.	
30.	Indian Merchandise Marks Act ...	... 51 to 54
31	Customs offences	... 54 & 55
32.	Appeals ...	... 55
33.	Testing ...	... 55 & 56
34.	Receipts and Expenditure	... 56
35.	Miscellaneous matters	... 56 & 57
36.	Documents, &c ...	... 57
37.	Establishment ...	... 58
	Appendix—	
	Table A ...	... 59 & 60
	Do. B ...	... 62 & 63
	Do. C ...	... 64 & 65
	Do. D ...	.. 66 & 67
	Do. E ...	... 68 & 69

Ten years' foreign trade from 1915-16 to 1924-25 and the pre-war year 1913-14.



NOTE.—For details see paragraph 3 at page 2.

Ten years' balance of trade from 1915-16 to 1924-25 and the pre-war year 1913-14.



NOTE.—For details see paragraph 3 at page 2.

I.—General Review of Foreign Trade.

1. **Introductory.**—The last annual review recorded a distinct improvement in the trade of the port since the depression which set in at the end of 1920. The figures of trade embodied in Table A of the Appendix show that the improvement has been further accentuated during the year under report, and afford much cause for satisfaction to all interested in the development of this progressive port. Conditions on the whole have been favourable. For the fourth year in succession the monsoon was a good one and led to a large increase in the surplus of agricultural products available for export. The general rise in the value of these products consequent on a heavy demand from the overseas markets also contributed largely to the increase in the volume of exports, especially of wheat and cotton. The notable expansion in exports increased the balance of trade in favour of the port to the extent of Rs. 2,156 lakhs as compared with a credit balance of Rs. 1,369 lakhs in 1923-24 and debit balances of Rs. 176, Rs. 1,534, Rs. 1,553 and Rs. 133 lakhs in the four preceding years respectively. The achievement of this credit balance constitutes a record, and is the outstanding feature of the year's trade. On the import side, satisfactory progress was also recorded, and conditions were more favourable than in the previous year. With the final liquidation towards the end of the previous year of the heavy stocks of imports accumulated in the post-war boom and the absorption of large quantities of Government Surplus Stores, a healthier tone pervaded the market and facilitated the resumption of normal trading relations. The prosperity induced by a succession of favourable seasons and the high prices realised from the sale of agricultural products abroad were also important factors in conjunction with favourable rates of exchange in stimulating the demand for foreign goods. The more settled political conditions in the country assisted the recovery of the import trade. A notable event in regard to this branch of the trade was the adoption by Government of a policy of protection of Indian Industries against foreign competition. The Tariff Board, which was appointed to consider the claims of different industries, first examined the claim of the steel industry and recommended the imposition of protective tariff duties on imported steel for a period of three years. These proposals were accepted and incorporated in the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1924. The question of extending similar concessions to other industries is also being examined by the Board.

2. **General position of foreign trade.**—In the year under review an expansion of Rs. 1,995 lakhs took place as compared with 1923-24, in the aggregate turnover of the maritime trade of

the Province of Sind, which reached the record level of Rs. 10,976 lakhs. 19 per cent. of this figure represents the value of the *Coasting* trade, which is dealt with in section III of this report, and 81 per cent. that of the *foreign* trade which was confined as usual to Karachi. The aggregate value of the *foreign* trade increased by no less than Rs. 2,176 lakhs or 33 per cent. to Rs. 8,840 lakhs of which exports and imports contributed 62 and 38 per cent. respectively. Of this increase of Rs. 2,176 lakhs, exports accounted for Rs. 1,482 lakhs, and imports for Rs. 694 lakhs, the net result being that the favourable balance of trade rose by Rs. 787 lakhs to Rs. 2,156 lakhs. The marked increase in the aggregate value of the foreign trade is due chiefly to an expansion in the volume of imports and exports which, as will be seen from the detailed analysis of the trade appearing in the following pages, is steadily approaching the pre-war level. *Exports* during the year were valued at the unprecedented figure of Rs. 5,498 lakhs, representing an increase of 37 per cent. over 1923-24. Shipments of raw cotton and wheat accounted for 63 per cent. of the total value and were mainly responsible for the remarkable improvement in the position. Of the former commodity no less than 119,504 tons valued at Rs. 1,860 lakhs were exported, constituting a record for the port. Shipments of wheat amounted to 1,046,255 tons valued at Rs. 1,612 lakhs. *Imports* increased in value by 26 per cent. to Rs. 3,342 lakhs. This improvement was due chiefly to large receipts of *cotton manufactures* and *sugar* which accounted for 56 per cent. of the total value.

3. **Balance of trade.**—The following table shows the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure under foreign trade during the last ten years and the pre-war year 1913-14:—

Table No. 1.

Years.	Including Government transactions.			Excluding Government transactions.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1913-14 ...	20,17,26,615	26,67,06,481	6,49,79,866	16,43,82,382	26,65,13,363	10,21,30,981
1915-16 ...	14,31,63,654	19,15,45,551	4,83,81,897	12,64,51,630	18,98,32,354	6,33,80,724
1916-17 ...	14,32,29,753	24,53,77,989	10,21,48,235	13,04,14,397	24,47,97,549	11,43,83,152
1917-18 ...	14,33,49,063	31,23,97,601	16,90,57,538	13,17,71,267	31,18,43,519	18,00,72,252
1918-19 ...	12,70,92,632	22,62,66,780	9,91,74,148	11,54,14,204	22,30,35,398	10,76,21,194
1919-20 ...	20,77,71,267	19,01,18,670	— 176,52,597	17,10,90,357	18,22,39,524	1,11,49,167
1920-21 ...	38,86,21,593	23,51,87,068	—15,34,34,525	34,89,86,664	21,10,19,286	—13,79,67,378
1921-22 ...	31,78,66,737	16,25,56,650	—15,53,10,087	26,38,31,651	15,36,11,357	—11,02,20,294
1922-23 ...	26,69,64,067	25,36,17,308	— 133,46,759	20,94,68,883	25,11,56,578	4,16,87,695
1923-24 ...	26,47,80,754	40,16,75,942	13,68,95,188	22,30,90,562	39,95,73,004	17,64,82,442
1924-25 ...	33,42,12,849	54,98,15,593	21,56,02,744	30,93,48,932	54,85,76,464	23,92,27,532

An examination of the figures in the above table and of the two graphs prefixed to this report afford a clear index of the marked improvement recorded in trade conditions during the past two years.

4. **Geographical distribution.**—The distribution of the foreign import and export trade of Karachi by countries is shown in detail in Table B of the Appendix with the percentage which each country bears to the whole. The following abstract compares the percentage shares of the principal countries during 1924-25 with those in 1923-24 and the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1913-14.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1913-14.	1923-24.	1924-25.
British Empire... ...	61·67	61·57	61·66	41·63	43·33	41·21
United Kingdom ..	59·90	59·20	57·58	38·31	40·59	38·94
Other British Possessions .	1·77	2·37	4·08	3·32	2·74	2·27
Europe	18·71	15·08	15·05	50·65	48·55	39·91
Germany	5·18	5·34	6·08	15·34	11·76	8·76
Belgium	3·59	4·03	3·52	18·39	7·84	7·80
Italy	0·94	0·39	0·70	2·39	16·60	12·87
France	1·52	0·96	1·12	8·97	6·09	4·52
Other European countries.	7·48	4·36	3·63	5·56	6·26	5·96
Asia	16·61	16·42	17·23	3·37	4·40	12·46
Java	14·71	14·11	13·97	...	...	...
Japan	0·98	0·75	2·10	0·68	1·52	7·69
Other Asiatic countries ...	0·92	1·56	1·16	2·69	2·88	4·77
America	2·81	6·39	5·58	2·85	2·80	2·48
Africa	0·20	0·54	0·48	1·49	0·92	3·94

Import trade.—It will be observed that the share of the *Empire* as a whole in the total import trade of the port has remained stationary at 61 per cent., while that of the *United Kingdom* has declined to 57 per cent. from 59 per cent., in 1923-24 and the pre-war year. The aggregate share of *European countries, viz.*, 15 per cent. is the same as in the previous year but has dropped 3 per cent as compared with the pre-war proportion. The respective shares of Belgium, Italy and France show no marked fluctuations. That of *Germany*, however, has increased to 6 per cent from 5 per cent. in 1913-14 and 1923-24 and is likely to expand still further in the near

future. It is also noteworthy that the share of *other European countries* has declined from 7 per cent. in 1913-14 to 4 per cent. in 1923-24 and 3 per cent. in 1924-25. The supplies from *countries in Asia*, which consist chiefly of sugar from Java and piece-goods from Japan, increased from 16 per cent. to 17 per cent. The *American* share in the trade declined from 6 per cent. in 1923-24 to 5 per cent. in 1924-25 which, however, is nearly 3 per cent. above the pre-war proportion. Imports from *Africa* constitute a small fraction of the total trade and call for no remarks. The present position of the principal countries participating in the trade in the more important commodities is summarised in the following table:—

Articles.	British Empire.		Foreign countries.					
			Europe.			Asia.		America.
	United Kingdom.	Mauritius.	Germany.	Belgium.	France.	Java.	Japan.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton manufactures	92	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Sugar	...	11	7	3	...	73	...	...
Iron and steel	25	...	13	55	1	...	...	3
Machinery	77	...	5	1	...	...	...	12
Woollen manufactures ...	40	...	23	9	24	...	...	...
Liquors	66	...	12	...	18	...	...	...
Railway plant and rolling stock.	77	...	...	1	...	...	...	22

Export trade.—The share of the Empire in the export trade dropped from 43 per cent. in 1923-24 to 41 per cent. in the year under review. The *United Kingdom* as usual accounted for the bulk of the trade, her purchases representing nearly 39 per cent. of the total exports as compared with 40 per cent. in 1923-24 and 38 per cent. in the prewar year. Among the European countries, which shared in the export trade to almost the same extent on the aggregate as the British Empire, the leading position was taken by *Italy*. Her purchases, consisting chiefly of raw cotton, accounted for 12 per cent. of the total exports as compared with 16 per cent. in 1923-24 and only 2 per cent. in 1913-14. The percentage shares of *Germany* and *France* showed an appreciable reduction as compared with the previous year's proportions and are considerably below the prewar level. No marked change was recorded in the trade with *other European countries*. The trade with *Asiatic countries* increased from 4 per cent. of the aggregate value in 1923-24 to 12 per cent. in the year under review, owing mainly to the very heavy shipments of raw cotton to *Japan*. No alterations of note occurred in the export trade with *America*, whose principal transactions were confined to purchases of wool, woollen carpets and raw

goat and sheep skins. The share of *Africa* increased from 0·92 per cent. in 1923-24 to 3·94 per cent. in 1924-25. The increase was partly due to larger purchases of wheat and wheat flour and partly to the inclusion of some of the figures of wheat shipped to Port Said 'for orders' the destinations of which could not be ascertained up to the time of writing. A feature was the large export of wheat to Alexandria which port probably served as a distributing centre. The present position of the principal countries obtaining their supplies of the more important commodities in the export trade is summarised in the following table:—

—	United Kingdom.	Europe.					Asia.	America.
		Italy.	Germany.	Netherlands.	Belgium.	France.	Japan.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton, raw	11	28	12	4	7	3	23	1
Wheat	68	...	1	2	11	5	...	...
Barley	52	...	26	2	10	7	...	...
Hides and skins, raw ...	6	7	15	...	...	6	...	55
Rapeseed	16	34	16	14	10	9	...	...
Wool, raw	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

5. **General changes in the private export and import trade.**—The following table gives the value of the export and import trade under the five main groups for the last four years and the pre-war year :—

Table No. 2.

Articles.	1913-14.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
EXPORTS. (Indian Produce and Manufactures.)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
I.—Food, drink and tobacco ..	13,00,57,943	4,24,18,865	5,82,45,292	12,85,73,887	24,18,81,223
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	12,72,21,953	8,28,46,140	15,92,48,001	24,60,89,254	27,71,96,633
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	13,76,892	36,31,279	33,39,589	33,44,939	31,33,297
IV.—Living animals ...	78,283	26,970	18,025	46,930	29,516
V.—Postal articles ..	59,011	1,48,423	3,82,661	4,18,519	5,14,542
Total Indian Produce and Manufactures.	25,87,94,082	12,90,71,677	22,12,33,568	37,24,73,529	52,27,55,211

Table No. 2—*concld.*

Articles.	1913-14.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
EXPORTS—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(Foreign Merchandise.)					
I.—Food, drink and tobacco	10,54,978	56,52,335	63,31,105	58,41,408	33,82,781
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	42,27,081	88,25,564	96,29,348	84,67,957	97,23,263
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	12,54,491	84,46,336	98,76,262	1,02 53,374	1,10,17,973
IV.—Living animals ...	...	9,200	600	...	500
V-Articles re-exported by post	32,216	13,245	8,595	...	...
Total Foreign Merchandise ...	65,68,766	2,29,46,680	2,58,45,910	2,45,62,739	2,41,24,517
Grand total of Exports ...	26,53,62,848	15,20,18,357	24,70,79,478	39,70,36,268	54,68,79,728
IMPORTS.					
I.—Food, drink and tobacco	3,99,06,893	13,26,72,238	5,29,09,880	4,87,85,505	7,46,54,426
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured ..	64,05,580	1,16,35,255	1,16,10,006	1,31,73,567	1,44,80,553
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	11,59,72,433	11,57,96,112	14,06,58,767	15,33,12,704	20,96,56,019
IV.—Living animals ..	19,471	8,030	9,914	1,040	3,263
V—Postal articles not specified	4,67,364	15,17,403	11,67,097	13,68,399	45,67,832
Grand total of Imports ...	16,27,71,741	26,16,29,038	20,63,55,664	21,66,41,215	30,33,62,093

The general changes under each group are discussed in this paragraph, and the variations in the principal commodities are explained later in section II of this report.

Exports.—The port of Karachi being the entrepot for the distribution of the produce of the province and of upcountry, it will be useful to review briefly the seasonal conditions obtaining in those places before dealing with the different heads of trade. The rainfall in Sind was very heavy and damaged the early sown crops to some extent. The inundation of 1924 was indeed a very good one in as much as the water-supply in all the canals exceeded actual requirements and the full supply level was maintained for a longer period than usual. The gauge at Bukkur reached its fair irrigating level of 13 feet and over on the 19th July 1924 against 20th August last year. This height was maintained for a period of 50 days against 16 days in 1923. The very high level of water in the River Indus for an unusually long period, however, caused floods in several parts. The whole of Nawabshah and part of the Hyderabad district were practically submerged, and a few serious breaches were caused in some of the bunds in the Shikarpur, Western Nara and Karachi

Canals Districts which resulted in damage to the *kharif* crops. At Attock, the river rose to an extraordinary height of 56 feet. The portions flooded are expected to yield very good *rabi* crops except in the Karachi Canals District where the soil was not fit for *rabi* cultivation having emerged late in the season. In the *Punjab* the monsoon broke in the second week of July and gave moderate rain during that month as well as in the following month nearly all over the province. Good rains in September assisted in maturing the *kharif* crops. The early *rabi* sowings were greatly helped by the good and general rainfall in August and September. Water in the canals was sufficient and the river floods were high. In the *United Provinces* the monsoon commenced later than usual. The rainfall in June was considerably below normal and in July and August it was unevenly distributed. Excessive rains, however, fell in September and October and caused some damage to the crops. The sowings of the *rabi* crops were carried on under favourable conditions, there being sufficient moisture in the soil for the purpose. Winter rains though below normal proved beneficial to the crops in certain districts. Continued cloudy weather accompanied by frost and rust had, however, an adverse effect on the crops in many districts.

The results of the favourable climatic conditions are to be seen in the figures of exports of Indian produce and manufactures embodied in the table at the head of this paragraph. *Articles of food, drink and tobacco* (*group I*) showed a marked recovery. Although exports in this group have not yet attained the leading position held in pre-war times, the value recorded, *viz.*, Rs. 2,419 lakhs represents an increase of no less than 90 per cent. over that in 1923-24. This improvement has raised the share of articles under this group in the aggregate value of exports from 35 to 46 per cent. in 1924-25. Large exports of wheat were mainly instrumental in bringing about this satisfactory position. Other articles which also showed increases were barley, gram, pulse, wheat flour and rice Abnormal shipments of high-priced cotton were largely responsible for the increase of Rs. 371 lakhs or 15 per cent. in *group II* (*Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured*). Of the other important articles in this group, wool and raw hides and skins, also showed an expansion, while rapeseed recorded a decline. Under *re-exports* of foreign merchandise, the contraction of Rs. 24·58 lakhs under *group I* was due to reduced shipments of sugar. *Groups II* and *III*, on the other hand, showed an expansion, the former under raw wool and the latter under woollen carpets.

Imports.—A notable feature in the import trade was an all-round improvement in the different groups. *Group I* exhibited an

increase of Rs. 259 lakhs or 53 per cent. to which sugar alone contributed Rs. 238 lakhs. Liquors and provisions and oilman's stores also shared in this increase. The small increase in *Group II* was due to larger arrivals of kerosene and lubricating oils during the year. The most important group under imports is *Group III*. Though its share in the total value of imports receded slightly from 71 per cent. to 69 per cent. in 1924-25, the value recorded, *viz.*, Rs. 2,096 lakhs showed an increase of Rs. 563 lakhs or 37 per cent. over the figures of the past year. As usual, cotton manufactures, the principal article claimed the bulk of this increase. Imports of apparel, cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments, sewing machines, textile machinery, iron and steel, railway plant and rolling stock, vehicles and woollen yarn and manufactures also recorded an improvement. A decrease, on the other hand, was noticeable in receipts of prime-movers (other than electrical), aniline dyes, glassware and earthenware, matches and cement.

6. **Comparative importance of principal imports and exports.**—The comparative importance of the principal articles of the import and export trade so far as their values are concerned is shown in Tables C and D, respectively of the Appendix. It is noteworthy that no change occurred during the year in the relative positions of the seven leading articles in the *Import* trade. *Cotton-manufactures* accounted for 42·13 per cent. of the total imports in the year under review as compared with 39·57 per cent. in 1923-24 and thus further consolidated the premier position hitherto held. Imports of *sugar* which are next in order of importance also fared better rising from 16·08 to 19·34 per cent. The shares of *machinery*, *metals*, *oils*, *wool* and *liquors*, however, decreased slightly during the year. Among other items the most important change, occurred in the position of "articles imported by post" which rose from the 23rd to the 8th place on the list (*vide* Table C of the Appendix). The increase in the value recorded under this head was due to the inclusion of the value of postal parcels for Sind, Punjab, Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province which were formerly assessed to duty at Bombay. The first seven items in the list of *exports* have also retained the relative positions held in the previous year, but the changes in the shares contributed by each to the aggregate value of exports were more pronounced. *Raw cotton* which ranked first declined from 39·92 to 35·59 per cent., while there was a welcome recovery in the share of *wheat* from 23·21 to 30·83 per cent. *Rapeseed* registered a falling off from 15·24 per cent. to only 8·76 per cent., while the share of *barley* rose from 4·55 to 8·60 per cent.

7. **Variations in the average prices of articles.**—The following statement shows the variations in the average prices of

certain articles imported into and exported from the Province of Sind, the average prices of the year 1899-1900, 1900-01 and 1901-02 being taken as 100 :—

Table No. 3.

Articles.	1899-1900, 1900-1901, and 1901-02.	1910-11.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25
IMPORTS.							
Coal .. ...Ton.	100	87·63	389·43	208·79	182·87	154·14	135·45
Dates ... ... „	100	128·23	213·97	209·74	169·95	147·80	142·46
Copper ... ... Cwt.	100	94·73	156·26	138·34	132·63	123·04	115·37
Iron and steel ...Ton.	100	97·63	370·67	256·28	166·12	174·32	163·05
Steel bars .. .. „	*100*	*80·03*	*294·83*	*163·73*	*134·77*	*126·55*	*123·73*
Kerosene oil ... Gall.	100	111·00	197·92	167·07	159·05	160·89	170·95
Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above ...Ton.	100	90·59	292·63	177·62	160·89	159·37	135·29
Cotton twist and yarn ..Lb.	100	144·86	633·63	415·17	337·24	323·40	338·47
Do. grey piece-goods...Yd.	100	146·05	539·29	403·71	357·27	348·33	352·52
Do. white „ „ ... „	100	123·59	437·68	341·94	307·75	295·91	305·74
Do. coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods ... „	100	140·97	584·86	435·13	396·55	411·86	409·20
Woollen piece-goods ...Yd.	100	108·42	614·68	454·73	308·59	285·74	277·60
EXPORTS.							
Indigo .. ..Cwt.	100	107·72	215·91	217·22	242·83	156·41	152·87
Rice not in the husk ...Ton.	100	113·39	243·19	241·77	221·77	186·88	199·96
Wheat ... .. „	100	110·08	184·61	192·20	167·65	153·71.	166·12
Hides, raw ... ... „	100	171·32	151·23	106·68	126·24	153·22	181·31
Skins, raw ... ... „	100	138·95	199·65	104·48	107·22	125·21	124·98
Rapeseed ... ... „	100	115·92	241·48	195·24	181·21	180·24	190·86
Sesamum til or jinjili seed. „	100	116·03	248·19	165·52	147·37	173·80	182·38
Cotton, raw .. ... „	100	155·32	187·89	162·33	218·73	330·63	319·76
Wool (Indian) ...Lb	100	97·21	186·91	158·27	168·43	184·58	195·12
Do. (Foreign) ... „	100	110·73	187·04	148·47	146·13	156·43	188·64

It will be seen from the above table that the general downward tendency of the market experienced last year in respect of the chief articles of *import trade* continued during the year under report also. Excepting cotton manufactures and kerosene oil, the prices of the majority of articles more or less weakened, the drop in sugar, coal and iron and steel being more marked. The stiff prices of raw cotton account for the high level of prices of cotton twist and yarn and grey and white piece-goods, the small decrease in coloured piece-goods being more due to a recoil from the very high prices obtained last year than to any real improvement in the position. The price of kerosene oil rose in sympathy with the world-price of crude oil which ruled high during the year. On the *export side*, the position was, on the other hand, quite the reverse, the prices of almost all the articles, barring raw cotton, maintaining a high level during the year. This appreciation was due to a worldwide demand for Indian products. Though raw cotton fell in price as compared with 1923-24, the prices recorded were higher than any of the other preceding years. The effect of the change in the level of prices since the outbreak of the war is illustrated in the following table in which the

volume of the trade in 1924-25 in some of the more important articles of import and export is compared with the pre-war volume and its value recalculated at pre-war rates:—

Table No. 3-A.

1		2		3		4
Articles.		Average of three pre-war years 1011-12 to 1913-14.		Actual imports in 1924-25.		Value of imports if re-calculated at prices derived from column 2.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
IMPORTS.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Fruits and vegetables dried, salted or preserved ...	Tons.	11,728	14,36,418	18,646	25,13,450	22,84,135
Grain, pulse and flour...	,,	973	92,532	304	37,503	28,880
Liquors including methylated and perfumed spirits...	Gals	822,461	22,22,589	10,52,812	57,77,862	27,63,631
Oils ...	,,	10,957,700	50,01,515	160,40,496	109,58,994	80,20,248
Metals and ores ...	Tons.	66,080	92,48,640	87,498	192,13,030	122,49,720
Sugar ...	,,	153,781	3,01,29,193	1,94,072	58,80,230	3,80,38,112
Cotton twist and yarn ..	Lbs.	2,724,471	21,48,756	12,21,653	21,09,783	9,54,416
Cotton piece-goods ...	Yds.	376,364,819	6,33,40,880	3237,30,173	12,57,41,089	6 06,99,407
Woollen piece-goods.	,,	4,759,423	39,73,816	25,21 451	51,38,419	20.48,679
Tobacco ...	Lbs.	311,250	9,97,301	5,76,040	24,63,461	18,72,130
TOTAL ...	Rs.	..	11,85,91,640	...	23,26,36,761	12,80,59,358
EXPORTS.						
Grain, pulse and flour...	Tons.	1,567,147	15,87,51,561	16.71,075	24.02.52,189	1,691,96,344
Hides and skins, raw...	,,	9,113	1,31.87.641	6,044	80,88,270	87.45,668
Seeds ...	,,	205,745	3,31,60,843	237.634	5,10,60,881	3,82,59,074
Cotton, raw...	,,	60,024	4.48,81,255	1,19,504	18 60,32,447	8,93.59,116
Wool, raw ...	Lbs.	31,631,527	1,40.07,736	2 77,95,512	2,41,24,401	1,21,60,536
TOTAL ...	Rs.	..,	26,39,89,036	...	50,95.58,188	31,77,20,738

An examination of the figures in the above table reveals a very interesting position in both the import as well as the export trade of the port during the year under report. It will be seen that in respect of the selected articles, both the actual total values as well as the total values worked out at pre-war normal rates show an an advance over the average values of three years ending 1913-14, a fact which denotes a welcome increase in the volume of the trade,

which is the more striking in as much as the pre-war period selected for comparison includes the record year 1912-13. The effect of the present high level of prices is also reflected in the figures of value recorded in the above table, which show that though the actual values of imports and exports in 1924-25 were higher than the pre-war average values by 96 per cent. and 93 per cent., respectively, yet if they were recalculated at pre-war rates, these increases would dwindle down to 9 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively.

TREASURE—PRIVATE.

8. The following table compares the imports and exports of treasure on private account for the past two years:—

Table No. 4.

Description.	1923-24.	1924-25.	Description.	1923-24.	1924-25.
IMPORTS.	Rs.		EXPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—			Gold—		
Bullion (bar, ingots and other kinds of uncoined gold).	27,61,444	21,67,072			
Coin—Sovereign and other British gold coins.	4,15,238	4,72,667	Bullion and coin ...	18,319	86,291
Other coined gold ...	16,706	...			
Total ...	31,93,388	26,39,739			
Silver—			Silver—		
Bullion—Bar ...	28,23,027	9,41,160	Bullion	2,417	720
Other kinds of uncoined silver.	1,125	3,286	Coin—Government of India rupees.	25,08,000	5,80,900
Coin—Government of India rupees.	3,52,790	22,33,285	Do—Other coins ...	...	10,28,825
Coin—Other coins ...	16,017	1,312			
Total ...	31,97,959	31,82,043	Total ..	25,10,417	16,10,445
Currency Notes ...	58,000	1,65,057	Currency Notes ...	8,000	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	64,49,347	59,86,839	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,36,736	16,96,736

Imports of *gold* suffered a set-back, the value having receded by Rs. 5·54 lakhs or 17 per cent. to Rs. 26·40 lakhs in 1924-25. The contraction occurred solely under *bullion* from the United Kingdom, whence 33,237 ozs. were imported as against 39,697 ozs. last year. The decrease was due to the fact that during the year under report purchases of gold for upcountry were mostly made direct in Bombay, where the rates quoted were lower than at this port. *Sovereigns* which came wholly from the United Kingdom slightly increased in value by Rs. 57,429 to Rs. 4·73 lakhs. Although the total value (Rs. 31·82 lakhs) of imports of *silver* did not show any marked variation as compared with the previous year, yet in direct contrast with the trade of that year, 70 per cent. of the imports comprized *Government of India rupees*, purchases of *bar silver* dwindling from Rs. 28·28 lakhs to Rs. 9·44 lakhs or by 67 per cent. Only 477,307 ozs. of bar silver were imported from the United Kingdom as against 975,711 ozs., and none came from the United States of America against 398,992 ozs., in 1923-24. The

explanation given above for the contraction under gold bullion holds good in the case of bar silver also, the upcountry merchants having got their requirements from Bombay at favourable rates. The heavy increase in imports of *Government of India rupees* was attributable to larger arrivals from the Bahrein Islands, Mesopotamia Muscat, Other Native States in Arabia and Persia for the purchase of rice, wheat and other food-grains. *Exports of gold* advanced by Rs. 67,972 to Rs. 86,291 and mainly represented the value of 205 ozs. of *bullion* and of 4,675 *sovereigns* to gulf ports. The decrease of Rs. 9 lakhs in the *exports of silver* was solely the result of smaller consignments of *Government of India rupees* to the Bahrein Islands owing to reduced transactions in pearls. The value Rs. 10·29 lakhs of *other coins* represented shipments of *krans* which came by land chiefly from Peshawar and passed through this port in transit to Persia.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

9. The following table compares the items of importance to the commercial public in Government transactions with foreign countries during two years 1923-24 and 1924-25.

Table No. 5.

Articles.	1923-24.		1924-25.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
IMPORTS.		Rs.		Rs.
Coal, coke and patent fuel . Tons.	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork ... Value.	...	41,56,690	...	51,60,253
Metals and ores ... Tons.	7,592	17,78,458	7,623	18,03,679
Railway plant and rolling stock—				
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ... Value.	...	82,83,378	...	20,69,878
Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof. „	...	82,82,373	...	13,51,629
Materials for construction—				
Rails and fishplates of steel and iron ... Tons.	2,889	4,89,332	1,245	48,504
Sleepers and keys of steel and iron ... „	2,332	4,52,905	136	17,786
Other sorts ... „	1,074	4,85,691	7,171	4,48,921
Total Railway Plant, &c. Value	...	1,79,93,679	...	39,36,718
Other articles ... Value.	...	1,77,64,365	...	1,39,63,267
Total Imports of Stores ...	...	4,16,90,192	...	2,48,63,917
Treasure ... ... Value.	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	...	4,16,90,192	...	2,48,63,917

Table No. 5—*concld.*

Article.		1923-24.		1924-25.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
EXPORTS.			Rs.		Rs.
Re-exports	...Value.	...	6,71,690	...	4,41,678
Exports	... ... „		13,62,893	...	7,53,351
Treasure	... ... „		63,355		44,100
Grand total Exports	...	...	20,97,938	...	12,39,129
Total Entire Foreign Trade	...	...	4,37,88,430	...	2,61,03,046

As a result of smaller importations of *railway plant and rolling stock* by the North-Western Railway, the total value of stores imported on Government account decreased by Rs. 168·26 lakhs or 40 per cent. to Rs. 248·64 lakhs. The principal descriptions of railway plant which were responsible for the falling off were *carriages and wagons and parts thereof* and *locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof* from the United Kingdom. *Machinery and millwork* which came mostly from the United Kingdom and the United States of America, on the other hand, recorded an increase of Rs. 10·03 lakhs. Most of it was intended for the construction work of the Lloyd Barrage.

II.—Detailed review of changes in the value and volume of important articles of the Import and Export Trade.

IMPORTS.

Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

10. **Sugar.**—The following table exhibits the imports, both from foreign countries and from Bombay, re-exports to foreign countries, and coastwise exports of sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above, including beet sugar for the past two years and for the year 1913-14:—

Table No. 6.

Whence imported.	1913-14.		1923-24.		1924-25.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	76	28,928	23	18,479	37	25,299
Aden and Dependencies.	...	100	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ...	3	751	...	...	...	40
Mesopotamia ...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Hong-Kong ...	26	5,290	...	...	1	308
Mauritius and Dependencies	8,691	17,10,483	...	...	27,731	77,10,874
Germany ...	...	...	807	3,39,155	15,412	43,07,106
Netherlands ...	...	...	...	...	3	1,018
Italy	...	...	21	10,896	...	...
Belgium	8	2,227	1,302	6,22,911	4,590	15,24,196
Austria-Hungary ...	38,027	71,62,775	...	...	...	...
Fiume	...	...	...	...	2,125	5,99,280
Austria	...	...	5,332	22,80,763	454	1,51,813
Hungary	...	...	1,250	5,36,720	5,073	14,30,334
Czechoslovakia ...	...	...	100	43,000	...	...
Turkey—Persian Gulf.	...	30	...	...	...	...
Java	131,034	2,35,29,246	87,882	3,04,19,801	1,37,569	4,23,04,969
Egypt	76	23,375	6	3,238	...	...
Persia	...	...	...	...	...	12
United States of America (*Via* Atlantic)...	...	7	...	...	...	10
Total ...	177,941	3,24,63,212	96,723	3,42,74,963	1,92,995	5,80,55,286
Imports from Bombay.	704	1,45,752	1	1,550	20	11,192
Re-exports ...	3,368	7,45,386	10,428	49,55,690	6,943	28,09,328
Exports in Coasting Trade	8,596	17,28,822	10,119	48,04,880	5,795	24,15,330

Owing to a large increase in world-production and an appreciable reduction of prices, the imports of sugar during the year surpassed all previous records and amounted to 192,995 tons valued at Rs. 580·55 lakhs, representing double the quantity, and an increase of 69 per cent. over the value of imports in 1923-24. It is also interesting to note that Karachi imported more sugar this year than Bombay where the total quantity imported amounted to 179,093 tons. The disparity between the percentages of increase in the quantity and value gives an idea of the extent of the drop in prices. The market showed a downward tendency throughout the year. The local quotations for white Java opened at Rs. 26-2 on the 1st April 1924, which was the highest price recorded during the year. A rapid fall however commenced immediately and Rs. 22 was quoted at the end of the same month. Thereafter with minor fluctuations in May and June, a further drop took place, and the price came down to Rs. 20-5. A gradual steady decline followed in the succeeding months, and the end of December saw Rs. 17. The market was more or less steady in January and February, and the lowest figure of Rs. 16-11 was recorded in the fourth week of March. The closing price was Rs. 16-14. Receipts of *Java* sugar amounted to 137,569 tons as compared with 87,882 tons in the previous year. Although this quantity represents more than 70 per cent. of the aggregate imports, the practical monopoly in the trade which that country enjoyed since the outbreak of the war has been disturbed by the re-entry into the market of other sugar-producing countries. *Mauritius* which has in recent years been selling the bulk of its sugar to the United Kingdom sent no less than 27,731 tons valued at Rs. 77·11 lakhs against none in the previous year. Purchases of Continental *beet sugar* amounted to 25,531 tons of the value of Rs. 71·57 lakhs as against 7,622 tons valued at Rs. 32·55 lakhs, an increase of 235 per cent. in quantity and 120 per cent. in value. Of this quantity, 15,412 tons came from Germany, 5,073 from Hungary, 2,125 from Fiume, 453 from Austria and 2,468 from Belgium. A considerable increase in the Continental beetroot crop especially in Germany and Czechoslovakia as a result of extensive sowing and favourable weather made large quantities available for export, and the position was also considerably helped by the more settled conditions in Europe. The continued flow of low-priced sugar had, however, a very depressing effect upon the market, and sugar merchants who had contracted large forward business are reported to have incurred considerable losses.

Liquors—

Table No. 7.

	1913-14		1923-24.		1924-25.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Ale, beer and porter and cider and other fermented liquors.	559,564	6,24,959	533,444	13,37,891	805,588	18,43,630
Spirits—						
Whisky	103,125	7,13,772	99,618	19,84,260	111,596	20,07,635
Brandy	31,531	2,82,358	45,026	5,77,582	61,306	8,16,409
Other sorts	20,912	2,87,294	49,272	5,85,199	27,698	5,69,287
Total of Spirits ...	155,568	12,83,424	193,916	31,47,041	200,600	33,93,331
Wines	34,803	3,39,687	28,553	3,78,949	46,624	5,40,841
Total Liquors ...	749,935	22,47,070	755,913	48,63,881	1,052,812	57,77,802

Ale, beer and porter.—The following table compares the quantities imported from the chief sources of supply during the past two years :—

Countries of consignment.	1923-24.	1924-25.	Excess or deficiency.
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
United Kingdom ...	359,048	566,244	+ 207,196
Germany	149,071	216,914	+ 67,843
Netherlands	24,056	19,170	— 4,886
France	...	432	+ 432
Straits Settlements ...	...	72	+ 72
Austria	...	32	+ 32
Italy	...	8	+ 8
Other countries	...	814	+ 814

Imports of *ale, beer and porter* have recorded a considerable improvement of 272,144 gallons in quantity and Rs. 5·06 lakhs in value, the increase being more marked in consignments from the United Kingdom and Germany. Arrivals of *bottled beer* rose by 110,113 gallons to 301,691 gallons, of which Germany sent 216,914 gallons and the United Kingdom 64,494 gallons. *Bulk beer* which came almost exclusively from the United Kingdom advanced from 318,128 to 476,118 gallons. The increase in arrivals of ale and beer was partly due to larger imports for supplies to the military and partly to the growing demand by the general public for light German beer in the place of Indian beer, the price of the former being practically the same as that of the latter.

Spirits.—The feature of the trade in potable spirits was the increased importation of cheap immature spirits which appear to replace country liquor. This remark will be borne out by the fact that under imports of *whisky*, while the quantity shows an improvement of 12 per cent., the value has risen by 1 per cent. only. Supplies of whisky from the United Kingdom advanced from 91,699 to 98,754 gallons and those from Germany from 7,138 to 11,166 gallons. Imports of *brandy* increased by 16,280 gallons in quantity and Rs. 2·39 lakhs in value mainly in arrivals from France. The contraction of 21,574 gallons under *other sorts of spirits* was chiefly due to the elimination of imports of rectified spirit from Java, and is explained by the fact that some Punjab merchants who imported this spirit during 1922-23 and 1923-24 for the purposes of denaturation as an experimental measure did not find it profitable to do so and have again reverted to the former practice of obtaining their requirements through Calcutta. Some 4,870 gallons which were imported from Java and placed in bond in 1923-24 were denatured and issued during the year under report.

Wines.—Imports of wines which suffered a set-back last year showed a recovery of 18,071 gallons or 63 per cent. The increase was due to large imports of *Vermouth* from France and Italy. This wine is finding favour with the public on account of its cheapness and also its properties as a tonic.

Tobacco.—The import trade in tobacco showed a further diminution mainly in receipts of *cigarettes* from the United Kingdom, the quantity, *viz.*, 576,040 lbs. having receded by 171,206 lbs. and the value which aggregated Rs. 24·63 lakhs by Rs. 8·65 lakhs. Large stocks remaining in hand out of the imports in the previous two years and reduced consumption due to cheap Indian-made cigarettes coming to the fore mainly accounted for the depression in the trade.

Fruits and Vegetables—Imports under this head which amounted to Rs. 25·81 lakhs again decreased in value to the extent of Rs. 1·77 lakhs. *Dates*, the principal commodity was responsible for the falling off, the figures recorded, *viz.*, 18,480 tons and Rs. 23·98 lakhs being short of those of last year by 237 tons and Rs. 1·22 lakhs. Smaller supplies of *dry dates* from the Bahrein Islands caused the deficiency. Imports from Mesopotamia, the main source of supply, however, increased by 882 tons in quantity and Rs. 41,844 in value to 14,933 tons valued at Rs. 18·42 lakhs.

Provisions and Oilman's stores.—The total value of provisions again expanded considerably by Rs. 17·52 lakhs or 79 per cent. to Rs. 39·81 lakhs. The following statement shows the

variations in the quantities of some of the principal items imported during the year :—

Principal articles.	Quantity.	
	1923-24	1924-25
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canned and bottled provisions ...	10,284	14,926
Farinaceous foods	6,850	8,523
Biscuits and cakes	2,363	3,368
Bacon and hams	1,167	2,704
Jams and jellies	1,763	2,762
Cheese (including canned)	1,407	2,796
Milk, condensed, &c.	1,806	5,386
Pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments ...	1,360	2,198
Other sorts of provisions	2,258	14,334

The figures tabulated above will show that there has been a general rise in all the subheads. A further reduction of prices in the United Kingdom induced dealers to do more business during the year. Large importations for supplies to the military also contributed materially to the increase. The expansion under *milk* which was particularly striking occurred mainly in receipts from the Netherlands and was also partly due to the introduction of several new agencies into the market. A feature of the trade in *other sorts of provisions* was the regular monthly importations from the Netherlands of the product known as *vegetable ghee* or *vegetable fat*, the total quantity received during the year amounting to 10,659 cwt. valued at Rs. 6·60 lakhs. This stuff is imported as a substitute for ghee.

Tea.—The aggregate quantity of tea imported in 1924-25 rose by 173,217 lbs. to 1,068,930 lbs. and its value by Rs. 4·61 lakhs to Rs. 11·50 lakhs. This increase was contributed mainly by receipts of *green tea* from China which in the previous year showed a marked decline. Despite high prices some 883,000 lbs. of this tea came from China against 409,975 lbs. valued at Rs. 3·40 lakhs in 1923-24. The recovery was due to a brisk demand from Persia, the chief consuming market where it is sent by the Nushki-Seistan Route. Purchases of *black tea*, on the other hand, declined by 194,442 lbs. and Rs. 80,702 to 184,430 lbs. valued at Rs. 1·77 lakhs. High prices checked imports both from Ceylon and China.

Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.

11. **Oils** —The total value recorded under this head advanced by Rs. 15·67 lakhs to Rs. 109·59 lakhs as a result of a further increase in receipts of *mineral oils*. The following table shows the imports of mineral oils for the past two years and the pre-war year, including in the case of kerosene, imports from Burma :—

Table No. 8

		1913-14.		1923-24.		1924-25.	
Mineral—							
Kerosene—		Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Southern Russia ...	Bulk	992,573	3,41,197	...	...	...	...
United States of America	Tins	1,401,697	9,80,307	858,411	9,65,180	770,196	8,52,768
(*Via* Atlantic coast)	Bulk	2,765,383	9,60,314	8,801,591	57,76,045	9,289,774	66,19,454
United States of America (*Via* Pacific) ...	Bulk	1,463,008	4,72,317	...	...	340,195	2,33,884
Dutch Borneo ...	Bulk	1,678,146	6,08,310	...	...	...	...
Persia	Bulk	1,154,878	5,50,794	...	...	...	..
	Tins	11,955	8,347	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Bulk	...	...	...	...	509,675	3,82,256
Total Kerosene	Bulk	8,053,988	29,32,932	8,801,591	57,76,045	10,139,644	72,35,594
	Tins	1,413,652	9,88,654	858,411	9,65,180	770,196	8,52,768
Grand total of kerosene (Foreign trade).		9,467,640	39,21,586	9,660,002	67,41,225	10,909,840	80,88,362
Coastwise imports from Burma ...		5,821,433	25,77,893	7,089,557	49,15,833	5,571,525	41,27,832
Grand total of kerosene, Foreign and Indian		15,289,073	64,99,479	16,749,559	1,16,57,058	16,481,365	1,22,16,194
Other sorts of mineral oils. Fuel ...		359,373	51,475	5,313,938	16,67,807	4,505,557	14,60,218
Lubricating ...		730,899	5,25,409	392,810	7,42,869	545,353	11,28,645
Other sorts ...		13,058	18,158	25,236	55,645	32,129	66,488
Total ...		1,103,330	5,95,042	5,731,984	24,66,321	5,083,039	26,55,351

The total quantity of *kerosene oil* imported into Karachi from both foreign countries and Burma decreased slightly from 16,749,559 to 16, 481, 365 gallons, but the value rose by Rs. 5·59 lakhs to Rs. 122·16 lakhs. The increase in the value was due to a rise in the price of kerosene oil in sympathy with the world price of *crude oil*. The decrease in the quantity occurred solely in receipts from Burma which fell away by 1½ million gallons, but the deficit was to a great extent made up by increased supplies of *foreign oil*. Nearly 11 million gallons of foreign oil were imported against 9½ million gallons last year, the expansion occurring under *bulk oil* from the United States of America. It is noteworthy that a consignment of 509,675 gallons of kerosene oil valued at Rs. 3.82 lakhs came for the first time from Egypt. This was *white oil* of a superior quality received from the refineries at Suez, and was intended to compete with superior American oils. Following upon a heavy increase of 2,473,652 gallons in 1923-24 imports of *fuel oil*

decreased by 808,381 gallons to 4,505,557 gallons, comprizing 3,953,365 gallons from Persia and the rest from Dutch Borneo. Though imports of *lubricating oils* showed a partial recovery of 152,543 gallons in quantity and Rs. 3.86 lakhs in value as compared with the previous year, yet the figures fell far short of the quinquennial average, the volume of imports even in the two years 1923-24 and 1924-25 taken together being lower than any one of the three preceding years. The decline, as stated last year, was due to the North-Western Railway obtaining the bulk of their requirements from the Attock Oil Company. Of the total quantity imported during the year, 469, 667 gallons were supplied by the United States of America, 61,553 by the United Kingdom and 14,133 by Germany.

Coal.—The quantity of foreign coal imported at the port increased by 17,692 tons to 106,880 tons and its value by Rs. 1·37 lakhs to Rs. 27·29 lakhs. The following statement shows the variations in the quantities imported from the principal foreign countries and also from Bengal during the past two years:—

	1923-24.	1924-25.	Excess or deficiency
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom	16,793	27,803	+ 11,010
Natal	21,452	36,984	+ 15,532
Portuguese East Africa	41,765	41,003	— 762
New South Wales	1,505	...	— 1,505
Western Australia	7,613	...	— 7,613
Other countries	60	1,090	+ 1,030
Total ...	89,188	1,06,880	+ 17,692
Bengal	68,489	72,794	+ 4,305

It will be seen that though Portuguese East Africa was our largest supplier during the year, yet the quantity imported from that country was smaller by 762 tons and that the increase occurred almost wholly in purchases from the United Kingdom and Natal. *Bengal coal* also showed a slight improvement of 4,305 tons. Foreign coal is preferred to Bengal coal owing to its uniformity of quality and comparative cheapness. Arrivals of the latter were confined to quantities received by importers directly interested in the Bengal Collieries.

Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

12. **Cotton yarns and manufactures.**—The piece-goods market which after the disastrous slump of 1921-22 showed signs of a slow recovery in the succeeding two years, witnessed a considerable activity during the year under report. A great demand

sprang up in both local and up-country markets resulting in a considerable expansion in the volume of imports which were also stimulated to a certain extent by a vigorous demand for exports to Afghanistan. This revival was to some extent due to the fact that dealers everywhere had allowed their stocks to run down very low until it became necessary to replenish them. Favourable opportunities which offered themselves during the year also gave a further impetus to the trade. Exchange rates were favourable, and the prices at which goods were offered by the manufacturers at home were lower than spot prices which induced dealers, both local and up-country, to place large orders in the overseas markets. A series of good monsoons brought some prosperity in its train which enabled the people to indulge in fine goods and fancies. During the concluding months of the year, prices of piece-goods, especially fine goods appreciated somewhat as a result of a sudden rise in the price of Egyptian raw cotton from 24*d.* in September 1924 to 38d. per lb. in March 1925. It must, however, be recorded that large stocks of piece-goods were remaining in hand at the close of the year, and business in the coming year is not expected to come up to imports in the year just ended. The following table shows the quantity and value of cotton twist and yarn and other manufactures during the past two years and the pre-war year 1913-14:—

Table No. 9.

	1913-14.		1923-24.		1924-25.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
I—Twist and yarn—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
From United Kingdom ... lbs.	1,753,315	14,08,604	880,146	14,36,073	987,963	17,40,246
,, Japan ... ,,	...	...	9,600	13,400	26,800	32,610
,, Other countries ...	728,562	6,36,667	114,867	2,08,193	2,06,890	336,927
Total Twist and Yarn... ,,	2,481,877	20,45,271	1,004,613	16,57,666	1,221,653	21,09,783
II—Manufactures—Piece-goods—						
Grey (unbleached).						
From United Kingdom ... Yds.	33,837,462	57,36,658	8,461,025	29,14,921	14,046,723	49,84,615
,, Japan ... ,,	...	...	2,070,725	8,82,979	12,649,131	50,84,503
,, Other countries ... ,,	5,680,888	14,41,467	3,00,000	1,68,074	812,648	4,87,537
Total Grey... ,,	39,518,350	71,78,125	10,831,750	39,65,974	28,408,502	1,05,26,655
White (bleached).						
From United Kingdom ... Yds.	216,718,546	3,39,76,670	132,196,300	4,39,99,703	187,775,500	6,46,34,770
,, Japan ... ,,	...	...	11,450	5,151	122,988	51,905
,, Other countries ... ,,	1,009,435	2,82,378	2,042,432	16,51,915	2,521,502	22,17,194
Total White... ,,	217,727,981	3,42,59,048	134,250,182	4,56,56,769	190,419,990	6,69,03,869
Coloured, printed or dyed.						
From United Kingdom ... ,,	149,672,044	2,70,33,728	73,232,329	3,37,32,076	100,539,507	4,57,45,740
,, Japan ... ,,	6,643	1,711	398,560	1,45,240	1,244,326	4,71,092
,, Other countries ... ,,	6,469,972	25,53,723	794,617	7,61,649	1,842,951	16,95,181
Total Coloured, &c.... ,,	156,148,659	2,96,89,162	74,425,506	3,46,38,965	103,626,784	4,79,12,013
Other sorts of piece-goods... ,,	650,528	1,00,420	984,283	3,91,187	1,274,897	4,01,552
Total piece-goods .. ,	414,045,518	7,12,26,755	220,491,721	8,46,52,895	323,730,173	12,57,44,089
Other cotton fabrics ..	...	17,18,355	...	10,79,191	...	20,53,174
GRAND TOTAL ..	...	7,49,90,381	...	8,73,89,758	...	12,99,07,046

Cotton twist and yarn.—The import trade in *cotton twist and yarn* showed a further development to the extent of 217,040 lbs. or 22 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 4·52 lakhs or 27 per cent. in value. Of the total quantity imported, 805,087 lbs. consisted of *coloured yarn, Nos. 31 to 40* mainly from the United Kingdom and partly from Switzerland, the Netherlands and Italy. The quantity of *coloured yarn Nos. 26 to 30* also rose from 89,962 to 189,133 lbs., the bulk of imports comprizing British yarns. A feature of the trade was the import of a certain quality of inferior coloured yarn for competition with Indian yarn.

Piece-goods.—Imports of *piece-goods* increased by 47 per cent. in quantity and by 49 per cent. in value over the figures of 1923-24, but as compared with the pre-war year 1913-14, though the value showed an excess of 77 per cent. on account of the present high prices, the volume was short by 22 per cent. It is noteworthy that as compared with the last year an all-round improvement occurred under all the three main divisions of piece-goods, *viz.*, grey, white and coloured. *Grey goods* recorded a considerable advance amounting to 17,576,752 yards or 162 per cent. in yardage and Rs. 561 lakhs or 165 per cent. in value. Large imports were made both from the United Kingdom and Japan chiefly in response to a great demand for exports to Afghanistan. The increase in receipts from Japan was particularly striking, the yardage having risen by no less than 511 per cent. and the value by 476 per cent. Imports of *white goods* also showed a marked expansion of 41 per cent. in quantity and 46 per cent. in value, the United Kingdom being the principal supplier as usual. Large imports were made to replenish depleted stocks. A good business was also done in *coloured goods*, the figures showing an excess of 39 per cent. in yardage and 38 per cent. in value over those of last year. The following statement gives the average prices of a few selected varieties ruling during the year :—

		Average price 1923-24.		Average price 1924-25
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Grey	Pepperill drill ...	25 0 0	Per piece of 40 yards ..	26 0 0
,, ...	Shirting 1097 ...	21 4 0	Do. 38-39 yards...	21 8 0
White	Do. ABC ...	18 4 0	Do. 40 yards ...	18 0 0
,, ...	Do. hand and key.	23 8 0	Do. do. ...	22 0 0
,, ...	Do 10/20/30	19 12 0	Do. do. ...	20 0 0
,, ...	Mulls729	7 12 0	Do. 20 yards ...	7 8 0
A particular quality of coloured white ground prints.	.....	0 9 6	Per yard	0 8 9
Coloured ...	Jean prints ...	0 9 9	Do.	0 9 0

Of the selected varieties under grey goods, the most important variation in the price occurred under *pepperill drills*. Last year the average price of this variety went up to Rs. 25 per piece as against Rs. 22-12 in 1922-23, and during the year under review it rose further to Rs. 26. Under white goods, the price of shirtings, *hand and key* dropped from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 22 per piece. Both the selected varieties under coloured goods registered a falling off. The figures of the quantity and value of some of the more important descriptions of grey, white and coloured piece-goods imported during the past two years are given in the following statement :—

Description.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1923-24	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.
1. *Grey (unbleached).*	Yds.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Longcloth and shirtings	6,834,865	19,794,660	25·68	74·00
Grey drills and jeans	1,034,000	2,965,200	5·03	13·57
Jaconets including madapollams, mulls and cambrics.	2,090,411	3,832,643	5·33	10·53
2. *White (bleached).*				
Checks, spots and stripes ...	5,961,960	8,188,253	30·26	35·56
Longcloth and shirtings	28,713,504	57,303,472	127·20	243·12
Mulls	74,753,484	92,622,185	219·93	273·55
Nainsooks	18,648,590	22,505,474	48·2	62·14
3. *Coloured, printed and dyed.*				
Printed and dyed cambrics	22,373,858	22,153,087	71·85	71·29
Printed drills and jeans	9,570,426	13,699,740	44·98	61·84
Printed and dyed twills	11,474,201	12,129,973	66·05	58·13
Printed saris and scarves	4,698,120	3,493,797	28·78	19·09
Printed and dyed shirtings	14,853,367	24,192,604	62·34	95·89

It will be observed that almost all the principal varieties of piece-goods showed a marked improvement. Under grey goods, *longcloth and shirtings* which recorded the highest figures came from the United Kingdom and Japan, the share of each country in the trade being almost equal. *Drills and Jeans* were received largely from Japan and partly from the United States of America, the former supplying 2,304,600 yards and the latter 660,600 yards. Coloured goods, as usual, were chiefly supplied by the United Kingdom.

Woollen goods.—The aggregate value of imports of *woollen goods* advanced by Rs. 18·12 lakhs to Rs. 73·27 lakhs. *Yarn and knitting wool* which is mostly consumed by the Amritsar market came in larger quantities, imports amounting to 246,923 lbs. valued at Rs. 10·70 lakhs, an increase of 28,655 lbs. and Rs. 1·72 lakhs. Of the total quantity received during the year, Germany sent 161,766 lbs., the United Kingdom 60,404 lbs. and France 19,650 lbs. as against 150,077 lbs., 52,567 lbs. and 5,511 lbs., respectively. A brisk business was done during the year in *woollen piece-goods*, the quantity having increased further by 580,388 yards to 2,521,451 yards and the value by Rs. 10·67 lakhs to Rs. 51·38 lakhs. The expansion was noticeable in importations from the United Kingdom and France, supplies from the latter country largely comprizing *shawl cloth* for the Amritsar market. Germany and Belgium, on the other hand, sent reduced quantities. The increase in imports of piece-goods was due to a reduction in prices and favourable rates of exchange ruling during the year.

Silk.—Imports under this head recovered slightly in value from Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 5·05 lakhs, the improvement having taken place in arrivals of *velvets* from Germany.

Metals and metal manufactures.—The following table shows the quantities and value of the different descriptions of metals and manufactures of metals during the past two years:—

Table No. 10.

Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.		1923-24.		1924-25.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Aluminium	Cwt.	92	18,942	68	8,311
Brass	,,	11,549	6,59,704	11,715	6,28,500
Copper	,,	9,360	6,29,773	12,436	7,84,549
German silver	,,	50	6,729	110	22,739
Iron and steel—					
Bars and channel ...	Tons.	15,685	23,04,419	18,438	26,30,437
Hoops and strips	,,	2,827	7,03,424	3,838	8,24,062
Sheets and plates—					
Galvanised	,,	6,973	22,16,333	8,870	27,02,282
Tinned	,,	5,132	21,13,745	4,136	16,07,696
Not galvanised or tinned ...	,,	8,553	14,50,981	13,967	24,42,868
Other sorts of iron and steel	,,	29,677	61,22,863	36,786	72,22,665
Total of Iron and Steel ...	,,	68,847	1,49,11,765	86,035	1,74,30,010
Lead	Tons.	109	61,491	104	64,914
Quicksilver ...	Lbs.	425	1,153	782	1,573
Tin	Cwt.	779	1,24,434	1,256	2,17,942
Zinc or spelter	,,	1,018	41,877	1,405	39,768
Metals unenumerated	,,	456	24,561	241	14,724
Grand total, ...	Tons.	70,116	1,64,80,429	87,498	1,92,13,030

Iron and steel.—It is noteworthy that despite the imposition of the protective duties the import trade in iron and steel showed a marked improvement, the total quantity imported, *viz.*, 86,035 tons having exceeded the previous year's imports by 17,188 tons or 25 per cent. and the value by Rs. 25·18 lakhs or 17 per cent. Large imports were made in response to a keen demand to meet the requirements of the several new constructional works taken in hand in the province as well as in the Punjab and also for replacing damages caused by heavy rains and floods during the year. The relatively low prices at which foreign steel could be brought into the country in consequence of a reduction in prices both at home and on the continent backed by a favourable exchange made it difficult for the indigenous material to compete favourably. The following table compares the share of each country in the total imports of iron and steel for the past two years :—

Table No. 11.

	1923-24.				1924-25.			
	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.
United Kingdom.	20,992	35%	63,12,199	42%	21,555	25%	6,281,135	36%
Denmark ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Italy ...	172	...	44,991	...	41	...	11,259	...
Sweden ...	165	...	1,08,976	1%	150	...	92,496	..
Norway ...	87	..	38,926	...	41	...	18,048	...
Belgium .	35,036	50%	53,89,987	37%	47,310	55%	69,88,395	41%
United States of America— *Via* Atlantic.	2,332	3%	10,15,523	8%	2,074	3%	9,16,356	5%
France ...	368	...	48,332	...	1,106	1%	1,43,197	1%
Netherlands...	861	1%	1,74,530	1%	2,370	3%	4,46,793	3%
Luxemburg...	212	..	27,165	...	257	...	36,024	...
Germany ...	7,689	11%	16,28,434	11%	10,776	13%	24,45,052	14%
Austria ..	150	...	40,576	...	68	...	28,427	...
Czechoslovakia.	105	.	27,930	...	40	...	11,592	...
Java ...	1	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries.	677	..	54,146	...	247	...	11,236	...
Total ...	68,847	100%	1,49,11,765	100%	86,035	100%	1,74,30,010	100%

The United Kingdom which after the unparalleled slump of 1921-22 had somewhat improved its position last year as the leading exporting country again lost its hold on the market, and her share in the percentage of the volume of imports receded from 35 per cent. to 25 per cent. in 1924-25. The British manufacturers had to face severe foreign competition, and though much of their productions were sold at or below the actual cost of manufacture, yet they were undersold by the continental producers. As a natural sequence, some of the works of quite a modern design had to remain idle throughout the year. Belgium particularly has since 1921-22 consistently maintained a high volume of exports, and of the total quantity imported, 55 per cent. came from that country as against 50 per cent. last year. It is interesting to note that her total output of *pig iron* and *crude steel* surpassed the pre-war quantities. Germany also improved its share from 11 per cent. to 13 per cent.

Other metals.—After a decrease in the past year, imports of *copper* showed a revival to the extent of 3,076 tons in quantity and Rs. 1·55 lakhs in value. The improvement was noticeable in arrivals of *sheets* from Germany. Supplies from the United Kingdom were slightly less than in 1923-24. The small increase in the quantity of *brass* was due to larger imports of *mixed or yellow metal for sheathing* from the United Kingdom, and the decrease in value was due to low prices. The expansion of 477 cwt. in quantity and of Rs. 93,508 in value in imports of *tin* occurred under *unwrought tin* from the Straits Settlements.

Machinery of all kinds including belting for machinery:—Imports under this head showed noticeable progress. The aggregate value amounted to Rs. 121·47 lakhs, and showed an excess of Rs. 19·23 lakhs or 19 per cent. over the imports in 1923-24. The principal types of machinery imported and the statistics with regard to each for the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Description	1923-24.	1924-25.
A. Prime movers (other than electrical) ...	Rs. 31·16 lakhs.	Rs. 24·53 lakhs.
B. Electrical machinery	„ 6·06 „	„ 12·30 „
C. Boilers	„ 2·12 „	„ 2·85 „
D. Mining machinery	„ 9·78 „	„ 9·82 „
E. Rice and flour mill machinery ...	„ 5·23 „	„ 5·88 „
F. Textile Machinery	„ 4·88 „	„ 7·12 „
G. Sewing and knitting machines ...	No. 16,303	No. 29,972
H. Typewriters	„ 542	„ 650
I. Other sorts of machinery	Rs. 27·59 lakhs.	Rs. 30·56 lakhs.

It will be noticed that with the exception of prime-movers, all the different descriptions of machinery increased in value. The contraction under *prime-movers* occurred chiefly in the value of *oil engines*, though the number imported was larger than in the previous year. The anamoly is explained by the fact that a large number of cheap second-hand rebuilt oil engines were imported for the Punjab instead of new ones. The value of *electrical machinery* doubled itself owing to the arrivals of large consignments for the completion of the electric supply scheme in the Punjab. The value of *mining machinery* maintained the level of the imports last year, but the only noticeable change in the trade was an increase in receipts from the United States of America and a decrease in the supplies from the United Kingdom. *Rice and flour mill machinery* came chefly from the United Kingdom and Belgium, consignments from the former being valued at Rs. 4·34 lakhs and the latter Rs. 1·15 lakhs. Large importations from the United Kingdom of *cotton ginning machinery* due to the recent activities of the British cotton-growing association at Khanewal (Punjab) were responsible for the increase in the value of *textile machinery*. The notable expansion in imports of *sewing machines* is due to the extensive use and the consequent ever-growing demand both in the Province and the Punjab. No less than 23,091 machines valued at Rs. 23·52 lakhs came from the United Kingdom as against 12,965 valued at Rs. 12·60 lakhs, while Germany supplied 6,765 machines valued at Rs. 4·10 lakhs as against 3,301 valued at Rs. 2·11 lakhs. It is noteworthy that German machines are now again being placed in larger numbers on the market and are becoming more popular on account of their cheapness. A feature of the trade in *other sorts of machinery* was the importation of match-making plants for the Punjab.

Railway plant and rolling stock.—The total value registered under this head advanced considerably from Rs. 16·74 lakhs in 1923-24 to Rs. 37·10 lakhs in 1924-25. The increase was due to large imports chiefly by the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway of *locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof* from the United States of America and the United Kingdom and of *carriages and wagons and parts thereof* from the United Kingdom. Imports of *rails, chairs and fish-plates* fell slightly by Rs. 64,119 to Rs. 7·57 lakhs, but the decrease was by no means evenly distributed, consignments from Belgium declining from Rs. 6·34 lakhs to a negligible figure of Rs. 864, while those from the United Kingdom expanded from Rs. 1·87 lakhs to Rs. 7·56 lakhs.

Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus).—The total value of imports under this head advanced by Rs. 16·43 lakhs to

Rs. 60·51 lakhs in 1924-25. Large orders were placed in the overseas markets as a result of favourable rates of exchange and a reduction in prices. Of the principal articles classed under this group, *cutlery* advanced in value from Rs. 3·65 lakhs to Rs. 7·68 lakhs, the increase having occurred in the supplies from Germany and the United Kingdom. There was also a striking increase in imports of *metal lamps,* the total consignments valued at Rs. 9·20 lakhs having been sent by the United States of America and Germany. The trade in *builders' hardware* showed a partial recovery chiefly in transactions with Sweden and Germany.

Chemicals, drugs and medicines.—The total value of the various articles included under this head again improved by Rs. 3·02 lakhs to Rs. 35·56 lakhs, the United Kingdom being the principal supplier as usual. Under chemicals, the chief importations which showed an improvement were *soda ash and crystals*, valued at Rs. 9·97 lakhs (+ Rs. 1·32 lakhs), *soda bicarbonate* valued at Rs. 2·07 lakhs (+ Rs. 79,203) and *alum* valued at Rs. 1·79 lakhs (+ Rs. 5,643). A contraction, on the other hand, took place in imports of *ammonia and salts thereof* valued at Rs. 1·60 lakhs (— Rs. 53,333) and *caustic soda* valued at Rs. 4·26 lakhs (—Rs. 63,510).

Vehicles (excluding locomotives etc., for railways).—The increased trading done in the previous year was further improved upon during the year under review, the total value rising by Rs. 6.36 lakhs to Rs. 41·93 lakhs. The number of the principal classes of vehicles imported during the past two years is shown in the following statement :—

Description of vehicles.	1923-24.	1924-25.
1. Motor cars	595	744
2. Motor cycles	163	215
3. Motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries	56	120
4. Cycles	7,102	9,753
5. Carriages	249	418

As in the last year, a general increase occurred in the number of all the important classes of vehicles imported at this port. The increase in the number of *cycles* was particularly striking and is

accounted for by large purchases of British cycles, *viz.*, 8,698 cycles as against 4,964 in 1923-24.. German machines showed a decrease in number from 2,137 to 1,026. The following statement shows the number and value of *motor cars* imported during the past two years from the principal sources of supply:—

Origin.	1923-24.		1924-25.	
	Nos.	Value. Rs.	Nos.	Value. Rs.
		Lakhs.		Lakhs.
United States of America	268	7·48	359	9·24
Canada	218	5·60	247	5·07
United Kingdom	66	2·48	111	4·16
Other countries	43	0·97	27	0·70
Total Imports ...	595	16·53	744	19·17

It will be seen that both *American* and *Canadian* cars came in larger numbers, the increase being more prominent in arrivals of the former. These cars are largely in demand on account of their cheapness. The small increase in the number of British cars did not occur in importations for trade purposes, but was due to arrivals of second-hand-cars, property of private individuals coming to India. *Motor cycles* also increased in number from 163 to 215, the chief importations consisting of 161 British and 46 American models. The total number of *motor wagons* imported advanced from 56 to 120, the United States of America supplying 60, Canada 49, the United Kingdom 7 and Germany, Belgium and France the rest.

Other articles.—Some of the articles of lesser importance imported during the year are discussed in this paragraph. The value of *apparel* rose from Rs. 17·77 lakhs to Rs. 26·09 lakhs due to larger purchases from the United Kingdom and the United States of America, consignments from the latter consisting mostly of *second-hand clothing*. Under *dyes* and *colours*, the increase was most marked in receipts of *alizarine dyes*, the quantity of which advanced by 413,315 lbs. to 625,717 lbs. and the value by Rs. 2.30 lakhs to Rs. 4·03 lakhs. Of the total imports, Germany supplied 491,835 lbs. (+304,422 lbs.), the Netherlands 84,136 lbs. (+71,460 lbs.) and Belgium 49,774 lbs. (+37,544 lbs.). Large imports were made as a result of a fall in prices and a good upcountry demand. Imports of *aniline dyes*, on the other hand,

contracted from 432,228 lbs. valued at Rs. 8·18 lakhs to 388,443 lbs. valued at Rs. 7·30 lakhs chiefly owing to reduced transactions with the Netherlands. The value recorded under the head *glass-ware* and *earthenware* receded slightly by Rs. 1·42 lakhs to Rs. 18·33 lakhs mainly owing to decreased imports of *funnels, globes* and *glass parts of lamps* from Germany and porcelain from the United Kingdom. Large receipts of *printing paper* and *old newspapers* were responsible for the increase of Rs. 4·58 lakhs under imports of *paper, pasteboard* and *stationery* which were valued at Rs. 33·10 lakhs. *Rubber manufactures* were valued at Rs. 4·51 lakhs and showed an increase of Rs. 98,217 which was chiefly noticeable in imports of *pneumatic covers*. The quantity of *cement* imported during the year contracted from 9,401 to 8,672 tons and its value from Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 4·88 lakhs owing to the keen competition and growing importance of the Indian Cement industry. Imports of *matches* declined by 395,425 gross of boxes in quantity and by Rs. 6·18 lakhs in value to 966,878 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 11·18 lakhs, the contraction having occurred chiefly in purchases of *safety matches* from Sweden. The decrease was due to a smaller demand for exports to Seistan and the gulf ports on account of accumulations of previous year's large stocks in those markets. The value of imports of *soap* totalled Rs. 13·03 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 2·07 lakhs mostly under *household and laundry soap and toilet soap*.

Class V.—Postal articles not specified.

13. As a result of the introduction at the end of the last year of the new system of assessment of parcels for the Sind, Punjab, Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province at this port instead of at Bombay as before, the figures of value recorded under this head swelled considerably from Rs. 13·68 lakhs to Rs. 45·68 lakhs or 234 per cent. The improvement was mainly noticeable in arrivals from the United Kingdom, the value of which aggregated Rs. 41·60 lakhs as against Rs. 10·01 lakhs last year. The figures registered are exclusive of imports by post of (1) jewellery (2) precious stones (3) gold and silver thread (4) cigarettes and (5) cinematograph films which are classified under their appropriate heads in the general imports. The total number of parcels dealt with during the year increased from 30,986 in 1923-24 to 117,758 in 1924-25. Besides these 35,915 letter packets were assessed to duty as against 13,352 last year. The total amount of import duty realized on all articles imported by parcel post also increased from Rs. 3,11,976 to Rs. 9,32,711 and that on articles received by letter packets from Rs. 14,309 to Rs. 40,682.

EXPORTS.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

14. **Grain, Pulse and Flour.**—The year 1924-25 witnessed a notable expansion in exports under this head, the aggregate shipments amounting to 1,671,075 tons valued at Rs. 2402·52 lakhs, or an increase of 77 per cent. in quantity and 89 per cent. in value as compared with the preceding year. A heavy and insistent demand coupled with high prices greatly stimulated the sale of the large exportable surplus of cereals available as a result of four successive favourable monsoons. The following statement compares the quantities of the different kinds of food-grains exported in 1924-25 as compared with exports in 1923-24 and the pre-war year 1913-14.

Articles.	Quantity exported.		
	1913-14.	1923-24.	1924-25.
1	2	3	4
Wheat ... ... Tons.	893,324	605,206	1,046,255
Rice ... ... ,,	53,739	24,201	32,296
Wheat flour ... ... ,,	39,882	36,798	48,446
Maize... ... ... ,,	664	49,839	14,708
Gram ... ... ,,	55,638	54,718	1,20,921
Barley ... ... ,,	127,622	159,938	3,88,062
Pulse, other sorts ... ... ,,	1,934	10,132	18,989
Jowar and bajra ... ... ,,	22,836	4,460	1,324
Other sorts ... ... ,,	110	92	74

The redeeming feature was the complete recovery of the trade, the aggregate quantity exported showing an excess of 40 per cent over the shipments in the pre-war year 1913-14.

Wheat.—The Directors of Agriculture, Bombay, the Punjab and the United Provinces give the particulars noted in the margin regarding the wheat crop. It will be seen that in *Sind* the cultivated area and outturn were lower than in the preceding year by 19 per cent. and 23 per cent. respectively, but in the *Punjab*, the acreage improved by 1 per cent. and the yield by 5 per cent. In the *United Provinces* both

Table No. 12.

	Area cultivated.		Outturn.	
	1922-23	1923-24.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons
Sind ...	533,000	429,000	160,000	123,000
Punjab ..	10,899,000	11,013,000	3,808,000	4,019,000
United Provinces	7,085,000	7,283,000	2,587,000	2,655,000

area and outturn rose by 3 per cent. As regards the season, deficient water supply reduced the yield to a certain extent in Upper Sind, but in middle Sind better conditions prevailed, and the outturn was expected to be normal. On the Jamrao canal, the crop was very poor owing to low inundation. In the Punjab the total monsoon rainfall being generally below normal, the conditions were not favourable for sowings. The winter rains, however, benefited the standing crops which gave a normal yield. In the United-Provinces sowings were carried on under favourable circumstances on account of a good rainfall in September and October. Winter rains also proved beneficial to the crop, and the outturn was estimated at 90 per cent. of the normal. The position as regards the all-India wheat crop was also satisfactory on the whole. The total area sown increased by 1 per cent. to 30,844,000 acres, but the yield declined slightly by 2 per cent. to 9,754,000 tons. As regards the shipments of wheat effected during the year, it is highly gratifying to note that the trade in this leading commodity which was greatly dislocated since the war showed a complete recovery. The quantity exported amounted to 1,046,255 tons and the value to Rs. 1611·75 lakhs, the former showing an excess of 72 per cent. and the latter of 87 per cent. over the figures recorded in the past year. As compared with the pre-war year 1913-14 there was also an increase of 17 per cent. in quantity and 65 per cent. in value. Shipments from Karachi represented 94 per cent. of the total quantity (1,111,691 tons) exported from the whole of India. The enormous increase in exports of wheat is explained by the fact that during the year just elapsed, there was a great shortage of crops in most of the wheat producing countries of the world more particularly in Canada, and in consequence great demands were made upon India's 1924 crop from the outside markets. The constant world-wide demand and the doubtful adequacy of the available surplus in all wheat-exporting countries raised the prices all over the world to a very high level especially in the latter half of the year. The local quotations for *white* wheat opened at Rs. 4-7 per maund which was the minimum price during the year, and fluctuated between that figure and Rs. 4-12 in the first three months. Thereafter a steady rise followed in July and the end of that month saw Rs. 5-13. With minor fluctuations, the prices kept firm in the neighbourhood of that figure till the middle of January after which they showed a further upward tendency. Touching Rs. 6-7 in the third week of that month, the price rose to Rs. 7-8 in the second week of March which was the highest price recorded during the year. A rapid decline, however, soon followed, and the year closed with Rs. 6-4.

The enormous takings of wheat have however reduced India's carry over for the new season to a very great extent, and in view

of the fact that the outturn of the 1924-25 crop is estimated to be lower than in the preceding year, the prospects of the export trade in the coming year do not appear to be at all bright. The following statement shows the distribution of wheat exports for the past two years and the pre-war year:—

Table No. 13.

	1913-14.		1923-24.		1924-25	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	605,222	6,65,19,898	4,66,663	6,67,07,068	721,869	10,93,55,813
Bahrein Islands	1,788	2,09,088	1,059	1,54,348	1,374	2,10,832
Natal	...	...	2,370	2,84,432	4,000	6,40,000
Mesopotamia	...	...	...	...	5,017	8,76,182
Palestine	...	...	...	...	266	42,592
Cape of Good Hope	...	...	...	...	5,745	8,04,300
Other British Possessions ...	95	14,782	5	712	512	76,926
Sweden	10,868	12,32,850	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	4,980	6,43,500	5,027	9,04,860
Germany	23,175	26,12,277	30	4,800	12,753	20,55,480
Netherlands	...	...	1,650	2,26,000	15,510	24,73,680
Belgium	134,238	1,46,40,725	86,540	50,91,010	118,070	1,83,65,886
Spain	9,705	10,62,280	...	...	...	...
Denmark	12,082	12,51,700	...	...	...	...
France	89,855	95,58,105	62,371	90,10,294	49,177	77,32,695
Italy	1,500	1,79,500	25,876	35,96,625	4,285	6,84,282
Greece	...	...	...	...	10,314	18,17,061
Syria	...	...	...	...	803	1,26,954
Smyrna	...	...	...	...	9,106	14,56,960
Tripoli	...	...	...	...	349	47,500
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman	2,122	2,17,545	1,977	2,92,076	1,705	2,59,295
Other Native States in Arabia ...	...	...	1,192	1,81,003	1,611	2,58,925
Persia	695	81,322	129	20,062	811	1,37,670
Egypt	234	30,562	370	49,536	77,951	1,28,47,361
Other Foreign countries ...	1,750	2,09,460	24	3,561	...	...
TOTAL ...	893,329	9,78,20,092	6,05,206	8,62,65,024	10,46,355	16,11,75,254

The figures recorded above will show that, excepting France and Italy, all the principal countries drew much larger quantities than in the last year and several new countries have entered the field. Shipments to the United Kingdom, our principal purchaser rose by 255,206 tons or 54 per cent. and to Belgium our next best customer by 81,530 tons or 223 per cent. as compared with 1923-24. It may be stated that the figures appearing against

Egypt include 19,477 tons shipped to Port Said 'for orders,' the destinations of which still remain to be ascertained.

Other food-grains.—It will be noticed from the figures given in the first statement in this paragraph, that among the different food-grains, *barley* was next in importance to wheat. There was again a keen demand for this commodity, and the last year's unusually heavy shipments were further surpassed. No less than 388,062 tons valued at Rs. 449·37 lakhs were sent abroad, the figures recording an increase of 228,124 tons or 143 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 280·37 lakhs or 166 per cent. in value on the exports in that year. The countries which took the principal amounts were the United Kingdom (201,720 against 96,878 tons), Germany (100,575 against 33,592 tons), Belgium (40,129 against 17,850 tons) and France (24,749 against 2,926 tons). The share of Karachi in the total shipments of barley from the whole of India was 86 per cent. Shortage of cereals and the consequent high prices obtained in the foreign markets were the chief factors which tended to increase exports largely. There was also a remarkable improvement in shipments of *gram*, the quantity expanding from 54,718 to 120,921 tons or by 121 per cent. and the value from Rs. 59·77 lakhs to Rs. 139·55 lakhs or by 133 per cent. The heaviest increase was noticeable in exports to the United Kingdom which rose from 25,519 to 57,207 tons. The other countries which took larger quantities were the Netherlands (+11,116 tons), Germany (+15,662 tons) and France (+4,260 tons). As in the case of wheat and barley, Karachi was the largest exporting port in India of gram, the quantity shipped representing 84 per cent. of the total exports outside India. Following upon an abnormal increase in the previous year, shipments of *maize* which aggregated 14,708 tons valued at Rs. 15·44 lakhs contracted by 70 per cent. in both quantity and value chiefly owing to smaller takings by the United Kingdom and Italy. The business done in *wheat flour* was much larger than in the past year, the quantity rising from 36,798 to 48,446 tons and the value from Rs. 64·33 lakhs to Rs. 98·80 lakhs. The increase is ascribable chiefly to very heavy purchases by Egypt amounting to 26,501 tons as against 11,647 tons last year. Exports of *rice* rose by 33 per cent. to 32,296 tons in quantity and by 43 per cent. to Rs. 61·43 lakhs in value. The expansion occurred mainly under *boiled rice* to Ceylon, the Bahrein Islands, Mauritius and Dependencies and Muscat Territory and partly under *cleaned rice* to Persia. The prices of Bengal and Burma rice during the year being higher than those of Sind rice, larger purchases were made at this port. The rice crop in Sind was larger than in the previous year, the total yield being estimated at 531,532 tons against 505,374 tons.

Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.

15. **Raw cotton.**—The figures of the agricultural department's final forecasts are given in the margin. It will be noticed that though the area sown under cotton increased slightly by 1 per cent. the outturn declined to the extent of 27 per cent. The decrease in the yield is explained by the fact that considerable damage was done to the crop by a severe frost in the third week of January which told seriously on its development. In the Punjab, the area under cotton increased by 32 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and exceeded the record sowings, *viz.*, 2·07 million acres in 1919-20 by no less than 22 per cent. The increase was due to the incentive of high prices and favourable season at sowing time. Of the total area sown, 934,200 acres are reported to be under *American* and 1,339,400 acres under *Desi* cotton. The total yield was 42 per cent. in excess of that in the last year. In the United Provinces, for the fifth year in succession, the season was not favourable for the cotton crop and sowings were commenced later than usual. In consequence, though the area increased by 60 per cent. the yield increased by 29 per cent. only. The all-India cotton crop for the season 1924-25 was highly satisfactory, the area cultivated having risen from 23,577,000 acres to 26,415,000 acres and the yield from 5,140,000 bales to 5,988,000 bales of 400 lbs. each. The following table shows how cotton exports were distributed during the past two years and the prewar year 1913-14:—

Table No. 14.

	Area cultivated.		Outturn.	
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	Acres	Acres	Bales of 400 lbs.	Bales of 400 lbs.
Sind ...	351,000	357,000	142,000	103 000
Punjab ...	1,927,000	2,536,000	630,000	893,000
United Provinces.	654,000	1,046,000	213,000	275,000

Table No. 15.

Countries.	1913-14.		1923-24.		1924-25.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
British Empire—						
United Kingdom	1,002	8,36,935	17,648	3,08,42,878	12,100	2,01,95,668
Other British Possessions ...	5	2,675	39	40,685	8	8,793
Foreign countries—						
Southern Russia	385	3,08,000	...	...	...	...
Sweden	118	82,760	177	3,40,450	207	3,01,730
Germany	33,711	2,53,00,756	16,819	26,293,695	14,843	2,26,30,850
Netherlands	463	3,45,630	4,089	61,71,715	4,495	71,12,070
Portugal	...	...	74	1,19,300	9	10,500
Belgium	17,760	1,35,08,708	8,790	1,45,38,240	8,508	1,35,00,415
France	2,269	18,00,340	4,327	76,28,638	3,743	59,35,245
Spain	1,389	10,85,645	4,182	66,32,880	4,139	65,85,750
Denmark	...	...	34	58,500	...	...
Italy	6,863	50,61,787	30,430	4,64,84,183	34,260	5,20,91,439
Greece	...	...	53	1,00,000	18	40,000
China, exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao	28	25,665	527	7,75,910	9,070	1,36,52,700
Japan	2,462	17,58,734	3,398	50,73,280	26,675	4,18,37,475
United States of America—						
Via Atlantic Coast	22	17,480	1,983	30,58,975	1,255	18,43,750
Via Pacific Coast	...	...	...	...	161	2,70,000
Other Foreign Countries... ...	8,219	59,42,006	3	2,502	13	16,062
Total ...	74,686	5,60,77,121	92,573	1,49,161,831	1,19,504	18,60,32,447
Exports to Bombay.	12,002	93,09,940	30,578	5,61,05,439	27,396	4,28,57,558

The continued expansion in exports of cotton is a gratifying feature of the trade of this port. For the third year in succession shipments showed a remarkable increase, the figures recorded, *viz.*, 119,504 tons valued at Rs. 1,860·32 lakhs exceeding the previous year's record figures by 26,931 tons or 29 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 368·71 lakhs or 25 per cent. in value. Italy was again the chief customer, her purchases having amounted to 34,260 tons valued at Rs. 520·91 lakhs, an increase of 3,830 tons and Rs. 56·07 lakhs. The expansion was due to a considerable development in her cotton industry, the mills largely using Indian cotton. A feature during the year was the very large demand by the mills on the continent for *Desi* cotton for which high prices were offered. It is interesting to note that during the year under review, Japan increased her transactions with this port to an extent never reached before. No less than 26,675 tons of cotton valued at Rs. 418·37 lakhs were shipped to that country against only 3,398 tons valued at Rs. 60·73 lakhs last year. The increase was due to the opening at this port of a direct steamer service with Japan during the year, as a result of which large direct shipments were made instead of *via* Bombay. Purchases by China were also interesting, some 9,070 tons valued at Rs. 136·52 lakhs having been consigned to that country against only 527 tons valued at Rs. 7·76 lakhs Exports to the United Kingdom and Germany, on the other hand, fell away by 5,548 tons and 1,976 tons respectively. It is noteworthy that while Karachi's share in the total quantity (638,852 tons) exported from the whole of India improved from 14 per cent. last year to 19 per cent. in 1924-25, that of Bombay declined from 79 per cent to 72 per cent. Although, as compared with the previous year, the price of raw cotton registered a decline as a result of a better American crop, yet it was much higher than any other preceding year. This high level is maintained on account of a large demand due to smaller stocks in the consuming markets

Wool, raw.—Dealers in *raw wool* had a busy and prosperous year. The total world supplies available for the wool textile industries in the different countries were much less than in the past year, and in consequence a keen demand arose for this commodity. Prices in the United Kingdom rose to a very high level resulting in large shipments being effected to that country. In all, 27,795,512 lbs. of wool valued at Rs. 241·24 lakhs were exported abroad, being an increase of 48 per cent. in quantity and 57 per cent. in value. The figures recorded were the highest in the quinquennium. As usual, the United Kingdom took the largest quantity, *viz.*, 25,543,739 lbs. Shipments to the United States of America also increased from 798,760 lbs. valued at Rs. 4·96 lakhs to 2,022,221 lbs. valued at Rs. 19·12 lakhs.

Raw silk.—Exports of *raw silk* which consist mainly of mulberry silk, totalled 298,028 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 18·23 lakhs in value as against 307,268 lbs. valued at Rs. 22·80 lakhs last year. The decrease was due to a poor demand from the United Kingdom. Shipments to France, on the other hand, showed an improvement.

Seeds.—After a great actitvity in the previous two years, exports of *seeds* recorded a decline of 20 per cent. in quantity and 16 per cent. in value which occurred almost wholly under *rapeseed.* The following table compares the volume and value of exports of the different kinds of seeds to the principal countries during the past two years and the pre-war year 1913-14:—

Table No. 16

	1913-14.		1923-24.		1924-25.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Castor seed—						
United Kingdom	74	7,327	106	24,024	1,764	4,93,864
Other countries	...	...	...	...	1,763	4,83,780
Total ...	74	7,327	106	24,024	3,527	9,77,644
Cotton seed—						
United Kingdom	18,891	13,94,911	35,576	37,97,867	26,039	30,17,048
Other countries	22	1,578	90	9,421	8,454	9,74,732
Total ...	18,913	13,96,489	35,666	38,07,288	34,493	39,91,780
Linseed—						
United Kingdom	524	1,57,195	560	136,213	200	47,451
Germany	1,224	3,13,900	...	...	...	...
France	100	30,000	...	...	...	12
Belgium	...	...	141	35,250	...	...
Spain	100	24,200	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,948	5,25,295	701	1,71,463	200	47,463
Rapeseed—						
United Kingdom	11,988	23,59,705	52,004	1,07,02,112	35,097	75,98,147
Germany	48,289	80,89,895	68,975	1,49,22,752	30,670	75,70,315
Netherlands	...	...	29.725	65,17,661	26,983	63,75,376
Spain	500	90,000	...	...	...	...
Belgium	90,544	1,55,43,576	32,797	74,28,582	19,432	46,14,528
France	32,068	53,68,115	18,276	41,51,844	16,557	40,43,726
Italy	1,050	2,14,524	58,485	1,29,41,325	69,562	1,55,03,064
Austria Hungary	4,478	8,10,550	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	400	1,04,000
Other countries	...	12	4	713	1	302
Total ...	188,917	3,24,76,377	260,266	5,66,64,989	1,98,702	4,58,09,458
Sesamum (til or jinjili)—						
United Kingdom	...	64	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	389	1,26,543
Germany	1,583	4,37,095	...	...	...	...
Belgium	6,140	17,51,886	...	...	...	...
France	1,516	4,54,745	151	45,435	...	...
Italy	200	60,000	50	14,000	100	32,000
Austria Hungary	3,902	10,22,472	...	...	...	...
Other countries ...	112	20,850	151	47,408	80	22,689
Total ...	13,453	37,47,112	352	1,06,843	569	1,81,232
Other seeds ...	1,009	1,50,674	1,122	2,57,562	143	53,304
Total seeds ...	224,314	3,83,03,274	2,98,213	6,10,32,169	2,37,634	5,10,60,881

Rapeseed.—The agricultural returns for the rape and mustard *rabi* crop are given in the margin. In Sind, the area under cultivation decreased by 79,000 acres owing to deficiency of water-supply and in consequence the outturn was reduced by 15,000 tons. In the Punjab also the area and yield were, 12 per cent. and 16 per cent. respectively below the estimates of the last year. The season was not very favourable for sowings, but the winter rains were generally sufficient for the maturing of the crop. In the United Provinces, the area sown with unmixed crop was 40 per cent. above the area of last year, and the yield increased by 36 per cent. The expansion in the acreage was due to favourable conditions at sowing time. The area and yield of rapeseed grown mixed with other crops as borders and lines used chiefly for home consumption also showed an improvement. The total area under rapeseed in the *whole of India* which amounted to 6,134,000 acres was 2 per cent. below that of last year, and the yield which was estimated at 1,154,000 tons showed a decrease of 4 per cent. Exports of rapeseed which aggregated 198,702 tons valued at Rs. 458·09 lakhs suffered a set-back to the extent of 24 per cent. in quantity and 19 per cent. in value as compared with 1923-24, which was a record year, but the figures were above the quinquennial average. Excepting Italy which took 11,077 tons more than in the last year, all the principal countries purchased smaller quantities. Karachi was the largest exporter of rapeseed, her share in the total quantity (260,637 tons) shipped from the *whole of India* being 76 per cent.

Table No. 17.

	Area cultivated.		Outturn.	
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1922-23	1923-24.
	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
Sind ...	265,000	186,000	35,000	20,000
Punjab ...	1,286,000	1,132,000	241,000	203,000
United Provinces. Unmixed	119,000	167,000	25,000	34,000
United Provinces. Mixed ...	2,467,000	2,550,000	523,000	524,000

Other seeds.—Among other seeds, *cotton seed* is the principal item worth particular notice. The quantity of this seed contracted slightly by 1,173 tons or 3 per cent. to 34,493 tons, but the value rose by Rs. 1·84 lakhs or 5 per cent. to Rs. 39·92 lakhs. The decrease in the quantity was due to a smaller demand from the United Kingdom, the principal purchaser, and the increase in value was attributable to local prices rising in sympathy with the prices in the United Kingdom. Shipments of *castor seed* which from 4,893 tons in 1922-23 had dwindled to only 106 tons last year again revived, the figures having risen to 3,527 tons in quantity and

Rs. 9·78 lakhs in value. Of the total shipments, the United Kingdom purchased 1,764 tons, Italy 1,310 tons and France 453 tons. Exports of *linseed* decreased further by 501 tons and Rs. 1·24 lakhs to 200 tons valued at Rs. 47,463, Bombay and Bengal being the only chief exporting centres in India. Though shipments of *sesamum* (jinjili) seed showed a slight improvement to the extent of 217 tons, yet the quantity exported, *viz* 569 tons fell far short of the quinquennial as well as the pre-war average. Sind jinjili being dearer in price on account of its superior quality is getting more and more difficult to sell in the continental markets and is largely consumed in India. The continental crushers have taken to the use of Bombay jinjili which is cheaper owing to its inferior quality.

Hides and skins, raw.—The following table compares the exports of *raw hides and skins* to the different countries during the past two years :—

Table No. 18.

Articles.	Exports during 1923-24.		1924-25.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Hides, raw—				
United Kingdom	193	1,53,800	66	63,609
Germany	538	7,20,542	664	10,01,386
Norway	30	36,421	19	29,260
Belgium	5	7,145	...	...
France	4	2,170	12	12,096
Spain	257	2,37,747	530	6,84,566
Italy	211	2,20,353	516	5,90,202
Sweden	67	74,871	30	40,501
Egypt	...	...	12	8,204
Other countries	109	81,772	126	1,07,025
Total ...	1,414	15,34,821	1,975	25,36,849
Skins, raw—				
United Kingdom	373	5,70,257	293	4,03,438
Canada—*Via* Atlantic Coast ...	35	60,681	...	..
Germany	15	21,250	152	1,80,395
Netherlands	38	54,000	...	...
Belgium	..	...	..	...
France	87	1,31,749	320	5,04,592
United States of America—				
Via Atlantic Coast	2,573	35,26,795	3,196	44,42,593
Other countries	1	1,875	12	15,653
Total ...	3,122	43,66,607	3,973	55,46,671
Cuttings of Hides and Skins ...	...	...	96	4,750
GRAND TOTAL OF HIDES AND SKINS, RAW ...	4,536	59,01,428	6,044	80,88,270

Raw hides.—During the year under review there was a brisk demand for *raw hides* from the continental markets and high prices

were realized by the exporters. Exports advanced by 561 tons or 40 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 10·02 lakhs or 65 per cent. in value. Germany and Spain purchased *cow hides* freely, while *calf skins* went in larger numbers to Italy and Spain. Shipments to the United Kingdom, on the other hand, contracted by 127 tons in quantity and by Rs. 90,191 in value.

Raw skins.—A large business was also done under *raw skins*, the quantity and value having improved by 27 per cent. The quantity of *goat skins* shipped abroad rose by 416 tons or 13 per cent. to 3,508 tons and the value by Rs. 6 31 lakhs or 15 per cent. to Rs. 49·73 lakhs. The United States of America, the chief customer, increased her purchases from 2,572 tons valued at Rs. 35·25 lakhs to 3,025 tons valued at Rs. 42·22 lakhs, and shipments to France also showed an advance from 87 tons valued at Rs. 1·32 lakhs to 307 tons valued at Rs. 4·90 lakhs. Exports of goat skins to the United Kingdom which mainly took place in the first half of the year declined again by 178 tons and Rs. 3·08 lakhs to 167 tons valued at Rs. 2·40 lakhs. The English tanners restricted their purchases owing to a rise in the prices in the latter half of the year as a result of a strong American competition. Shipments of *sheep skins* which had dwindled into insignificance in the previous two years exhibited a smart recovery, the figures rising by 434 tons and Rs. 5·38 lakhs to 464 tons valued at Rs. 5·62 lakhs. The increase was due to a better demand from the United States of America, United Kingdom and Germany.

Metallic ores, &c.—The figures recorded under this head solely represent shipments of *chromite* (chrome iron ore), a mineral product of Baluchistan. Exports of this ore amounted to 21,466 tons valued at Rs. 6·44 lakhs, showing an excess of 2,849 tons and Rs. 85,440. of the total quantity exported, the United Kingdom took 5,536 tons, Sweden 6,000 tons, the Netherlands 3,700 tons, France 2,630 tons, Italy, Germany and Belgium taking the rest.

Gums, resins and lac.—The total value under this head fell by Rs. 3·20 lakhs to Rs. 1·74 lakhs chiefly as a result of smaller shipments of *rosin* to the United Kingdom. Exports of *lac seed* declined further from 362 Cwt valued at Rs. 71,386 to 152 Cwt. valued at Rs. 27,667, the shortage being noticeable in shipments to the United Kingdom.

Miscellaneous.—The principal article under this head is *manures*. Exports which mainly consisted of *animal bones* decreased largely from 30,404 tons valued at Rs. 34·87 lakhs to 20,723 tons valued at Rs. 24·34 lakhs. A poor demand for *crushed bones* from Belgium, France and Germany and of *bonemeal* from the

United Kingdom was responsible for the falling off. Japan, after a lapse of two years, bought 2,600 tons of bone-meal valued at Rs. 2·08 lakhs. Among *other articles* a feature was the export for the first time of 5,229 lbs. of *charas* valued at Rs. 10,000 which was received in bond from the hemp drugs bonded warehouse at Rawalpindi and shipped in bond to Lorenzo Marques *via* Goa.

Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

16. The total value of the articles included under this class declined by Rs. 2·11 lakhs to Rs. 31·33 lakhs. The decrease occurred chiefly under *saltpetre, painters' materials, cotton piece-goods* and *haberdashery*. No saltpetre was exported during the year against 7,064 cwt. valued at Rs. 7·17 lakhs last year. The contraction in the value of painters' materials was attributable to reduced exports of *turpentine*. The decrease under cotton piece-goods and haberdashery was due to smaller shipments to Persia and the United Kingdom, respectively. Shipments of *hides and skins, tanned or dressed*, the principal article under this head however, advanced in value by Rs. 4·64 lakhs to Rs. 13·51 lakhs. Larger purchases of *tanned goat and sheep skins* by the United Kingdom caused the increase.

Foreign merchandise re-exported.

17. The total value of articles of *foreign merchandise* re-exported to foreign countries receded from Rs. 245·63 lakhs to Rs. 241·24 lakhs or by 1 per cent. The principal articles which were responsible for the decline were *sugar, tanned skins, kerosene oil, dried fruits, raw cotton* and *cotton piece-goods*. After the heavy buying done in the previous year, the gulf ports reduced their purchases of *sugar* to a great extent and in consequence exports declined by 3,485 tons and Rs. 21·46 lakhs to 6,943 tons valued at Rs. 28·09 lakhs. Exports of *tanned skins*, comprize chiefly *fur-skins*. Shipments of these skins which had also risen abnormally in 1923-24 suffered a set-back, the figures for the past two years being 103 tons valued at Rs. 26·27 lakhs and 58 tons valued at Rs. 16·90 lakhs, respectively. The decrease was due to a poor demand from the United Kingdom. The value of exports of *dried fruits* contracted by Rs. 2·68 lakhs to Rs. 4·86 lakhs mainly owing to smaller despatches of *raisins* to the United Kingdom in consequence of a reduced demand. Last year a large consignment of *kerosene oil* re-exported to the United States of America raised the value under this head to Rs. 10·22 lakhs, but in the absence of any such transaction this year, a corresponding decrease was recorded. *Foreign raw cotton* exported at this port is wholly *Persian*, and the decrease under that head was due to Germany not having taken this cotton during the year against

171 tons valued at Rs. 2·67 lakhs in 1923-24. Shipments to the United Kingdom, on the other hand, rose by 81 tons and Rs. 1·20 lakhs to 188 tons valued at Rs. 3·04 lakhs. The value of *cotton piece-goods* fell by Rs. 1·23 lakhs to Rs 14·24 lakhs as a result of smaller despatches to gulf ports. The increase in the articles discussed above was to a large extent set off by a heavy increase in shipments *raw wool* and *woollen manufactures*. Shipments of the former rose by no less than 973,801 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 21·14 lakhs in value to 9,468,947 lbs. valued at Rs. 82·58 lakhs. Both the United Kingdom and the United States of America took larger quantities, the purchases by the former expanding from 7,651,169 lbs. to 8,272,280 lbs. and the latter from 824,244 lbs. to 1,150,228 lbs. As explained in the case of exports of Indian wool, the increase was attributable to a keen demand and the incentive of high prices. The value of *woollen manfactures* which totalled Rs. 65·63 lakhs showed an excess of Rs. 19·71 lakhs over the exports in the preceding year and was the highest yet recorded. Shipments comprize chiefly *Persian carpets*, and the expansion was due to the United States of America increasing her purchases from Rs. 18·02 lakhs to Rs. 32·73 lakhs and the United Kingdom from Rs. 13·83 lakhs to Rs. 20·47 lakhs. Exports to Constantinople which were valued at Rs. 11·12 lakhs exhibited a decline of Rs. 1·21 lakhs. Among *other articles*, a feature was the re-export for the first time of 2,450 lbs. of *opium* valued at Rs. 36,750. This was Persian opium brought to Karachi by land from Meshed by the Nushki-Seistan route and re-exported by sea to Bushire.

III—Coasting Trade.

18. The total value of the coasting trade in the year 1924-25 amounted to Rs. 2,136·16 lakhs and showed a decrease of Rs. 180·74 lakhs or 8 per cent. as compared with the year 1923-24. The decrease was confined to the export trade, the value of which receded from Rs. 1,122·43 lakhs to Rs. 923·59 lakhs.

Chief Port-Karachi.

19. The following table shows the aggregate value of the coasting trade of the port of Karachi, including Government stores and treasure, for the last four years and the pre-war year 1913-14.

Table No. 19.

	1913-14.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—					
Indian produce ...	4,80,64,652	10,53,26,811	9,58,33,245	10,65,71,841	10,88,53,353
Foreign merchandise ...	1,06,39,836	1,05,38,308	1,14,80,620	1,15,57,543	1,09,38,353
Gold	855	4,100	...	...	70,625
Silver	55,486	34,200	16,000	7,500	6,100
Total Private ...	5,87,60,829	11,59,03,419	10,73,29,865	11,81,36,884	11,98,68,431
Government—					
Indian produce ..	44,71,700	13,48,602	1,49,589	60,564	3,18,971
Foreign merchandise ..	11,28,513	21,40,484	7,56,269	8,92,892	7,70,558
Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	70,000	...	...	...	...
Total Government ..	56,70,213	34,89,086	9,05,858	9,53,456	10,89,529
Total Imports ...	6,44,31,042	11,93,92,505	10,82,35,723	11,90,90,340	12,09,57,960
EXPORTS.					
Private —					
Indian produce ...	2,51,14,501	3,89,80,205	7,18,84,659	9,63,04,710	8,08,98,115
Foreign merchandise ..	44,30,555	1,62,80,836	1,25,57,894	130,58,173	96,56,764
Gold	...	148,200	...	...	...
Silver	1,000	22,500	1,000	8,65,322	1,500
Total Private ...	2,95,46,056	5,54,40,741	8,44,43,553	11,02,28,205	9,05,56,379
Government—					
Indian produce ...	5,236	2,32,326	1,51,715	4,528	9,782
Foreign merchandise ...	4,05,734	6,88 900	2,87,756	4,52,535	3,19,575
Gold	...	...	..	...	...
Silver	67,238	65,478	...	...	...
Total Government...	4,78,208	9,86,704	4,39,471	4,57,063	3,29,357
Total Exports ...	3,00,24,264	5,64,27,445	8,48,83,024	11,06,85,268	9,08,85,736
Total Coasting Trade ...	9,44,55,306	17,58,19,950	19,31,18,747	22,97,75,608	21,18,43,696

The aggregate value of the coasting trade of the chief port declined by Rs. 179·32 lakhs or 8 per cent. to Rs. 2,118·44 lakhs. The contraction occurred solely in the value of exports which totalled Rs. 908·86 lakhs as against Rs. 1,106·85 lakhs last year. The value of imports, on the other hand, advanced by Rs. 18·68 lakhs to Rs. 1,209·58 lakhs.

Private.

20. The following table compares the distribution of the coasting trade in private merchandise, both imports and exports, for the last two years :—

Table No. 20.

		Imports.		Exports.	
		1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	A.*	71,76,507	78,51,691	1,04,123	4,16,116
	B.†	96,629	2,13,765	3,48,660	1,18,190
Bombay	A.	7,78,08,773	7,99,36,122	6,38,48,264	4,78,73,917
	B.	1,14,00,567	1,05,40,128	79,13,646	65,88,690
Burma	A.	1,07,18,023	91,13,044	10,79,438	11,56,471
	B.	47,324	1,02,085	1,80,013	2,30,652
Madras	A.	56,60,778	64,04,285	1,50,62,213	1,65,79,353
	B.	300	14,261	12,76,588	7,34,466
Total	A.	10,13,64,081	10,33,05,142	8,00,94,038	6,60,25,857
	B.	1,15,44,820	1,08,70,239	97,18,907	76,71,998
British ports within the province.	A.*	9,40,376	2,65,475	1,88,471	1,51,274
	B.†	...	412	40,737	60,254
Cutch	A.	73,050	1,44,390	40,30,463	48,33,930
	B.	...	14,934	7,58,633	6,50,678
Kathiawar	A.	15,99,807	18,60,332	86,48,046	68,76,617
	B.	5,912	39,091	20,33,485	7,22,527
Goa	A.	86,146	78,313	25,65,216	23,08,701
	B.	5,278	12,873	64,796	25,915
Diu	A.	...	...	50,242	46,841
	B.	...	...	456	241
State of Travancore.	A.	21,15,785	28,35,216	...	...
	B.	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan Agency Tracts.	A.	3,92,300	3,52,925	6,66,453	6,46,861
	B.	1,533	804	4,20,359	5,23,575
Gaikwar's Territory.	A.	296	11,560	13,171	8,034
	B.	...	...	20,800	840
Pondicherry	A.	...	...	48,610	...
	B.	...	...	...	736
Total	A.	42,67,384	52,82,736	1,60,22,201	1,47,20,984
	B.	12,723	67,702	32,98,529	19,24,512
Grand total	A.	10,65,71,841	10,88,53,353	9,63,04,710	8,08,98,115
	B.	1,15,57,543	1,09,38,353	1,30,58,173	96,56,764
Grand total		11,81,29,384	11,97,91,706	10,93,62,883	9,05,54,879

* "A" represents Indian produce. † "B" represents Foreign merchandise.

IMPORTS.

21. **Indian merchandise.**—The value of imports of Indian merchandise rose by Rs. 22·81 lakhs to Rs. 1,088·53 lakhs. The articles which showed an increase were *grey cotton piece-goods* (+Rs. 71·21 lakhs), *cigarettes* (+Rs. 6·83 lakhs) and *turmeric* (+Rs. 2·03 lakhs) from Bombay, *gunny bags* (+Rs. 20·90 lakhs) from Bengal, *coconut-kernel or copra* (+Rs. 14·70 lakhs) from Madras and State of Travancore and *Teak-wood* (+Rs. 3·80 lakhs) and *candles* (+Rs. 2·31 lakhs) from Burma. A contraction, on the other hand, occurred in imports of *coloured cotton piece-goods* (—Rs. 61·19 lakhs) from Bombay, *benzine and petrol* (— 610,043 gallons, —Rs. 14·84 lakhs) and *kerosene oil* (— 1,518,032 gallons, —Rs. 7·88 lakhs) from Burma, *coconut oil* (—82,037 gallons, —Rs. 2·39 lakhs) from Madras and *pepper* (—Rs. 4·40 lakhs) from Madras and State of Travancore. Imports of coal from Bengal increased in quantity by 4,305 tons, but decreased in value by Rs. 4.39 lakhs. The decrease in value was due to a fall in prices during the year.

Cotton piece-goods.—The table below gives the trade in Indian piece-goods imported coastwise during the past four years and the pre-war year 1913-14 under each of the three headings, grey, white and coloured.

Table No. 21.

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1913-14	118,202,366	1,87,37,078	1,353,702	2,63,589	44,482,977	93,64,034
1921-22	77,712,628	3,38.36,600	1,423,923	7,05,573	27,934,012	1,49,08,704
1922-23	93,088,522	3,80,33,470	1,799,664	8.84,614	31,738,951	1,66,28,467
1923-24	11,76,40,551	4.63,20,873	28,91,530	13,86,393	3,70,76,020	1,85.04,670
1924-25	1,39,151,697	5,34,41,607	2,803,128	14,57,317	2,72,36,576	1,23,85,512

Foreign merchandise.—The total value of imports of foreign merchandise decreased slightly by Rs. 6·19 lakhs to Rs. 109·38 lakhs. The articles responsible for the falling off were *grey cotton piece-goods* (—Rs. 5·21 lakhs), *white piece-goods* (—Rs. 1·96 lakhs) and *alizarine dyes* (—Rs. 1·03 lakhs) from Bombay. Imports of *copper, wrought*, on the other hand, increased in value from Rs. 66,554 in 1923-24 to Rs. 3·63 lakhs in 1924-25 due to larger arrivals from Bombay.

Cotton piece-goods.—The following table shows the imports of *foreign piece-goods* coastwise for the past four years and

the pre-war year 1913-14 under each of the three headings grey, white and coloured.

Table No. 22.

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1913-14	9,292,068	15,68,779	12,564,815	24,12,803	7,799,610	19,56,876
1921-22	3,325,319	15,26,669	1,543,455	9,13,129	1,793,520	11,31,454
1922-23	5,207,314	24,70,618	1,358,406	7,81,755	2,516,792	16,58,410
1923-24	50,04,815	23,48,398	1,124,548	5,77,378	31,02,663	20,62,873
1924-25	3,911,772	18,27,347	696,041	3,80,800	31,64,242	19,84,835

EXPORTS.

22. **Indian produce and manufactures.**—The value of exports of Indian produce and manufactures which amounted to Rs. 808·98 lakhs recorded a marked decline to the extent of Rs. 154·06 lakhs, which was mainly due to reduced shipments of *raw cotton* to Bombay. The total quantity of raw cotton exported during the year fell from 31,448 to 28,471 tons and the value from Rs. 575·82 lakhs to Rs. 445·11 lakhs. The other important articles which showed a decline were *wheat* (—15,747 tons and Rs. 20·45 lakhs) and *wheat flour* (—5,814 tons and Rs. 8·20 lakhs) to Bombay, *jowari and bajri* (—2,590 tons and Rs. 8·60 lakhs) to Bombay and Kathiawar, *pulse* (—3,649 tons and Rs. 4·57 lakhs) to Bombay and Cutch, *cleaned rice* (—2,768 tons and Rs. 3·74 lakhs) to Kathiawar and *sesamum* (—1,083 tons and Rs. 3·49 lakhs) to Kathiawar and Burma. An increase was, on the other hand, noticeable in exports of *gram* (+3,743 tons and Rs. 3·46 lakhs) and *rice, other sorts* (+4,619 tons and Rs. 5·67 lakhs) to Madras and *kerosene oil* (+588,200 gallons and Rs. 3·40 lakhs) and *sugar* (+531 tons and Rs. 1·89 lakhs) to Bombay. The following table shows the exports of cotton to Bombay during the past four years and the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

Table No. 23.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs.
1913-14	12,002	93,09,940
1921-22	28,400	2,45,51,318
1922-23	31,453	3,90,32,065
1923-24	30,578	5,61,65,439
1924-25	27,396	4,28,57,558

Foreign merchandise.—The value of exports of foreign merchandise decreased by Rs. 34·01 lakhs to Rs. 96·57 lakhs mainly as a result of smaller shipments of sugar (—4,324 tons and Rs. 23·90 lakhs) to Bombay, Kathiawar and Madras and *cotton piece-goods* (—Rs. 4·28 lakhs) to Bombay.

23. **Treasure.**—Imports of *gold* amounted to 1,177 ozs. valued at Rs. 70,625 against none in the past year and comprized 5,000 *sovereigns* from Bombay. Imports of silver from coast ports which were valued at Rs. 6,100 consisted of *Government of India rupees* from Cutch and Kathiawar. As in the previous year there were no *exports of gold* to coast ports. The value *viz*: Rs. 1,500 of *exports of silver* represented shipments of *Government of India rupees* to Bombay.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

Stores.

24. The value of imports of Indian produce rose from Rs. 60,564 to Rs. 3·19 lakhs, but that of foreign merchandise declined slightly by Rs. 1·22 lakhs to Rs. 7·71 lakhs. Under exports, the value of Indian produce increased from Rs. 4,528 to Rs. 9,782, but the value of foreign merchandise decreased by Rs. 1·33 lakhs to Rs. 3.20 lakhs.

Treasure.

25. As in the previous year there were no transactions of treasure on Government account during the year under report.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.

26. **Keti Bandar and Sirganda.**—The total value of the entire trade of these two ports decreased from Rs. 19·15 lakhs to Rs. 17·72 lakhs in 1924-25. Keti Bandar contributed ·57 per cent. and Sirganda 43 per cent. to the total trade. Imports into Keti Bandar consisted chiefly of *beree leaves, canes, fodder, wheat flour, spirits, kerosene oil, salt, cotton piece-goods, tobacco, dates, matches* and *sugar*, and exports consisted of *charcoal, firewood, earthenware, rice, jowari and bajri, hides and skins, raw, ghee, tilseed* and *raw wool.* Imports into Sirganda consisted of *gunny bags* and *cotton piece-goods*, and exports consisted chiefly of *earthenware, jowari and bajri, rice, mustard oil, ghee, rapeseed, tilseed* and *firewood.*

IV.—Miscellaneous.

27.—**Shipping.**—The table below gives the number of vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of the province of Sind during the past two years :—

Table No. 24.

	1923-24.		1924-25.	
FOREIGN TRADE.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steam—				
Entered	343	936,459	472	1,343,553
Cleared	407	1,155,705	535	1,510,190
Total ...	750	2,092,164	1,007	2,853,743
Sailing—				
Entered	208	20,051	205	20,094
Cleared	231	21,892	231	21,236
Total ...	439	41,943	436	41,330
Total Foreign Steam and Sailing	1,189	2,134,107	1,443	2,895,073
COASTING TRADE.				
Steam—				
Entered	567	1,360,777	545	1,348,509
Cleared	493	1,104,096	486	1,181,680
Total ...	1,060	2,464,873	1,031	2,530,189
Sailing—				
Entered	4,226	162,660	3,042	136,436
Cleared	4,084	152,955	3,019	134,001
Total ...	8,310	315,615	6,061	270,437
Total Coasting Steam and Sailing	9,370	2,780,488	7,092	2,800,626

Foreign trade.—The notable expansion in the volume of trade, to which reference has already been made, was accompanied, as might be expected, by an increase in the number of vessels engaged in the *foreign* trade from 1,189 to 1,443 and an improvement in the tonnage from 2,134,107 to 2,895,073 tons. The bulk of the shipping consisted as usual of *steam vessels* numbering 1,007 with an aggregate burthen 2,853,743 tons, showing an increase of 257 in number and 761,579 tons in burthen. The average tonnage per steamer again rose from 2,790 to 2,834 tons, while that of sailing vessels was 95 tons as against 96 tons last year.

Coasting trade.—Though the total number of *steamers* employed in the *coasting trade* declined by 29 to 1,031 tons, their tonnage rose by 65,316 to 2,530,189 tons owing to vessels of a larger burthen having entered the port during the year. *Country*

craft engaged in the coasting trade declined by 2,249 in number and by 45,178 tons in tonnage.

Freight.—The rates of freight for wheat and rapeseed to the United Kingdom which in the beginning of the year stood at 25*s.* and 22*s.*, respectively, commenced to decline steadily from the middle of April until the first week of August when the lowest figures, *viz.*, 19*s.* for the former and 17*s.* for the latter were recorded. A steady rise however soon followed, and the second week of October again saw 25*s.* for wheat and 23*s.* for rapeseed. This level was, with minor fluctuations, maintained in the succeeding three months and with stronger demand, the rates went up to 26*s.* for wheat and 24*s.* 6*d.* for rapeseed in the last week of January, which were the highest figures recorded during the year. This high level was, however, not long maintained, a drop setting in at the end of February. The year closed with 22*s.* for wheat and 20*s.* for rapeseed. Freight rates for cotton were the same as those for rapeseed. The average rates to ports in the Persian Gulf were Rs. 1-3 as per bag by steamer and ten annas per bag by country craft.

The following figures show the number of steamers of each nationality that entered the port of Karachi during the year 1924-25, as compared with 1923-24 :—

Table No. 25.

	1923-24.		1924-25.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	701	1,659,217	639	1,743,940
British Indian	70	173,413	179	297,119
Italian	41	141,870	71	233,834
German	73	119,556	44	136,789
Dutch	20	73,070	27	103,366
Norwegian	16	37,914	19	49,871
Swedish	9	25,776	10	31,938
American	8	35,654	11	49,355
Greek	6	19,286	10	26,394
Danish	3	7,038	1	2,075
Finnish	1	2,782	1	2,274
Roumanian	1	1,531	...	...
Arabic	1	129	...	...
Japanese	...	...	3	10,085
Jugo-Slav	...	...	2	5,022
Portuguese	...	...	...	..
Total ...	910	2,297,236	1,017	2,692,062

28. **Exchange.**—Owing to improved trade conditions and a good monsoon, the rupee appreciated in value by about 1*d.* on an average over the last year. At the beginning of the year, the rate

of exchange for demand drafts was quoted at 1*s.* $4\frac{5}{8}$ *d.* and with slight variations this rate was maintained till the end of June, when it rose to 1*s.* $4\frac{31}{32}$ *d.* By the middle of July, it touched 1*s.* 5*d.*, but there was a drop in August, and on the 15th of that month it was quoted at 1*s.* $4\frac{7}{8}$ *d.* The drop, however, lasted for about a week only followed by a steady rise until the rate reached 1*s.* $6\frac{3}{32}$ *d.* at the end of December. This high rate was not long maintained, and the ast three months of the year witnessed a decline, the average rate prevailing in those months being 1*s.* $5\frac{15}{16}$ *d.* The closing rate on the 31st March was 1*s.* $5\frac{13}{16}$ *d.*

29. **Revenue.**—The following table shows the total collections for the province on account of Import and Export duty and refunds therefrom, and the duty on imported salt separately for the last four years and the pre-war year:—

Table No. 26.

	1913-14.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
IMPORT DUTY (Exclusive of duty on salt).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi—Private ...	90,62,621	3,37,35,655	3,60,35,661	3,59,08,210	5,29,82,218
Karachi—Government ...	...	...	..	...	19,61,850
Keti	76	117	114	191	98
Sirganda	72	55	50	162	137
Total ...	90,62,769	3,37,35,827	3,60,35,825	3,59,08,563	5,49,44,303
EXPORT DUTY.					
Karachi—Private ...	3,15,841	12,04,577	8,60,604	5,43,455	6,61,125
Karachi—Government ...	...	...	..	...	1,984
Keti	19,162	10,505	7,956	12,803	11,022
Sirganda	22,094	15,041	24,682	29,387	27,377
Total ...	3,57,097	12,30,123	8,93,242	5,85,645	7,01,508
Total Gross Duty ...	94,19,866	3,49,65,950	3,69,29,067	3,64,94,208	5,56,45,811
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.					
Imports	63,800	11,70,585	7,96,219	8,92,873	11,72,851
Payments to the Kashmir Darbar	58,015	4,05,258	8,13,306	41	1,77,766
Drawback on goods sent to Seistan	...	4,08,580	10,06,308	7,09,938	4,42,401
Exports	16,043	1,39,002	48,198	36,639	19,584
Total ...	1,37,858	21,23,425	26,64,031	16,39,491	18,12,602
Total Net Duty ...	92,82,008	3,28,42,525	3,42,65,036	3,48,54,717	5,38,33,209
Import Duty on Salt—Private	2,004	686	962	1,842	2,054
Import Duty on Salt—Government ...	...	...	...	...	105

During the year under report two important changes were introduced in the system of levying Customs duties. Firstly, stores imported and exported by Government which were hitherto allowed free of duty were, with effect from 1st April 1924 subjected to duty at the rates applicable to private merchandise, excepting in the case of imports, arms, ammunition and military stores, aeroplanes and parts, stamps and currency notes which were exempted from duty. The other important innovation was the imposition of protective tariff duties under the Steel Industry (Protection) Act on imported steel which has already been referred to in the foregoing paragraphs. Collections on account of *import duty* on private merchandise rose by Rs. 170·74 lakhs or 48 per cent. to Rs. 529·82 lakhs. Of this amount no less than Rs. 160·37 lakhs were recovered on imports of *sugar*. Next in importance from a revenue point of view were *cotton piece-goods* which realised Rs. 138·68 lakhs or Rs. 44·84 lakhs in excess of the receipts in the year 1923-24. Duty on *liquors* increased by 7·31 lakhs to Rs. 38·38 lakhs. The total import duty on *iron* and *steel*, including special protective duties, amounted to Rs. 27·15 lakhs, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 12·98 lakhs. Realizations on articles imported by post advanced from Rs. 2·97 lakhs to Rs. 10·49 lakhs in 1924-25, an increase of Rs. 7·52 lakhs. An improvement was also noticeable under *oils* (+Rs. 2·38 lakhs), and *yarns and textile fabrics, other than cotton* (+Rs. 4·56 lakhs). Receipts from *tobacco* and *matches* amounted to Rs. 18·95 lakhs and Rs. 15·10 lakhs, representing a decrease of Rs. 4·87 lakhs and Rs. 2·92 lakhs, respectively. The total amount of *protective duties* recovered was Rs. 19·23 lakhs. Import duty on *Government stores* amounted to Rs. 19·62 lakhs. The total collections of *export duty* on private merchandise improved from Rs. 5·86 lakhs to Rs. 7 lakhs. Receipts from *rice* which totalled Rs. 2·92 lakhs showed an excess of Rs. 47,493 and those from *hides and skins* which amounted to Rs. 4·03 lakhs improved by Rs. 68,835. The total export duty on *Government stores* amounted to Rs. 1,984.

ADMINISTRATION.

30. **Indian Merchandise Marks Act.**—During the year under report there were altogether 1,173 consignments which infringed the requirements of this Act, against 1,207 in the previous year, and the penalties imposed amounted to Rs. 26,912 against Rs. 45,339 in the previous year. The cases were distributed as follows according to the countries of origin:—

Germany	526	Holland	24
United Kingdom ...	150	Czechoslovakia ...	18
United States of America.	111	Other European countries.	21
Switzerland ...	97	Japan	16
Belgium	93	China	3
Italy	52	Straits Settlements ...	1
France	32		
Austria	29	Total ...	1,173

A summary of the cases is given below :—

Class of cases.	I	II	III	IV	Total.
	Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	Passed with nominal penalty.	Passed with heavier penalty or re-shipped or confiscated subject to fine in redemption.	
A.—Application of counterfeit trade-mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.	12	...	...	...	12
B.—Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced—					
(1) as between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country.	283	37	356 (*a*)	258 (*b*)	934
(2) as between two foreign countries ...	1	..	4 (*c*)	4 (*d*)	9
C.—Application of trade description that is false in other respects, namely:—					
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods.	...	...	1	2	3
(2) as to the time at which goods were made or produced.	..	...	...	...	...
(3) as to the mode of manufacture or production.	4	5	3	...	12
(4) as to the materials of which the goods are composed.	...	3	10	17 (*e*)	30
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright.	...	...	...	...	...
D.—Lengths not properly stamped on piece-goods.	...	13	52 (*f*)	108 (*g*)	173
Total ..	300	58	426	389	1,173

(*a*) 137 passed without correction of marking.
(*b*) 97 do. do.
(*c*) 2 do. do.
(*d*) 1 do. do.
(*e*) 3 do. do.
(*f*) 7 do do.
(*g*) 9 do. do.

Class A.—(Application of counterfeit trade marks or other indications that they are the manufacture or merchandise of a person whose manufacture or merchandise they are not).—There were 12 detentions under this class. Of these 8 related to agricultural implements, 2 to old newspapers and 1 each to white shirtings and goggles. Of the 8 consignments of agricultural implements, 3 were released at the request of the parties concerned. In the case of remaining five the aggrieved parties furnished the requisite Indemnity Bond and subsequently obtained the release of the goods in conse-

quence of mutual settlements. The two consignments of old newspapers were released after obliteration of the offending trade marks on the bales, as mutually agreed upon by the parties. The consignment of white shirting was released as the aggrieved party did not wish to have them further detained. The consignment of goggles was released at the request of the aggrieved party as a result of an amicable settlement with the importers.

Class B—(Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which the goods were made or produced).—There were altogether 943 cases under this class of which the following were the most important:—

Seven consignments of Perfumery and Toilet preparations from Germany bore French and English expressions unqualified by indication of their German origin. The goods were released after marking indication of origin and on payment of heavy penalties. Cotton Fents from the United States of America bore a label with the word "Bombay." They were allowed to pass on payment of a heavy penalty and after the removal of the offending labels. Cakes of Bath Soap from Italy impressed with English expressions:—"Bath Soap, London" "Best quality" and "Trade mark" were confiscated but redeemed on payment of a penalty equal in amount to their value. Smoking pipes from Germany, engraved with the English description "Real Briar" unaccompanied by indication of origin, were confiscated, but redeemed on payment of a heavy penalty.

Class C.—(Application of trade description false in other respects).-The number of cases dealt with in this class was 45. Of these, the following may be mentioned as of special interest:—Galvanised plain steel sheets from the United Kingdom were marked as "27 gauge" whereas on examination they were found to be 26 gauge. The goods were allowed to pass after correcting the marking and payment of a penalty. In the case of a consignment of Gilt and Fancy Bangles from Italy the cardboard boxes bore a label which showed that they contained 2 dozen bangles; on examination they were found to contain one dozen only. The consignment was released on payment of a penalty and after correction of the marking.

Twelve consignments of wine described as "Port" were detained under class C 3, because they were not accompanied by the required certificates from the competent Portuguese Authorities. All were eventually released: five on production of the necessary certificates, four on payment of penalties, and three without penalties.

Eighteen consignments from Belgium described "White zinc" and "Red lead" containing less than 50 per cent. of White Zinc and red lead were released after correcting the marking as required by law and on payment of heavy penalties. Artificial silk and cotton Braids from Germany were wrongly described as "Silk Russia Braids". They were confiscated but released after correcting the marking and payment of a redemption penalty. Fountain pen nibs from Germany, marked 14kt Gold but containing no gold in their composition, were allowed to pass on payment of a redemption penalty. A consignment of spoons and forks from London engraved with the expression "Itonite Silver" contained no silver. They were released after obliteration of the word "silver" and on payment of a penalty. Silver gilt fancy laces from Germany were marked in a way indicating that they contained 30 per cent. of silver, whereas the Chemical Analyser reported that they contained only 22 per cent. of silver. They were released after obliteration of the offending description and on payment of a penalty. A consignment of velvet from Germany described as "Superior Silk Velvet" was found to contain cotton and silk in its composition. It was released on payment of a penalty and after obliteration of the words "Superior Silk".

Class D.—(Piece-goods which have not the length properly stamped on each piece).—

One hundred and seventy-three infringements were reported in this class, of which 86 were of cotton piece-goods, 53 of woollen piece-goods, 21 of cotton embroideries and 13 of fents. Thirteen consignments were allowed to pass after marking the yardage on the pieces. In the case of the remaining 160, penalties were imposed in addition to requiring the marking of the yardage.

All these cases were detected by the Appraisers and Examiners in the ordinary course of their duties.

There was no appeal against the orders passed in any of the cases mentioned in the report.

31. **Customs offences.**—The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 838 as against 561 in the

preceding year, and the realizations on account of fines and forfeitures in respect thereof amounted to Rs. 29,450 as against 27,323 in 1923-24. Among the important cases, nine related to the importation of obscene pictures detected by the appraising section. 115, cases of import of obscenities also were detected by the postal branch of this section. There were four cases of unauthorized importations of wireless apparatus and accessories through the post, in two of which the goods were confiscated and in the other two they were permitted to be returned to the senders. An air-gun which fell in the category of firearms and a few sample cartridges for firearms imported by means of the post were also confiscated.

As a result of rummaging operations carried out by the preventive section during the year under report, 14 cases were detected in which arms and ammunition imported by members of the crew were not declared in the store lists of the vessels: 8 pistols, 4 revolvers and 227 cartridges were confiscated, and a total penalty of Rs. 1,435 was recovered. In all 194 foreign vessels were rummaged during the year. There were also four seizures of obscene pictures. Three attempts to smuggle dutiable goods inwards, *viz.*, jewellery, carpets and cigarettes and one to export percussion caps without a license were also detected by this section. Suitable penalties were imposed in all the cases.

The penalties recovered from steam-ship agents at the instance of the Executive Audit section amounted to Rs. 7,534 as against Rs. 14,722 last year. The decrease was due to the fact that, unlike last year, the number of ships' files dealt with in 1924-25 included very few of previous years' arrears.

32. **Appeals.**—There were 22 appeals to the Collector against the decisions of the Assistant Collectors and 3 to the Chief Customs Authority (2 to the Commissioner in Sind and 1 to the Central Board of Revenue) against the orders of the Collector. In 18 out of these cases, the decisions of the Assistant Collectors were upheld and in 4 they were modified. The Chief Customs Authority confirmed the orders of the Collector in 2 Cases and modified them in 1 case. There were also 4 revision applications to the Government of India which were rejected.

33. **Testing.**—The Chemical Analyser to Government for Sind tested 1,234 cases on behalf of the Customs Department during the year. Of these, 463 related to medicines, essences and chemicals, 48 to liqueurs and bitters, 378 to gold thread and spangles, 168 to oil, 82 to dyes, 32 to milk, 4 to light caoutchoucine

and pyridine brought to the Custom House for denaturing imported rectified spirit, 35 to denatured spirit and 24 to methylated liniments.

34. **Receipts and expenditure.**—Details under this head are exhibited in Table E of the Appendix. The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 5,58,11,588 as against Rs. 3,66,48,575 in 1923-24. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,55,214 or 1·17 per cent. of the gross and 1·21 per cent. of the net collections as against Rs. 6,10,086 or 1·66 per cent. of the gross and 1·74 per cent. of the net collections in 1923-24.

35. **Miscellaneous matters.**—The following Acts affecting Customs Administration were passed during the year :—

(1) The Steel Industry (Protection) Act XIV of 1924.

(2) The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act XI of 1925.

(3) The Indian Finance Act XIII of 1925.

(4) The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act XIV of 1925.

111 standing orders were issued during the official year from 1st April 1924 to 31st March 1925 to ensure prompt despatch of business and to remove defects and irregularities brought to light in the course of audit or otherwise. The more important of these directions are summarized below :—

(1) Rules were framed to regulate (*a*) the entry and clearance of Government stores and (*b*) the assessment and adjustment of duty leviable thereon in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues).

(2) Revised instructions were issued regarding checkweighment of consignments of sugar in order to reduce the number of bags to be checkweighed.

(3) Provision was made for transmission of goods to Persia *via* the Nushki-Seistan route on payment only of $\frac{1}{16}$th of the duty on execution of bond in respect of the remaining $\frac{15}{16}$ths duty.

(4) The procedure for the part transfer of dutiable goods from one vessel to another was modified so as to give more facilities to the trade.

(5) In order to expedite the disposal of public business modifications in the procedure for dealing with applications for amendment of Import manifests and Bills of Entry were introduced.

(6) Procedure relating to the examination, sampling and test of liquors imported in cases was revised so as to minimize the trouble in the clearance of such goods.

Provision was also made for examining imported goods in the Port Trust Warehouses instead of in the Examination Hall attached to the Custom House.

36. **Documents, &c.**—The following statement compares the statistics of the volume of work turned out in the Custom Houses at the Chief port and subordinate ports during the year 1924-25 and the previous three years:—

	1921-22.		1922-23.		1923-24.		1924-25.	
	Chief port Karachi.	Sub-ports.	Chief port Karachi.	Sub-ports.	Chief port Karachi.	Sub-ports.	Chief port Karachi.	Sub-ports.
1. Number of import manifests. Foreign ...	1,251	...	1,315	...	1,503	...	1,686	...
Coasting ...	1,369	1,654	1,678	1,876	2,165	2,373	1,537	2,055
Total ..	2,620	1,654	2,993	1,876	3,668	2,373	3,223	2,055
2. Number of export manifests. Foreign ...	1,162	...	1,252	...	1,487	1	1,785	1
Coasting ...	1,339	1,567	1,213	1,914	2,025	2,079	1,396	1,937
Total ...	2,501	1,567	2,465	1,914	3,512	2,080	3,181	1,938
3. Number of Bills of entry for consumption. Foreign ...	*	...	*	...	*	...	88,968	...
Coasting ...	*	809	*	736	*	1,011	17,142	856
Total ..	38,886	809	60,368	736	75,376	1,011	1,01,110	856
4. Number of Shipping bills. Foreign ...	*	...	14,648	...	17,530	1	21,922	1
Coasting ...	*	1,224	14,411	1,446	21,629	1,709	24,105	1,919
Total ...	28,337	1,224	29,059	1,446	39,159	1,710	46,027	1,920
5. Number of invoices in respect of goods transiting India—								
To—Afghanistan	...	...	735	...	2,845	...	16,296	...
To—Kashmir	4,091	..	4,850	..	7,443	...	9,200	...
To—Seistan	1,088	...	1,950	...	2,707	...	3,732	...
Total ...	5,179	...	7,535	...	12,995	...	29,228	...
6. Number of applications for bonding ...	372	...	771	...	865	...	1,192	...
7. Number of refund and drawback applications.	4,243	...	3,370	...	3,899	...	6,983	...
8. Number of Customs offences, apart from those under the M. M. Act which are separately shown.	544	...	603	...	561	...	838	...
9. Number of appeals	†1	...	†3	...	22	...	29‡	...
10. Number of cases of goods tendered under section 32 of the S. C. Act.	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...

* Not separately available.

† Against the Collector only, figures for those against Assistant Collectors being not available.

‡ For details see paragraph 32 of the report

37. **Establishment.**—Mr. H. H. Hood held charge of the department up to the 12th February 1925 when I relieved him. Messrs. Singleton and Brennan served as Assistant Collectors throughout the year. Mr. P. D'Cunha, who temporarily held the newly-created post of the 3rd Assistant Collector, reverted to his permanent appointment as local Auditor on the 14th April 1924 on being relieved by Mr. K. G. Jacob, M.A., who held that post for the rest of the year.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Karachi, the 10th June 1925.

F. D. LALKAKA,
Offg. Collector of Customs.

APPENDICES.

TABLES A TO E.

APPENDIX.

TABLE A.

(I) FOREIGN TRADE.

	1913-14.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
IMPORTS—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—					
Merchandise ...	16,27,71,741	26,16,29,038	20,63,55,664	21,66,41,215	30,33,62,093
Gold	14,240	7,49,377	17,26,623	31,93,388	26,39,739
Silver	15,96,401	14,50,881	13,41,936	31,97,959	31,82,043
Currency notes ...	...	2,355	44,660	58,000	1,65,057
Total Private ...	16,43,82,382	26,38,31,651	20,94,68,883	22,30,90,562	30,93,48,932
Government—					
Stores	3,73,22,733	5,40,35,086	5,74,95,184	4,16,90,192	2,48,63,917
Silver	21,500	...	..	...	...
Total Government ...	3,73,44,233	5,40,35,086	5,74,95,184	4,16,90,192	2,48,63,917
Total Imports Rs. ..	20,17,26,615	31,78,66,737	26,69,64,067	26,47,80,754	33,42,12,849
EXPORTS—					
Private—					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported ...	65,68,766	2,29,46,680	2,58,45,910	2,45,62,739	2,41,24,517
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	25,87,94,082	12,90,71,677	22,12,33,568	37,24,73,529	52,27,55,211
Gold	1,45,995	...	23,900	18,319	86,291
Silver	10,04,520	15,93,000	40,53,200	25,10,417	16,10,445
Currency Notes ...	..	...	...	8,000	...
Total Private ...	26,65,13,363	15,36,11,357	25,11,56,578	39,95,73,004	54,85,76,464
Government Stores—					
Foreign Manufactures	83,129	21,76,418	4,21,283	6,71,690	4,41,678
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	1,02,279	60,27,747	20,39,447	13,62,893	7,53,351
Gold	...	7,21,128	...	...	...
Silver	7,710	20,000	...	47,555	36,500
Currency Notes ...	...	...	...	20,800	7,600
Total Government ...	1,93,118	80,45,293	24,60,730	21,02,938	12,39,129
Total Exports Rs. ...	26,67,06,481	16,25,56,650	25,36,17,308	40,16,75,942	54,98,15,593
Grand Total of Foreign Trade Rs. ...	46,84,33,096	48,04,23,387	52,05,81,375	66,64,56,696	88,40,28,442

(II) COASTING TRADE.

	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24.	1924-25.
IMPORTS—					
Private Merchandise—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	4,82,12,314	10,60,53,511	9,63,41,190	10,68,56,705	10,90,46,302
Foreign Manufactures	1,07,53,355	1,05,89,186	1,15,33,676	1,15,96,512	1,09,92,999
Gold	2,362	4,100	...	...	70,625
Silver	2,39,184	53,504	46,109	41,134	57,294
Total Private ...	5,92,07,215	11,67,00,301	10,79,20,975	11,84,94,351	12,01,67,220
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	44,71,700	13,48,602	1,49,589	60,564	3,18,971
Foreign Manufactures	11,28,513	21,40,484	7,56,269	8,92,892	7,70,558
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	70,000	...	...	...	...
Total Government ...	56,70,213	34,89,086	9,05,858	9,53,456	10,89,529
Total Imports Rs. ...	6,48,77,428	12,01,89,387	10,88,26,833	11,94,47,807	12,12,56,749
EXPORTS—					
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	2,61,80,283	4,00,32,309	7,30,13,873	9,78,55,194	8,23,71,462
Foreign Manufactures	44,31,125	1,62,97,229	1,25,61,560	1,30,65,299	96,57,184
Gold	...	1,48,200	...	...	...
Silver	1,000	22,500	1,000	8,65,322	1,500
Total Private ..	3,06,12,408	5,65,00,238	8,55,76,433	11,17,85,815	9,20,30,146
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	5,236	2,32,326	1,51,715	4,528	9,782
Foreign Manufactures	4,05,734	6,88,900	2,87,756	4,52,535	3,19,575
Gold	67,238	...	...	..	...
Silver	..	65,478	..	...	...
Total Government ...	4,78,208	9,86,704	4,39,471	4,57,063	3,29,357
Total Exports Rs. ...	3,10,90,616	5,74,86,942	8,60,15,904	11,22,42,878	9,23,59,503
Grand Total of Coasting Trade Rs. ..	9,59,68,044	17,76,76,329	19,48,42,737	23,16,90,685	21,36,16,252
Total of Entire Trade Rs.	56,44,01,140	65,80,99,716	71,54,24,112	89,81,47,381	1,09,76,44,694

NOTE.—Throughout this Review the figures of trade for 1913-14 have been shown instead of those for 1919-20 as affording a more interesting standard for comparison.

APPENDIX.

TABLE B.

General distribution of the foreign trade of Karachi during the years 1923-24 and 1924-25.

Countries.	Imports.				Exports.				Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	1923-24.	1924-25.	Percentage.		1923-24.	1924-25.	Percentage.			
			1923-24.	1924-25.			1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Empire—										
United Kingdom	12,82,53,561	17,46,67,873	59·20	57·58	16,11,09,476	21,30,08,603	40·59	38·94	47·44	45·60
Mesopotamia	21,31,516	20,45,209	0·98	0·67	26,50,617	30,22,294	0·67	0·55	0·78	0·60
Aden and Dependencies	23,316	6,595	0·01	...	17,89,995	5,95,124	0·45	0·11	0·30	0·07
Bahrein Islands	3,34,648	2,34,784	0·16	0·08	22,13,151	27,63,456	0·56	0·51	0·42	0·34
Ceylon	1,80,995	2,89,876	0·08	0·09	21,63,494	25,78,261	0·55	0·47	0·38	0·33
Mauritius and Dependencies ...	...	77,21,002	...	2·54	9,73,663	12,87,431	0·25	0·24	0·16	1·07
Australia & Oceania	3,47,917	44,486	0·16	0·02	64,661	2,929	0·02	...	0·07	...
Other British Possessions ...	21,13,611	20,59,770	0·98	0·68	9,63,564	21,37,991	0·24	0·39	0·50	0·50
Total British Empire ...	13,33,85,564	18,70,69,595	61·57	61·66	17,19,28,551	22,53,96,089	43·33	41·21	50·05	48·51

Foreign Countries—										
Europe—										
Switzerland	19,43,508	24,01,286	0·90	0·79	500	...	0·00	0·00	0·32	0·28
Germany	1,15,69,737	1,84,46,618	5·34	6·08	4,66,92,405	4,78,91,261	11·76	8·76	9·62	7·80
Sweden	21,88,000	17,38,352	1·01	0·57	4,67,259	5,28,756	0·12	0·10	0·43	0·27
Netherlands...	16,84,504	31,41,625	0·78	1·04	1,51,58,678	2,03,14,716	3·76	3·72	2·76	2·76
France	20,70,778	33,86,423	0·96	1·12	2,41,36,182	2,4701,956	6·09	4·52	4·27	3·30
Spain	8,365	17,346	0·00	...	68,83,422	72,81,365	1·74	1·33	1·13	0·86
Italy	8,50,243	21,37,980	0·39	0·70	6,57,88,873	7,04,02,381	16·60	12·87	10·87	8·53
Belgium	87,32,296	1,06,63,428	4·03	3·52	3,11,28,973	4,26,74,407	7·84	7·80	6·43	6·23
Other countries	36,25,639	37,36,971	1·67	1·23	25,25,222	44,53,600	0·64	0·81	1·00	0·96
Total of Europe	3,26,73,070	4,56,70,029	15·08	15·05	19,27,81,514	21,82,43,442	48·55	39·91	36·83	31·04
Asia—										
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman	3,86,423	1,67,490	0·18	0·06	31,06,307	35,87,763	0·78	0·66	0·57	0·44
Other Native States in Arabia ...	55,798	10,885	·03	...	32,49,398	26,39,156	0·82	0·48	0·54	0·31
Persia...	21,07,148	18,59,535	·97	0·61	41,61,262	43,39,109	1·05	0·80	1·03	0·78
Java	3,05,66,728	4,23,73,639	14·11	13·97	25,780	40,950	0·01	0·00	4·99	4·98
Japan...	16,17,865	63,81,674	0·75	2·10	60,82,803	4,20,62,323	1·52	7·69	1·31	5·70
Other countries	8,28,646	14,68,806	0·38	0·49	8,49,762	1,54,88,318	0·22	2·83	0·27	2·00
Total of Asia	3,55,62,608	5,22,62,029	16·42	17·23	1,74,75,312	6,81,57,619	4·40	12·46	8·71	14·16
Africa	11,78,923	14,54,943	·54	0·48	36,69,666	2,15,02,210	0·92	3·94	0·33	2·70
America—										
United States of America ...	1,38,41,050	1,69,05,497	6·39	5·58	1,11,81,108	1,35,80,096	2·80	2·42	4·08	3·59
Total of Foreign Countries ...	8,32,55,651	11,62,92,498	38·43	38·34	14,53,367	32,14,53,367	56·67	58·79	49·95	51·49
Grand total of British Possessions and Foreign Countries ...	21,66,41,215	30,33,62,093	100·00	100·00	54,68,79,456	54,68,79,456	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

APPENDIX—*contd.*

TABLE C.

Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the foreign import trade of Karachi during the last four years and the pre-war year:—

Articles.	1913-14.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24	1924-25.	Percentage of each item to total imports of merchandise in 1924-25
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Cotton manufactures	7,29,42,268	5,44,61,225	8,30,16,593	8,57,32,086	12,77,97,263	42·13
Sugar	3,33,25,176	7,00,42,486	3,50,70,822	3,48,48,540	5,86,80,230	19·34
Metals and ores	1,05,03,553	1,35,92,163	1,90,36,219	1,64,80,429	1,92,13,030	6·33
Machinery and millwork	21,87,150	1,41,86,422	56,74,995	97,72,200	1,17,80,839	3·88
Oils	46,15,887	85,39,097	78,80,112	93,49,115	1,09,58,994	3·61
Wool	67,87,471	21,88,702	34,55,598	58,72,714	77,10,190	2·54
Liquors, including methylated and perfumed spirits ...	22,47,070	59,57,579	59,38,685	48,63,881	57,77,802	1·90
Articles imported by post	4,67,364	15,17,403	11,67,097	13,68,399	45,67,832	1·50
Provisions and oilman's stores	16,65,136	21,61,919	21,05,048	22,29,023	39,81,281	1·31
Hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplatedware ...	22,61,645	48,38,128	34,91,922	31,31,652	39,49,615	1·30
Railway plant and rolling stock	28,72,757	63,59,385	17,58,968	16,74,480	37,10,335	1·22
Motor cars and motor cycles and parts thereof ...	7,54,734	15,61,943	9,71,945	23,59,054	28,31,758	0·93
Coal, coke and patent fuel	7,95,355	25,27,183	31,97,512	26,14,291	27,60,178	0·91
Fruits and vegetables	14,34,054	30,62,762	30,68,784	27,58,355	25,80,803	0·85
Paper and pasteboard	10,25,743	17,41,106	20,71,757	20,93,795	25,21,452	0·84
Chemicals and chemical preparations	7,70,688	15,21,476	23,12,943	21,28,429	25,14,659	0·83
Tobacco	11,63,926	25,21,446	40,51,082	33,28,977	24,63,461	0·80
Cotton twist and yarn	20,45,271	20,64,498	12,07,742	16,57,665	21,09,783	0·70

Apparel, (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes) ...	11,22,237	10,41,075	8,93,063	15,53,503	21,23,603	0·70
Instruments, apparatus and appliances, and parts thereof ...	6,82,723	17,12,699	16,74,223	17,41,605	20,96,976	0·69
Haberdashery and millinery	10,05,463	6,21,528	8,28,955	14,38,465	18,72,871	0·62
Glass and glassware	11,28,246	13,03,580	13,43,983	14,76,031	13,89,317	0·46
Arms, ammunition and military stores	3,39,944	8,70,489	10,23,850	12,93,845	13,45,821	0·44
Soap	6,56,789	6,60,179	11,43,374	10,96,391	13,03,134	0·43
Dyeing and tanning substances	4,56,093	2,82,716	8,05,112	9,93,036	11,51,482	0·38
Tea	1,02,236	4,97,385	7,66,549	6,89,519	11,50,136	0·38
Matches	9,44,591	1,50,977	9,37,615	17,35,615	11,45,297	0·38
Paints and painters' materials	4,33,480	6,08,387	10,95,002	11,82,078	11,21,164	0·37
Cycles and parts thereof, and accessories	2,65,802	1,83,716	5,49,753	7,75,541	10,91,262	0·36
Drugs and medicines	5,10,603	3,80,448	6,53,293	7,52,045	9,41,228	0·31
Stationery (excluding paper)	3,25,405	4,52,146	6,82,696	7,58,085	7,88,487	0·26
Cutlery	2,48,687	1,88,725	2,71,067	3,64,776	7,67,874	0·25
Building and Engineering materials	5,31,723	6,86,821	7,86,391	7,63,816	6,50,236	0·22
Toys and requisites for games and sports	3,25,991	1,97,440	3,65,154	5,15,962	5,09,580	0·17
Silk	6,60,690	6,56,240	5,64,450	3,99,971	5,05,214	0·17
Boots and shoes	10,65,607	1,50,274	1,86,592	2,23,644	4,85,111	0·16
Rubber manufactures	1,00,963	1,68,361	2,36,229	3,52,512	4,50,729	0·15
Earthenware and porcelain	2,33,278	2,29,514	4,23,933	4,99,048	4,43,363	0·15
Toilet requisites	1,26,023	2,11,372	2,62,028	3,90,186	4,37,616	0.14
Polishes	1,17,511	1,75,746	2,20,536	4,13,792	4,10,350	0·14
Buttons of all sorts	...	3,01,759	3,47,369	3 46,322	3,48,441	0·12
Printing and lithographing machinery and materials ...	1,96,557	2,96,537	2,70,029	3,50,185	2,30,911	0·08
Carriages and carts, and parts thereof	1,44,965	1,40,821	1,19,089	3,11,211	2,16,006	0·07
Books, printed, and printed matter (including maps and charts)	1,34,007	1,60,333	1,95,335	1,71,608	1,99,453	0·07
Leather	2,30,434	1,09,207	96,959	79,287	1,68,282	0·06
Wood and timber	6,45,447	1,51,855	1,88,025	1,16,006	1,57,764	0·05
Furniture and cabinetware	2,31,249	1,24,928	1,33,386	1,75,922	1,39,907	0·05
Ships, parts of	...	1,52,517	1,59,675	1,09,810	40,487	0·01
Grain, pulse and flour	45,111	4,83,65,189	19,59,648	15,476	37,503	0·01
Other articles	15,41,633	15,42,151	16,94,477	29,92,531	37,32,927	1·23
Total Imports ...	16,27,71,741	26,16,29,038	20,63,55,664	21,66,41,215	30,33,62,093	100·00

APPENDIX—*contd.*

TABLE D.

Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the foreign export trade of Karachi during the last four years and the pre-war year :—

Articles.	1913-14.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	Percentage of each item to total export of foreign merchandise in 1924-25.
Indian produce and manufactures.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	5,60,77,121	2,86,44,335	7,04,52,385	14,91,61,831	18,60,32,447	35·59
Wheat	9,78,20,192	1,38,60,047	3,39,60,610	8,62,65,024	16,11,75,254	30·83
Rapeseed	3,24,76,577	2,89 13,763	4,89,50,575	566,64,989	4,58,09,458	8·76
Barley	1, 07,16,729	6,18,829	15,91,197	1,68,99,725	4 49,37,013	8·60
Wool, raw	1,29,20,448	1,08,55,028	1,92,72,445	1,53,88,570	2,41,24,401	4·62
Pulse	52,01,987	1,22,521	33,57,342	72,86,590	1,64,24,197	3·14
Wheat flour	59,80,199	62,62 578	55,75,922	64,33,410	98,80,381	1·89
Rice not in the husk	73,35,062	1,95,33 761	1,01 27,949	43,02,077	61,43,160	1·18
Skins, raw	98,04,183	42,81,195	42,35,002	59,01,428	55,46 671	1·06
Cotton seed	13,96,489	1,67,706	12,54,015	38,07,288	39,91,780	0·76
Hides, raw	56,37,691	21,26,785	13,83,595	15,34,821	25,36,849	0·49
Bones	20,23,589	26,40,470	31 91,086	34,87,127	24,34,383	0·47
Silk, raw	12,68,815	13,05,708	20,81,637	22,79,978	18,22,762	0·35
Maize	55,418	3,945	16,94,071	51,65,338	15,44,208	0·30
Skins, tanned or dressed	4,63,068	13,28,948	14,23 798	7,01,225	12,02,750	0·23
Castor seed	...	5,03,758	9,85,573	24 024	9,77,644	0·19
Fish dry salted	2,40,579	3,35,583	2,98,750	3,89,343	6,64,555	0·13
Chromite or chrome iron ore	1,38,078	6,92,986	7,91,690	5,58 540	6,43,980	0·12
Fishmaws and sharkfins	3,33,983	5,60,319	4,94,690	4,62,240	5 08,658	0·10

Cotton manufactures	1,72,136	3,16,968	2,73,063	3.57,558	2,93,661	0·05
Fodder, bran and pollards	2.47.271	1,62,373	1,73,811	2,34,682	2.31,573	0·04
Fruits and vegetables	2,09,633	2,06,371	1,94,013	1,89.417	1,97,950	0·04
Sesamum seed	37,47,112	11,66,116	20 59,048	1,06,843	1,81,232	0·03
Hides, tanned or dressed	...	...	96,649	1,85.855	1,48,020	0·03
Jawar and bajra	20,29,485	75,610	5,29,582	4,39.024	1,35,451	0·03
Ghi	..	5,33,127	1,42.389	21,026	60,420	0·01
Lac	2,15,356	58.885	1,04.530	91.386	47.723	0·01
Linseed	5,25.295	2,91,700	17,49,623	1,71,463	47,463	0·01
Oils	49,873	1,00.475	38,787	30,496	45,378	0·01
Tobacco	...	34,987	19,696	25.347	28,473	0·01
Wool manufactures	27,552	2.51,731	1,34.701	88,086	26,117	0·01
Saltpetre	...	2,32,822	2,07.744	1,17,176	..	...
Other articles	21,55,511	27,82,887	43,85.600	37,01,465	49,11,099	0·90
TOTAL EXPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCE ...	25,87,94,082	12,90,71,677	22,12,33,568	37,24.73,392	52,27.55.111	100·00
Foreign merchandise.						
Wool, raw	40,79.784	87,41,172	83,27,581	61,44,094	82,58,163	34·23
Wool manufactures	22,500	21,96.762	46.72,193	46,23,973	66,14.096	27·42
Sugar	7,45,386	45.49.837	27,31,380	49.67,394	28.26.769	11·72
Skins, tanned or dressed	...	6,25.780	13.48 679	26.27,042	16,89,942	7·01
Cotton manufactures	5,08,751	40,93,212	21,06,849	15,60,177	14,34,167	5 94
Fruits and vegetables	2,64.567	7,73,747	33,96.506	7.54.449	4,85.910	2·01
Apparel	1,52,870	2,89.247	4,04,519	4,13,243	2,12,843	0·88
Matches	10,210	5.998	27.440	123.458	90,787	0·38
Provisions and oilman's stores	25.788	1,65,676	23,511	45,145	36,915	0·15
Liquors	7,400	17,691	61,681	26,572	23.981	0·10
Chemicals	18.751	40,346	31,427	31,137	12 453	0·05
Tobacco	3.833	43.738	63.913	9.961	6.822	0·03
Other articles	7.28,926	14,03,474	26,50,231	32,36 094	24,31,669	10·08
TOTAL EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.	65,68,766	2,29 46,680	2,58.45.910	2,45,62,739	2,41,24,517	100·00
GRAND TOTAL EXPORTS	26,53,62,848	15,20.18,357	24,70.79,478	39,70,36,131	54,68.79,628	..

APPENDIX—*contd.*

TABLE E.

Table showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Customs Department in Sind for the year 1924-25 contrasted with those of the year 1923-24.

—	1923-24.	1924-25.	Increase.	Decrease.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.				
Imports, Sea Customs	3,59,08,563	5,49,44,302	1,90,35,739	...
Exports do.	5,85,645	7,01,575	1,15,930	...
Overtime fees	54,590	82,896	28,306	...
Recoveries of cost of special establishment paid for by private companies.	321	1,027	706	...
Total ...	3,65,49,119	5,57,29,800	1,91,80,681	...
Miscellaneous Receipts.				
Warehouse and Wharf rents ...	1,621	1,666	45	...
Fines and forfeitures under Sea Customs Act.	73,067	56,362	...	16,705
Sale of Customs publications ...	313	411	98	...
Do. forms, other Press receipts.	42	60	18	...
Fees for amending documents, Import and Export.	13,761	13,186	...	575
Sale-proceeds of Government old stores.	4,576	1,359	...	3,217
Profit on tendered goods ...	423	205	...	218
Miscellaneous other items ...	5,113	7,651	2,538	...
Commission at 7½ per cent. on Great and Little Basses Light dues.	17	36	19	...
Miscellaneous extraordinary items—Imperial.	.....	.....	...	...
Cost of collections of Cotton cess ...	523	852	329	...
Total ...	99,456	81,788	3,047	20,715
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,66,48,575	5,58,11,588	1,91,83,728	20,715
Deduct—				
Refunds, Imports	10,63,181	*11,41,579	78,398	...
Do. Exports	36,644	19,583	...	17,061
Do. Overtime	87	1,242	1,155	...
Do. Miscellaneous receipts ...	2,919	2,422	...	497
Drawbacks	17,46,436	†6,51,439	...	10,94,997
Total Refunds and Drawbacks ...	28,49,267	18,16,265	79,553	11,12,555
Total Net Revenue ...	3,37,99,308	5,39,95,323	...	...

* This includes Rs. 1,77,766 on account of refunds on goods made to Kashmir Darbar upto date.

† This includes Rs. 4,42,401 on account of drawback on goods sent to Seistan upto date.

APPENDIX—*concluded.*

TABLE E—*concld.*

—	1923-24.	1924-25.	Increase.	Decrease.
EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.				
SALARIES.				
Collector of Customs	33,000	38,498	5,498	...
Conveyance allowance	450	1,920	1,470	...
Assistant Collectors	23,457	24,958	1,501	...
Over Sea Pay	5,025	3,107	...	1,918
Pay of Gazetted Officers ..	...	17,123	17,123	...
Customs establishment, including Statistical and Preventive and Sea-coast establishments.	3,70,064	3,62,404	...	7,660
Peons of all sections	38,553	38,609	56	...
Boat establishment	11,022	11,152	130	...
Bond establishment paid by private companies.	.....	484	484	...
Temporary establishment ...	363	9,068	8,705	...
Total ...	4,81,934	5,07,323	34,967	9,578
Contingencies.				
Travelling allowances ...	2,236	3,134	898	...
Boat stores and repairs ...	8,980	7,696	...	1,284
Water-supply	1,669	3,196	1,527	...
Municipal House-taxes ...	6,342	6,374	32	...
Do. Conservancy charges ...	643	668	25	...
Rewards in Customs cases ...	18,209	27,000	8,791	...
Petty constructions	428	435	7	...
Telephone connection charges ...	833	2,185	1,352	...
Rents	1,921	2,073	152	...
Boats	9,000	...	...	9,000
Purchases and repairs of dead-stock...	888	976	88	...
Petty repairs	9	141	132	...
Purchase of books	193	249	56	...
Petty supplies	5,364	4,809	...	555
Clothing to peons	3,074	3,560	486	...
Service Postage stamps... ...	1,623	2,247	624	...
Overtime fees	54,080	77,180	23,100	...
Purchase of comptometers ...	6,672	1,487*	...	5,185
Law charges	96	...	...	96
Preventive Officers' Recreation Club.	2,520	2,520	...	...
Supply of Electrical energy ...	1,163	961	...	202
Miscellaneous Petty Expenses ...	2,209	...	...	2,209
Contribution to Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Keamari.	..	1,000	1,000	...
Total Contingencies ...	1,28,152	1,47,891	38,270	18,531
Total Expenditure ...	6,10,086	6,55,214	73,237	28,109

* Accounting machine.

L(IV) 331—10

KARACHI: THE COMMISSIONER'S PRINTING PRESS.

Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the official year 1925-26.

BY

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, KARACHI.

L (IV) 156

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Graphs. Page.

1. Values of the import and export foreign trade for the ten years from 1916-17 to 1925-26, and the prewar year 1913-14 ... Frontispiece.

2. Fluctuations in balance of trade during the ten years from 1916-17 to 1925-26 and the prewar year 1913-14 ... *ib.*

Para.

I.—General Review of Foreign Trade.

1. General position of foreign trade ... ... 1 & 2
2. Balance of trade 2
3. Geographical distribution ... 2 to 5
4. Variations in the average prices of articles, with remarks thereon ... ... 5 to 7
5. Treasure—Private ... 7 & 8
6. Government transactions ... 8 & 9

II.—Foreign Trade.

Imports.

7. Table showing the value of the private import trade according to the prescribed groups .. 9

Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—

Sugar ... ... 10 & 11
Liquors ... ... 11 to 13
Tobacco 13
Fruits and vegetables ... *ib.*
Provisions and oilman's stores 13 & 14
Tea ... ... 14 & 15

8. Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—

Oils ... ... 15 & 16
Coal ... ... 16 & 17

9. Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—

Cotton, yarns and manufactures—

Table showing imports of cotton goods 18
Cotton twist and yarn .. 18 & 19
Cotton piece-goods ... 19 & 20
Woollen goods 21
Silk ... ... *ib.*

Metals—

Table showing imports of metals ... ... 21 & 22

Para. Page.

Metals—

Iron and steel... ... 22 & 23
Other metals 23

Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery ... 23 & 24

Railway plant and rolling stock 24

Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus) ... 24 to 25

Chemicals, drugs and medicines 25

Vehicles (excluding locomotives, &c., for railways) ... 25 to 27

Other articles ... ... 27 & 28

10. Class V.—Postal articles not specified 28

Exports.

Indian produce and manufactures.

11. Agricultural conditions ... 29 to 31
12. Table showing the value of the private export trade according to the prescribed groups . 31
13. Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—

Grain, pulse and flour .. 32 to 35

14. Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—

Textile materials—

Raw cotton ... ... 35 & 36
Raw wool 37
Seeds ... .. 37 to 39
Hides and skins, raw ... 39 & 40
Miscellaneous 40

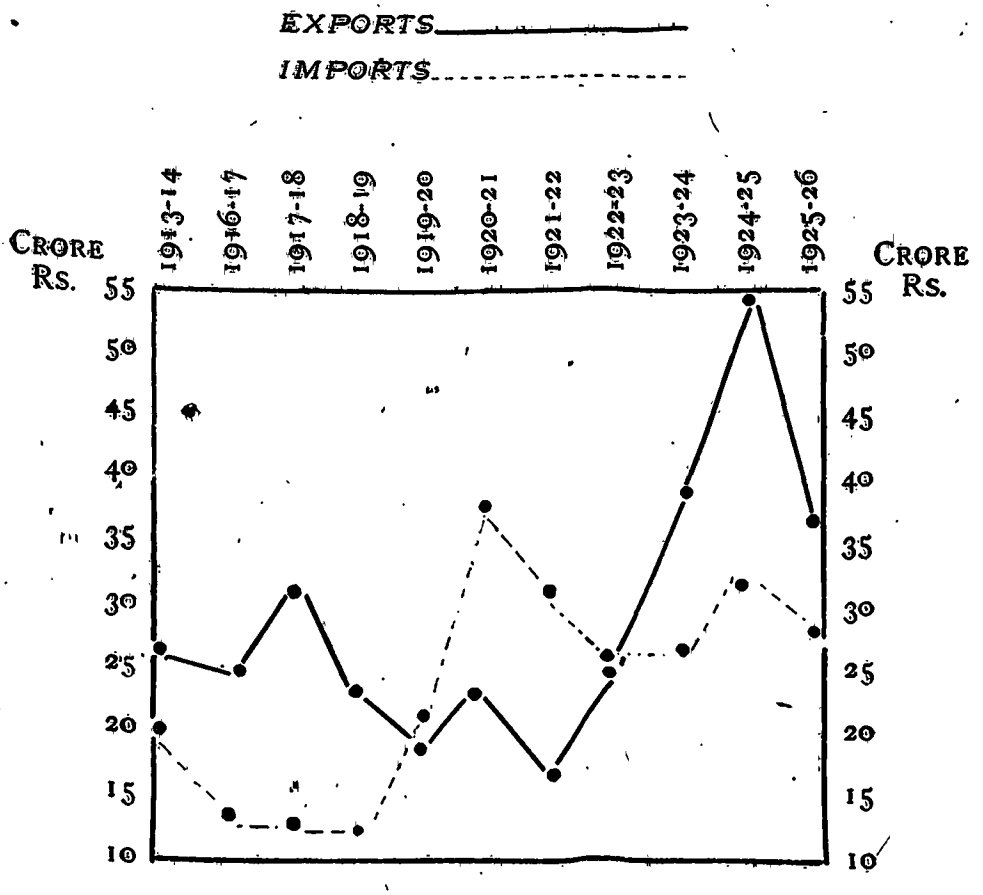
15. Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured .. 40 & 41
16. Foreign merchandise re-exported 41

III—Coasting Trade.

17. Aggregate value of coasting trade 41
18. Comparative table with value of imports and exports (chief port Karachi), with general remarks 42
19. Distribution of the coasting trade by provinces ... 43
20. Imports ... ... 43 & 44
21. Exports 45
22. Subordinate ports of Keti Bandar and Sirganda ... *ib.*

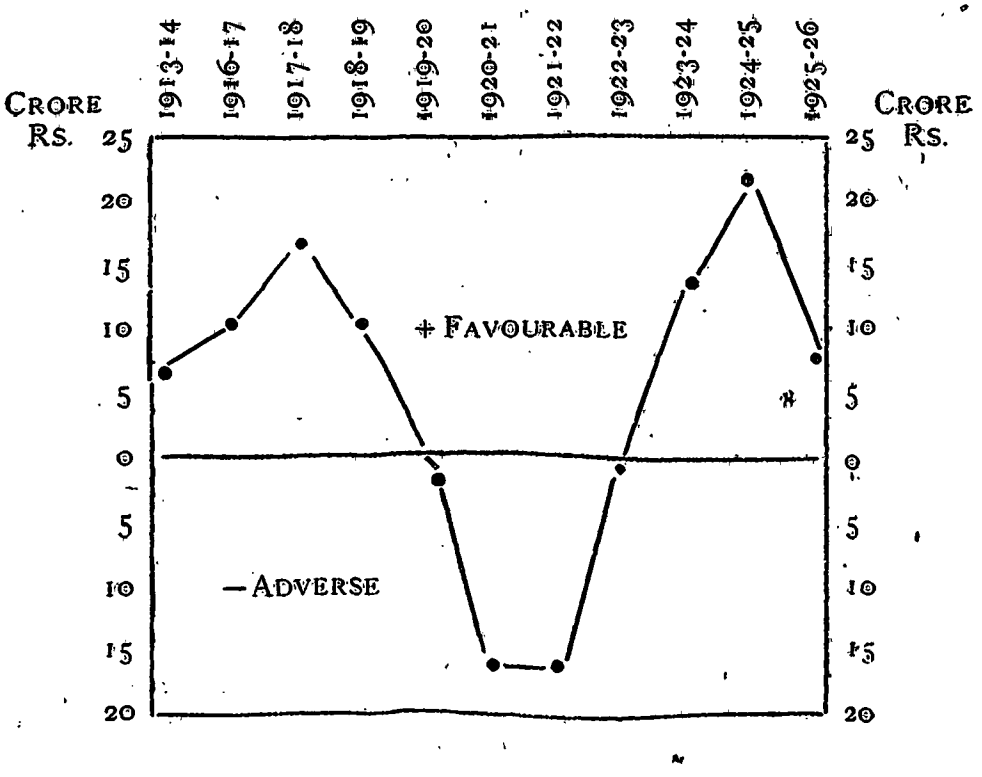
Para		Page.
	IV.—Miscellaneous.	
23.	Shipping—	
	Foreign trade ...	.. 46 & 47
	Table showing nationalities of steamers ..	... 47
	Freight ...	... 47
24.	Exchange ...	... 47 & 48
25.	Revenue ...	... 48 & 49
26.	Changes in the rates of duty ...	49
27.	Administration ...	.. 50
	Appendix—	
	Table A ...	... 52 & 53
	Do. B ...	... 54 & 55
	Do. C ...	... 56 & 57
	Do. D ...	.. 58 & 59

Ten years' foreign trade from 1916-17 to 1925-26 and the pre-war year 1913-14.



NOTE.—For details see paragraph 2 at page 2.

Ten years' balance of trade from 1916-17 to 1925-26 and the pre-war year 1913-14.



NOTE.—For details see paragraph 2 at page 2.

I.—General Review of Foreign Trade.

1. **General position of trade.**—The trade accounts for the year under review, embodied in Table A of the Appendix, may well be described as disappointing when compared with those of the two previous years which recorded a distinct improvement following the depression which set in at the end of 1920. The *entire maritime trade* of the Province of Sind during the year under review was valued at Rs. 8,403 lakhs or Rs. 2,573 lakhs and 23 per cent. less than the corresponding figures for the previous year. The *foreign trade* accounted for 78 per cent. of the total or Rs. 6,583 lakhs, a reduction of 26 per cent. compared with 1924-25. Exports contributed 56 per cent. and imports 44 per cent. of the total value of the foreign trade, the former falling by Rs. 1,788 lakhs to Rs. 3,710 lakhs and the latter by Rs. 469 lakhs to Rs. 2,873 lakhs.

As is natural in a port which depends for the prosperity of its trade on the extent of the supplies of food-stuffs and raw materials and produce shipped to foreign countries, the set-back was due in the first place to the curtailment of exports of wheat, barley and rapeseed owing to a reduction in the world prices of the first two commodities accompanied by a fall in the quantities available for export. The drop was of course more marked in the case of wheat, shipments having declined to the extent of no less than Rs. 1,342 lakhs, though serious decreases were also recorded in the shipments of rape seed and barley. The unfavourable position created by the decline in the value and volume of these exports was relieved only by a notable expansion in the shipments of raw cotton which made a fresh record in the history of the Port, and but for this remarkable rise the position in the export trade as a whole would have been exceedingly unfavourable. Other important increases or decreases in the value of the more important articles included in the export trade will be found from a comparison of the figures embodied in Table D of the Appendix.

The position in regard to the *import trade* is less depressing. The fall in the total value of this trade was due partly to a reduction in the general price level of several commodities to which reference is made in paragraph 4 below, but the main cause of the decline was an appreciable contraction in the values of cotton manufactures and sugar, which, as will be seen from Table C of the Appendix, are the two leading commodities in the import trade. Business in cotton goods was restricted by the heavy losses suffered by dealers owing to the drop in prices, and to the disastrous speculations by many of them in sugar. Among the principal features, besides the

fall in prices referred to above, which affected commercial transactions during the year, the continued stability of exchange and the stringency of the money-market during the greater part of the year are deserving of note.

A detailed examination of the variations in the value and volume of all the important imports and exports classified under the five main categories into which the trade is divided will be found in Section II of this Report.

2. **Balance of trade.**—The following table shows the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure under foreign trade during the last ten years and the pre-war year 1913-14:—

Table No. 1.

Years.	Including Government transactions.			Excluding Government transactions.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1913-14 ...	20,17,26,615	26,67,06,481	6,49,79,866	16,43,22,382	26,65,13,363	10,21,30,981
1916-17 ...	14,32,29,753	24,53,77,989	10,21,48,235	13,04,14,397	24,47,97,549	11,43,83,152
1917-18 ...	14,33,40,063	31,23,97,601	16,90,57,538	13,17,71,267	31,18,43,519	18,00,72,252
1918-19 ...	12,70,92,632	22,62,66,780	9,91,74,148	11,54,14,204	22,30,35,398	10,76,21,194
1919-20 ...	20,77,71,267	19,01,18,670	— 176,52,597	17,10,90,357	18,22,39,524	1,11,49,167
1920-21 ...	38,86,21,593	23,51,87,068	—15,34,34,525	34,89,86,664	21,10,19,286	—13,79,67,378
1921-22 ...	31,78,66,737	16,25,56,650	—15,53,10,087	26,38,31,651	15,36,11,357	—11,02,20,294
1922-23 ...	26,69,64,067	25,36,17,308	— 133,46,759	20,94,68,863	25,11,56,578	4,16,87,695
1923-24 ...	26,47,80,754	40,16,75,942	13,68,95,188	22,30,90,562	39,95,73,004	17,64,82,442
1924-25 ...	33,42,12,843	54,98,15,593	21,56,02,744	30,93,48,932	54,85,76,464	23,92,27,532
1925-26 ...	28,73,35,236	37,09,62,996	8,36,27,760	25,96,55,822	36,95,16,529	10,98,60,707

The figures given in the above table and the two graphs prefixed to this report show that the credit balance has dropped from Rs. 2,156 to Rs. 836 lakhs, exports having fallen much more than imports.

3. **Geographical distribution.**—The distribution of the foreign import and export trade of Karachi by countries is shown in detail in Table B of the Appendix with the percentage which each country bears to the whole. The following abstract compares the percentage shares of the principal countries during 1925-26 with

those in 1924-25 and the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1913-14.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1913-14.	1924-25.	1925-26.
British Empire... ...	61·67	61·66	56·06	41·63	41·63	27·47
United Kingdom ..	59·90	57·58	53·48	38·31	39·36	23·17
Other British Possessions .	1·77	4·08	2·58	3·32	2·27	4·30
Europe	18·71	15·05	18·38	50·65	40·12	37·30
Germany	5·18	6·08	6·04	15·34	8·92	9·47
Belgium	3·59	3·52	4·05	18·39	7·86	4·88
Italy	0·94	0·70	1·54	2·39	12·86	14·30
France	1·52	1·12	1·88	8·97	4·52	3·75
Other European countries.	7·48	3·63	4·87	5·56	5·96	4·90
Asia	16·64	17·23	16·21	3·37	12·46	27·91
Java	14·71	13·97	12·18	...	...	...
Japan	0·98	2·10	2·76	0·68	7·69	18·15
China	0·02	0·41	0·24	0·01	2·49	5·50
Other Asiatic countries ...	0·90	0·75	1·03	2·68	2·28	4·26
America	2·81	5·58	8·69	2·85	2·48	4·50
Africa	0·20	0·48	0·66	1·49	3·31	2·82

Import Trade.—It will be seen from the figures given in the above statement that the share of the *British Empire* as a whole in the total value of the import trade of the port, which stood at 61 per cent., both in 1924-25 and in the pre-war year 1913-14 receded to 56 per cent. during the year under review. Owing to a reduction in the value of imports from Rs. 1,747 lakhs to Rs. 1,368 lakhs, the share of the *United Kingdom* declined from 57 to 53 per cent. Among other countries in the Empire, the most noticeable variation occurred in the case of *Mauritius*, from which no supplies were received as compared with transactions valued at Rs. 77 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease in the Empire trade afforded foreign countries in Europe a convenient opportunity of improving their position to a level with that held in pre-war years. Imports from *Germany* were on the same scale as in the previous year. *Belgian* goods decreased in value from Rs. 107 lakhs to Rs. 104 lakhs, but her share advanced from 3 to 4 per cent. *Italy* and *France* increased their transactions with this port and thereby raised their shares slightly. The import trade with the *United States of America* is making very rapid strides, the value of goods sent out by that country having expanded from Rs. 169 lakhs to Rs. 222 lakhs, which resulted in the share rising from 5 to 8 per cent. Among non-British Asiatic countries, *Java* continued to occupy the first place on account of her exports of sugar, and it is interesting to note that though these exports increased by 14,191 tons in quantity, the value contracted by as much as Rs. 112 lakhs on account of the heavy fall in prices during the year. This resulted in *Java's*

share in the total value of imports being reduced from 14 to 12 per cent. *Japan*, the next important country, on the other hand, raised its share slightly from 2·10 to 2·76 per cent. owing to increased sales of cotton piece-goods. The present position of the principal countries participating in the trade in the more important commodities is summarized in the following statement:—

Articles.	United Kingdom.	Straits Settlements.	Foreign countries.					
			Europe.			Asia.		America.
			Germany.	Belgium.	France.	Java.	Japan.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton manufactures	88	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
Sugar	...	...	1	1	...	88	...	1
Iron and steel	39	...	10	38	3	...	...	9
Machinery	69	...	12	...	...	...	...	15
Woollen manufactures ...	31	...	11	20	30	...	...	...
Liquors	62	...	12	...	18	...	...	...
Railway plant and rolling stock.	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Kerosene oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Lubricating oil ...	8	5	2	...	...	...	...	82

Export Trade.—The share of the *British Empire* in the total value of the export trade which stood at the high figure of 41 per cent. both in 1924-25 and in the pre-war year 1913-14 dwindled to the low point of 27 per cent. This unsatisfactory position was chiefly due to smaller shipments of wheat to the United Kingdom. The total value of purchases made by the *United Kingdom* at this port fell from Rs. 2,152 lakhs to Rs. 853 lakhs, which reduced her share from 39 to 23 per cent. Among Continental countries, *Italy* was again the largest purchaser, and though the value of the goods taken by that country, *viz.*, Rs. 526 lakhs was short of that in 1924-25 by Rs. 177 lakhs, her share in the total trade rose slightly from 13 to 14 per cent. Her chief purchases consisted of cotton, and it is noteworthy that though the quantity received was about the same as in the previous year at 34,255 tons, the value, *viz.*, Rs. 424 lakhs was nearly a crore of rupees less than that in the previous year. The *German* quota of the total trade improved slightly from 8·92 to 9·47 per cent., but it was still far behind the pre-war share of 15 per cent. Among other European countries, the variations in *Belgium's* purchases at this port are worth notice. That country which last year bought some 119,000 tons of wheat valued at Rs. 185 lakhs, took only 7,275 tons valued at Rs. 12 lakhs, which resulted in the share being reduced from 8 to 5 per cent.. As regards non-British Asiatic countries, *Japan* and *China*

raised their shares considerably owing to enormous purchases of cotton. The share of the *United States of America, viz.*, 4 per cent. was double that in the previous year. Larger purchases of goat skins, raw cotton and wool and woollen carpets mainly accounted for the improvement. The present position of the principal countries obtaining their supplies of the more important commodities in the export trade is summarized in the following statement :—

—	Uuited Kiogdom.	Europe.					Asia.	America.
		Italy.	Germany.	Nether-lands.	Belgium.	France.	Japan.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton, raw	10	24	13	3	5	4	32	1
Wheat	53	...	...	...	4	2	...	...
Barley	50	...	28	...	4	...	...	...
Hides and skins, raw ...	7	9	5	...	...	4	...	62
Rapeseed	23	45	8	6	7	9	...	...
Wool, raw	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

4. **Variations in the average prices of articles.**—The following table shows the variations in the average prices of certain articles imported into and exported from the Province of Sind, the average prices of the years 1899-1900, 1900-01 and 1901-02 being taken as 100 :—

Table No. 2.

Articles,	1899-1900, 1900-1901, and 1901-02.	1910-11.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
IMPORTS.								
Coal ... ... Ton.	100	87·61	389·43	208·79	182 87	154·14	135·45	130·51
Dates ... ... ,,	100	128·28	213·97	2·9·74	169·95	147·80	142·46	159·13
Copper ... ... Cwt.	100	94·73	156·26	138·34	152·63	123·04	115·37	108·16
Iron and steel ... Ton.	100	97·53	370·67	256·28	166 12	174·32	163·05	152·13
Steel bars ... ,,	*100*	*80·03*	*294·83*	*163·73*	*134·77*	*126·65*	*123·73*	*111·15*
Kerosene oil ... Gall.	100	111·00	197·92	167·07	159·05	160·89	170·95	163·47
Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above ... Ton.	100	90·59	292·63	177·63	160·89	159·37	135·29	93·48
Cotton twist and yarn. Lb.	100	144·86	633·63	415·17	337·24	323·40	338·47	270·50
Do. grey piece-goods, Yd.	100	146·05	539·29	403·71	357·27	348·33	332·52	317·31
Do. white ,, ,, ... ,,	100	123·59	437·68	341·94	307·75	295·91	305·74	275·89
Do. coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods. ,,	100	140·97	584·86	435·13	396·55	411·86	409·20	351·23
Woollen piece-goods... Yd.	100	108·42	614·68	454·73	308·59	285·74	277·60	243·69
EXPORTS.								
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	100	107·72	215·91	217·22	242·83	156·41	152·87	161·27
Rice not in the husk ... Ton.	100	113·39	243·19	241·77	221·77	186·88	199·96	213·73
Wheat ... ... ,,	100	110·08	184·61	192 20	167·65	153·71	166·12	178·27
Hides, raw ... ,,	100	171·32	151·23	106·68	126·24	153·22	181·31	159·36
Skins, raw ... ,,	100	138·95	199·65	104·48	107·22	125·21	124·98	124·30
Rapeseed ... ... ,,	100	115·92	241·48	195·24	181·21	180·24	190·86	195·07
Sesamum til or jinjili seed ... ... ,,	100	116·03	248·19	165·52	147·32	178·80	182·38	181·71
Cotton, raw ... ,,	100	155·32	187·89	162·33	218·73	330·63	319·76	252·75
Wool (Indian) ... Lb.	100	97·21	186·91	158·27	168·43	184·58	195·12	192·22
Do. (Foreign) ... ,,	100	110·73	187·04	158·47	146·13	156·43	188·64	179·32

The figures in the above table again exhibit a welcome decline in the average prices of all the chief articles of the *import trade*, except dates. Sugar in particular shows a heavy fall which has reduced prices to a figure below the average of the three years ending 1901-02–the present official standard for comparison–the fall being mainly the result of an increase in the world production. The rise in the case of dates was due to high prices ruling in the first half of the year on account of a poor crop in the previous year.

Among *exports*, the prices of rice, wheat, rape seed and indigo stiffened somewhat as compared with the previous year, while those of the other principal articles were weaker. The decline under cotton was particularly striking and was due to a considerable expansion in world supplies. The effect of the change in the level of prices since the outbreak of the great war is illustrated in the following table in which the volume of the trade in 1925-26 in some of the more important articles of import and export trade is compared with the pre-war volume and its value recalculated at pre-war rates:—

Table No. 2-A.

1	2		3		4
Articles.	Average of three pre-war years 1911-12 to 1913-14.		Actual imports in 1925-26.		Value of imports if recalculated at prices derived from column 2.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
IMPORTS.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Fruits and vegetables dried, salted or preserved ... Tons.	11,728	14,36,418	20,016	29,84,812	24,51,960
Grain, pulse and flour... ,,	973	92,532	7	3,170	665
Liquors including methylated and perfumed spirits ... Gals.	822,461	22,22,589	1,116,974	64,99,778	29,32,057
Oils ... ... ,,	10,957,700	50,01,515	22,884,818	1,44,76,655	1,14,42,409
Metals and ores ... Tons.	66,080	92,48,640	98,410	2,02,26,428	1,37,77,400
Sugar ... ... ,,	153,781	3,01,29,193	1,69,003	3,51,24,438	3,31,24,588
Cotton twist and yarn .. Lbs.	2,724,471	21,48,756	828,841	11,43,905	6,47,532
Cotton piece-goods ... Yds.	376,364,819	6,33,40,880	249,669,110	8,54,13,624	4,68,12,958
Woollen piece-goods ... ,,	4,759,423	39,73,816	3,770,168	67,44,962	30,63,262
Tobacco ... ... Lbs.	311,250	9,97,301	734,360	29,74,185	23,86,670
TOTAL ... Rs.	...	11,85,91,640	...	17,55,91,957	11,66,39,501
EXPORTS.					
Grain, pulse and flour... Tons.	1,567,147	15,87,51,561	324,712	5,55,63,395	3,28,77,090
Hides and skins, raw... ,,	9,113	1,31,87,641	7,490	98,32,762	1,08,38,030
Seeds ... ... ,,	205,745	3,31,60,843	159,657	2,92,81,033	2,57,04,777
Cotton, raw ,,	60,024	4,48,81,255	179,679	22,10,94,739	13,43,54,973
Wool, raw ... Lbs.	31,631,527	1,40,07,736	23,705,301	2,02,67,932	1,03,71,069
TOTAL ... Rs.	...	26,39,89,036	...	33,60,39,861	21,41,45,939

A study of the figures in the above table discloses the fact that the apparent increase in the value of both imports and exports in 1925-26 as compared with the pre-war average is not real. It will be seen that under imports, though the total value of the selected articles in 1925-26 is higher by 48 per cent. than the pre-war average, if recalculated at pre-war prices, the value would actually be less by about 2 per cent. The position in the case of exports is much the same. The value of the selected articles shows an excess of 27 per cent. over the pre-war average, but if pre-war rates were applied, it would show a shortage of 19 per cent.

TREASURE—PRIVATE.

5. The following table compares the imports and exports of treasure on private account for the last two years :—

Table No. 3.

Description.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Description	1924-25.	1925-26.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	EXPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—			Gold—		
Bullion (bar, ingots and other kinds of uncoined gold).	21,67,072	12,36,901			
Coin—Sovereign and other British gold coins.	4,72,667	79,634			
Other coined gold ...	...	1,426	Bullion and coin ...	86,291	9,450
Total ...	26,39,739	13,17,961			
Silver—			Silver—		
Bullion—Bar ...	9,44,160	4,40,590	Bullion	720	...
Other kinds of uncoined silver.	3,286	2,000	Coin—Government of India rupees.	5,80,900	3,24,500
Coin—Government of India rupees.	22,33,285	19,23,740	Do—Other coins ...	10,28,825	11,61,200
Coin—Other coins ...	1,312	6,512			
Total ...	31,82,043	23,72,842	Total ...	16,10,445	14,85,700
Currency Notes ...	1,65,057	80,757	Currency Notes ...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	59,86,839	37,71,560	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,96,736	14,95,150

The total value of *gold* received during the year declined by 50 per cent. to Rs. 13·18 lakhs, imports mainly comprizing 21,055 ozs. of *bars* from the United Kingdom. Large purchases made last year, both locally and from Bombay, restricted business. Imports of *silver* which consisted chiefly of *Government of India rupees* and partly of *bars*, also suffered a set-back from Rs. 31·82 lakhs to Rs. 23·73 lakhs. The former which are received here from the gulf ports for the purchase of food-stuffs and cloth were less by Rs. 3·09 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from the Bahrein Islands. *Bar Silver* which came almost wholly from the United Kingdom decreased in quantity from 4,77,307 to 244,919 ozs. and in value from Rs. 9·44 lakhs to Rs. 4·40 lakhs. Under exports, the transactions in gold were negligible. *Exports* of *silver*, as usual, comprized *Government of India rupees* and *other coins*. The

decline in the former occurred in despatches to the Bahrein Islands where they are sent for the purchase of pearls. No rupees were sent to those Islands during the year under report as against Rs. 4·43 lakhs last year. There were large stocks of pearls in hand at Bombay and the output this year was poor. As in the previous year, the value Rs. 11·61 lakhs of 'other coins' represented shipments of *krans* purchased at favourable rates at Quetta and Chaman and sent through this port to Persia.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

6. The following table compares the items of importance to the commercial public in Government transactions with foreign countries during two years 1924-25 and 1925-26 :—

Table No. 4.

Articles.	1924-25.		1925-26.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
IMPORTS.		Rs.		Rs.
Coal and coke ... Tons.	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork ... Value.	...	51,60,253	...	36,08,681
Metals and ores ... Tons.	7,623	18,03,679	12,939	30,72,209
Railway plant and rolling stock—				
Carriages and wagons and parts thereof ... Value.	...	20,69,878	...	58,37,588
Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof. „	...	13,51,629	...	15,31,270
Materials for construction—				
Rails and fishplates of steel and iron ... Tons.	1,245	48,504	...	...
Sleepers and keys of steel and iron ... „	136	17,786	...	...
Other sorts ... „	7,171	4,48,921	1,639	2,79,029
Total Railway Plant, &c. Value	...	39,36,718	...	76,47,887
Other articles ... Value.	...	1,39,63,267	...	1,33,50,637
Total Imports of Stores ...	...	2,48,63,917	...	2,76,79,414
Treasure ... ... Value.	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	2,48,63,917	...	2,76,79,414
EXPORTS.				
Re-exports ... ...Value.	...	4,41,678	...	8,03,776
Exports ... ... „	...	7,53,351	...	5,69,091
Treasure ... ... „	..	44,100	...	73,600
Grand total Exports ...	...	12,39,129	...	14,46,467
Total entire Foreign Trade ...	...	2,61,03,046	...	2,91,25,881

The total value of stores *imported* on Government account amounted to Rs. 276·79 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 28·15 lakhs or 11 per cent. The principal articles which showed an improvement were *railway plant* and *rolling stock* and *metals*. The expansion under the former occurred in purchases of *carriages* and *wagons* and *parts thereof* by the North-Western Railway from the United Kingdom and Belgium, and under the latter in arrivals of *metal-work* from the United Kingdom and Belgium required for the construction of the Lloyd Barrage. A decrease of Rs. 15·51 lakhs was, on the other hand, noticeable in imports of *machinery* from the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

II.—Foreign Trade.

IMPORTS.

7. The following table gives the value of the import trade under the five main classes for the last four years and the pre-war year 1913-14:—

Table No. 5.

Articles.	1913-14.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, drink and tobacco .	3,99,06,893	5,29,09,880	4,87,85,505	7,46,54,426	5,39,14,623
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured ..	64,05,580	1,16,10,006	1,31,73,567	1,44,80,553	1,73,47,561
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	11,59,72,433	14,06,58,767	15,33,12,704	20,96,56,019	17,98,28,616
IV.—Living animals ..	19,471	9,914	1,040	3,263	4,029
V—Postal articles not specified	4,67,364	11,67,097	13,68,399	45,67,832	47,89,433
Grand total of Imports ...	16,27,71,741	20,63,55,664	21,66,41,215	30,33,62,093	25,58,84,262

Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

The decrease of Rs. 207·40 lakhs recorded in the value of articles included in this category represents a reduction of 28 per cent. as compared with the figures of the previous year. The reasons for the variations in the value of the more important commodities are discussed below.

Sugar.—The following table exhibits the imports, both from foreign countries and from Bombay, re-exports to foreign countries and coastwise exports of sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above, including beet sugar, for the past two years and for the year 1913-14:—

Table No. 6.

Whence imported.	1913-14.		1924-25.		1925-26.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	76	28,928	37	25,299	595	1 42,657
Aden and Dependencies.	...	100	...	..	...	...
Ceylon	3	751	...	40	.	...
Mesopotamia ..	...	...	...	27	..	...
Hong-Kong ...	26	5,290	1	308	..	...
Mauritius and Dependencies ...	8,691	17,10,483	27,731	77,10,874	...	17
Germany ...	...	...	15412	43,07,106	630	1,61,868
Netherlands ...	..	..	3	1,018	...	3
Serb-Croat Slovene State.	...	...	...	...	285	76,665
Belgium	8	2,227	4,590	15,24,196	1,172	3,54,902
Austria-Hungary ...	38,027	71,62,775	...	...	...	...
Fiume	..	..	2,125	5,99,280	...	...
Austria	...	...	454	1,51,813	324	80,890
Hungary	..	...	5,073	14,30,334	8,236	19,47,419
Czechoslovakia ...	..	...	...	...	4,176	9,07,039
Turkey—Persian Gulf.	..	30	...	...	...	...
Java	131,034	2,35,29,246	1,37,569	4,23,04,969	151,760	3,10,57,870
Japan	..	...	...	...	...	14
Egypt	76	23,375	...	...	...	...
Persia	...	...	...	12	...	...
United States of America (*Via* Atlantic)...	...	7	...	10	1,825	3,95,094
Total ...	177.941	3,24,63,212	1,92 905	5,80,55.286	169,003	3.51.24,438
Imports from Bombay.	704	1,45,752	20	11,192	1	1,930
Re-exports ..	3,368	7,45,386	6,043	28,09,328	5,515	17,24,688
Exports in Coasting Trade	8,596	17.28,822	5,795	24,15,330	7.295	23,47.260

The outstanding feature revealed by a comparison of the figures given in the above table is that whereas the quantity of sugar imported from foreign countries, *viz.*, 169,003 tons declined by only 12 per cent. as compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year, the value recorded, *viz.*, Rs. 351·24 lakhs decreased by no less than 39 per cent. This was obviously due to a heavy fall in prices consequent on the enormous increase in the world production, the total outturn for 1925-26 in Java alone, from which the bulk of the supplies were received, being estimated at 2,294,000 tons compared with 1,977,490 tons in the previous year. As a

result of the marked fall in prices, the average rates prevailing were actually below the pre-war level, a gratifying feature from the consumer's point of view. From Rs. 17-2 per cwt. on the 7th April, the local quotations for white Java sugar gradually declined to Rs. 15-4 in the second week of June and to Rs 13-1 towards the end of October; after which a firmer tendency was evident and prices rose steadily to Rs. 15-6 at the close of the year. The downward movement and heavy losses suffered by many speculative dealers tended to restrict the volume of business done.

The comparatively small decrease in the volume of imports was not due to any lack of demand. Consumption, on the contrary, stimulated by low prices, increased, as is evident from the fact that the stocks in hand at the close of the year under review are estimated at 6,200 tons only as compared with 34,400 tons at the end of the previous year. The figures relating to the volume of trade given in the Table at the head of this paragraph show that imports of *Java* sugar increased in quantity by 10 per cent. to 151,760 tons, while the receipts of Mauritius and Continental *beet sugar* from Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Austria, recorded a marked decline—supplies from Mauritius having ceased altogether while imports of Continental beet fell from 25,531 tons in 1924-25 to 13,828 tons in 1925-26. It is also worthy of note that the United States of America, which during the past two years did not participate in the sugar trade, supplied 1,825 tons valued at Rs. 3·95 lakhs in the last month of the year.

Liquors—

Table No. 7.

	1913-14		1924-25.		1925-26.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Ale, beer and porter and cider and other fermented liquors.	559,564	6,24,959	805,588	18,43,630	830,556	19,56,205
Spirits—						
Whisky	103,125	7,13,772	111,596	20,07,635	125,310	23,44,976
Brandy	31,531	2,82,358	61,306	8,16,409	71,035	9,09,138
Other sorts	20,912	2,87,294	27,698	5,69,287	40,297	6,44,678
Total of Spirits ...	155,568	12,83,424	200,600	33,93,331	236,642	38,98,792
Wines	34,803	3,38,687	46,624	5,40,841	49,776	6,44,781
Total Liquors ...	749,935	22,47,070	1,052,812	57,77,802	1,116,974	64,99,778

Ale, beer and porter.—The following statement compares the quantities imported from the chief sources of supply during the past two years :—

Countries of consignment.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Excess or deficiency.
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
United Kingdom ...	566,244	517,742	— 48,502
Germany	216,914	246,572	+ 29,658
Netherlands	19,170	60,219	+ 41,049
France	432	...	— 432
Belgium	...	1,600	+ 1,600
Czechoslovakia	...	552	+ 552
Japan	...	876	+ 876
Other countries	926	324	— 602

A further expansion was recorded in the imports of *ale, beer and porter and cider and other fermented liquors*, the total quantity having advanced by 24,968 to 830,556 gallons and the value by Rs. 1·12 lakhs to Rs. 19·56 lakhs. The increase occurred in receipts of *bottled beer* chiefly from Germany and the Netherlands, the figures for the past two years being 301,691 gallons valued at Rs. 8·11 lakhs and 371,366 gallons valued at Rs. 10·25 lakhs, respectively. *Bulk beer* which came solely from the United Kingdom, on the other hand, decreased in quantity by 42,883 gallons to 433,235 gallons and by Rs. 94,790 to Rs. 8·22 lakhs in value. This drop in the imports of bulk beer is due to the increasing popularity of continental beer, which is not only lighter but also much cheaper than bulk beer.

Spirits.—Imports of *whisky*, the principal item under this head, recorded an increase of 13,714 gallons in quantity and of Rs. 3·37 lakhs in value. A feature during the year was the import of cheaper brands of whisky from the United Kingdom, tbe prices of which were almost as low as German imports. This resulted in a considerable reduction in receipts of the so-called German whisky, the consumption of which, in recent years, was showing a tendency to increase. Arrivals of whisky from the United Kingdom rose from 98,754 gallons valued at Rs. 19·28 lakhs to 121,885 gallons valued at Rs. 23·20 lakhs, while German imports declincd in quantity from 11,166 gallons to 3,386 gallons and in value from Rs. 70,682 to Rs. 24,393. The increase of 9,729 gallons in the imports of *brandy* was due to larger purchases from France whence it could be obtained at prices as cheap as the German product on account of the fall in exchange. An improvement was also noticeable under *liqueurs*, the quantity having expanded from 2,831 gallons to 4,649 gallons

or by 64 per cent. The bulk of the imports came from France and consisted of *crème-de-menthe* which is much used by Sindhis for flavouring their drinks. The expansion under *other sorts of spirits* was due to larger receipts of rectified spirit from Java for denaturation. In all 10,345 gallons of this spirit were denatured at the Custom House, 5,976 immediately on arrival before clearance and 4,369 gallons in bond before clearance. The facilities afforded to importers for denaturing spirit, and the cheapness of the denaturants, have now made it possible for local merchants to compete with traders at other ports.

Wines.—The low prices prevailing during the year and a greater demand from the Punjab and the Frontier Provinces were the principal factors which led to the increase under this head. Almost all the principal descriptions of wines showed an expansion. The quantity of *port wine* rose from 5,975 to 8,740 gallons. Imports of *champagne and other sparkling wines* also advanced by 2,686 to 5,228 gallons. A decrease, on the other hand, occurred in imports of *other sorts of wines*, supplies from France consisting chiefly of *vermouth*, having been reduced from 21,871 gallons to 13,387 gallons. The decrease followed a heavy increase in the previous year.

Tobacco.—The import trade in tobacco, consisting mainly of cigarettes from the United Kingdom, showed a marked recovery, the total quantity rising by 158,320 lbs. to 734,360 lbs. and the value by Rs. 5·11 lakhs to Rs. 29·74 lakhs. The increase followed a corresponding decrease in the previous year.

Fruits and Vegetables.—The total value of imports under this head rose by Rs. 5·07 lakhs or 19 per cent. to Rs. 30·88 lakhs to which *dates*, the chief item, contributed Rs. 28·74 lakhs. The increase was due to a good crop of dates in the Persian Gulf during the year. Of the total quantity imported, *viz.*, 19,826 tons, 17,198 tons came from Mesopotamia, 1,108 tons from Persia and 1,062 tons from the Bahrein Islands.

Provisions and Oilman's stores.—A further improvement occurred in imports classified under this head, the value, *viz.*, Rs. 49·15 lakhs exceeding by 23 per cent. the figures (Rs. 39·81 lakhs) of the previous year which represented an increase of 79 per cent. on the value of imports in 1923-24. The following statement shows

the variations in the quantities of some of the principal items imported during the year :—

Principal articles.	Quantity.	
	1924-25.	1925-26
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canned and bottled provisions ...	25,656	52,414
Farinaceous foods	8,523	7,532
Biscuits and cakes	3,368	4,104
Bacon and hams	2,704	2,606
Jams and jellies	2,762	2,499
Cheese (including canned) ...	2,796	2,243
Milk, condensed, &c.	5,386	5,607
Pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments ...	2,198	1,653
Other sorts of provisions	3,604	2,411

It will be seen from the above table that the main increase occurred under *canned and bottled provisions*. Larger imports from the Netherlands of *vegetable fat* which is classified under this head accounted for the improvement. This new trade, which was started last year, appears to be prospering. An extensive use of the fat is being made for cooking purposes throughout the country. The Netherlands was again the chief supplier, no less than 35,635 cwts. valued at Rs. 18·36 lakhs having been received from that country as against 10,659 cwts. valued at Rs. 6·60 lakhs last year. Germany and the United Kingdom also sent 509 cwts. of this fat valued at Rs. 21,832 and 44 cwts. valued at Rs. 2,420, respectively, during the year. Fluctuations in other descriptions of provisions were not considerable. Slight decreases were noticeable in receipts of *farinaceous-foods*, *bacon and hams*, *jams and jellies*, *cheese* and *pickles* owing to overstocked markets. Under *milk*, though the quantity improved by 221 cwts., the value declined by Rs. 54,958. This was due to a reduction in prices and larger importations of cheaper brands during the year.

Tea.—A drop of 467,983 lbs. in quantity and of Rs. 5·28 lakhs in value reduced the total imports of *tea* to 600,947 lbs. valued at Rs. 6·21 lakhs. The decrease was confined to receipts of *green tea* from China whence only 371,024 lbs. of this variety valued at Rs. 3·89 lakhs were imported as against 882,914 lbs. valued at Rs. 9·71 lakhs in 1924-25. This tea was hitherto imported mainly for transit by land *via.*, Meshed to Russian Turkistan,

which, it is understood, now obtains its supplies direct through Siberia. The few consignments, which were despatched to Meshed during the year, are reported to be still lying there unsold. Purchases of *black tea* which were mostly made from Ceylon, on the other hand, increased by 30,129 lbs. to 214,559 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 41,882 to Rs. 2·19 lakhs in value. The bulk was dust tea, mainly used in Indian tea shops, and the total quantity imported represents the normal requirements of the port.

Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.

8. The aggregate value of imports of the various articles included in *class II* expanded from Rs. 144·81 lakhs to Rs. 173·48 lakhs or by 20 per cent. The fluctuations in the principal commodities are explained below.

Oils.—There has been an increase of Rs. 35·18 lakhs or 32 per cent. in the aggregate value of imports under this head, the figures for the past two years being Rs. 109·59 lakhs and Rs. 144·77 lakhs, respectively. Large quantities of *mineral oils* received during the year accounted for the improvement. The following table shows the imports of mineral oils for the past two years and the pre-war year, including, in the case of kerosene, imports from Burma :—

Table No. 8

		1913-14.		1924-25.		1925-26.	
Mineral—							
Kerosene—		Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Southern Russia ...	Bulk	992,573	3,41,197	..	...	...	...
United States of America	Tins	1,401,697	9,80,307	770,196	8,52,768	681,512	7,12,300
(*Via* Atlantic coast) ·	Bulk	2,765,383	9,60,314	9,289,774	66,19,454	13,266,871	91,37,875
United States of America (*Via* Pacific) ...	Bulk	1,463,008	4,72,317	340,195	2,33,884	...	...
Dutch Borneo ..	Tins	...	...	...	...	50	57
	Bulk	1,678,146	6,08,310	...	...	...	...
Persia	Bulk	1,154,878	5,50,794	...	..	...	...
	Tins	11,955	8,347	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Tins	...	...	...	...	4,200	5,312
	Bulk	..	...	...	...	7,995	9,805
Egypt	Bulk	...	...	509,675	3,82,256	809,489	607,117
Total Kerosene ...	Bulk	8,053,988	29,32,932	10,139,644	72,35,594	14,084,355	97,54,797
	Tins	1,413,652	9,88,654	770,196	8,52,768	685,762	7,17,669
Grand total of kerosene (Foreign trade).		9,467,640	39,21,586	10,909,840	80,88,362	14,770,117	1,04,72,466
Coastwise imports from Burma ...		5,821,433	25,77,893	5,571,525	41,27,832	8,803,713	63,60,898
Grand total of kerosene, Foreign and Indian		15,289,073	64,99,479	16,481,365	1,22,16,194	23,573,830	1,68,33,364
Other sorts of mineral oils. Fuel ...		359,373	51,475	4,505,557	14,60,218	7,271,389	23,02,653
Lubricating ...		730,899	5,25,409	545,353	11,28,645	753,448	13,97,918
Other sorts ...		13,058	18,158	32,129	66,488	34,820	72,443
Total ...		1,103,330	5,95,042	5,083,039	26,55,351	8,059,657	37,69,014

Of the total quantity of *mineral oils* imported from foreign countries 65 per cent. consisted of *kerosene oil.* Imports of this oil expanded by 3,860,277 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 23·84 lakhs in value. The improvement occurred mainly under *bulk oil* from the United States of America, *case oil* showing a shortage of 84,434 gallons. American oil is largely in demand in the Punjab, Cutch and Kathiawar on account of its superior quality. A feature in the oil industry was an increase in the world production of *crude oil* during 1925, the estimated production in the United States of America showing an increase of about 7 per cent. over that in 1924. The consignment of 809,489 gallons of kerosene oil from Egypt represented, as stated last year, white oil of a superior quality, from the refineries at Suez, intended to compete with superior American oils. *Coastwise* imports from *Burma* also showed an increase of 3,232,188 gallons over the figures recorded last year. The phenomenal rise in imports of *fuel oil* is due to a continuous increase in its consumption by oil driven ships as well as for oil engines generally. Imports during the year, which amounted to 7,271,389 gallons valued at Rs. 23·03 lakhs, were the highest on record, the quantity being 2,765,832 gallons and the value Rs. 8·42 lakhs in excess of the corresponding figures for 1924-25. The quantities received from the producing countries were as follows :—

Persia	...	...	4,420,510 gallons.
British Borneo	...	...	1,539,419 ,,
Dutch Borneo	...	..	1,311,460 ,,

Lubricating oils again came in larger quantities, the principal suppliers being the United States of America (594,111 gallons), Straits Settlements (60,777 gallons) and the United Kingdom (45,399 gallons).

Coal.—Arrivals of *foreign coal* totalled 83,452 tons valued at Rs. 20·53 lakhs, and showed a decrease of 23,428 tons in quantity and of Rs. 6·76 lakhs in value. The decrease was, however, more than counterbalanced by the large increase of 49,318 tons in imports of *Indian coal* from Bengal. The following statement shows the variations in the quantities imported from the principal foreign countries and also from Bengal during the past two years :—

	1924-25.	1925-26.	Excess or deficiency
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom	27,803	15,598	− 12,205
Natal	36,984	18,126	− 18,858
Portuguese East Africa	41,003	47,011	+ 6,008
New South Wales	...	2,658	+ 2,658
Other countries	1,090	59	− 1,031
Total ...	1,06,880	83,452	− 23,428
Bengal	72,794	1,22,112	+ 49,318

It will be seen from the above figures that the contraction under foreign coal occurred chiefly in receipts from the United Kingdom and Natal. The increase in *Portuguese East African coal* was mainly due to the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction agencies having contracted for a substantial quantity.

Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

9. The aggregate value of the commodities classified under this category, which is easily the most important and accounted for no less than 70 per cent. of the total value of the import trade, amounted to Rs. 1798·29 lakhs, representing a decrease of 14 per cent. on the value of imports in the previous year. The variations in the value and volume of some of the more prominent articles are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Cotton yarns and manufactures.—As predicted in last year's report, the year 1925-26 has been one of disappointment to dealers in cotton goods. Several factors contributed to bring about this unsatisfactory position. The large stocks of high-priced piece-goods remaining in hand at the close of the previous year, coupled with the marked decline in Manchester prices which occurred at the beginning of the year under review resulted in heavy losses being incurred. The position was further aggravated by the disastrous speculations of several piece-goods merchants in the sugar trade. The progressive fall in the Manchester market created a feeling of uncertainty as to the future level of prices. In consequence there was a disposition to buy cautiously, especially as the money-market was tight and the financial condition of the merchants poor. Even the small volume of business done proved unremunerative, especially in the first half of the year. It is, however, gratifying to record that the judicious buying in the beginning of the year was advantageous in the end, the accumulated stocks moved slowly into consumption and matters reached a turning point in December : Subsequently some profitable business is reported to have been done. Stocks of almost all descriptions of piece-goods are now said to be low, and the shortage is particularly marked in the case of fancies, the Delhi and Amritsar markets having purchased all their requirements from Karachi and Bombay. There is therefore a feeling that in view of the comparatively small stocks of piece-goods and also of the lower prices now prevailing, both for raw cotton and manufactured goods, there is every probability, other conditions being favourable, of an appreciably increased volume of trade in the current year : In fact much forward business is reported to have already

been secured. The following table shows the quantity and value of cotton twist and yarn and other manufactures during the past two years and the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

Table No. 9.

	1913-14.		1924-25.		1925-26.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
I—Twist and yarn—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
From United Kingdom ... lbs.	1,753,315	14,08,604	987,963	17,40,246	602,929	8,48,703
,, Japan ... ,,	...	...	26,800	32,610	102,851	1,23,518
,, Other countries ...	728,562	6,36,667	2,06,890	336.927	123,061	1,71,684
Total Twist and Yarn... ,,	2.481,877	20,45,271	1,221,653	21,09,783	828,841	11,43,905
II—Manufactures—Piece-goods—						
Grey (unbleached).						
From United Kingdom ... Yds.	33,837,462	57,36,658	14,946,723	49,84,615	8,417,147	24,21,850
,, Japan ... ,,	...	...	12,649,131	50,84,503	14.019,151	49,93,753
,, Other countries ... ,,	5,680,888	14,41,467	812,648	4.57,537	909.506	3,72,044
Total Grey... ,,	39,518,350	71,78,125	28,408,502	1,05,26,655	23,345,804	77,87,647
White (bleached).						
From United Kingdom ... Yds.	216,718,546	3,39,76,670	187,775,500	6,46,34,770	149,757,275	4 67,06,663
,, Japan ... ,,	...	...	122,988	51,905	147,290	56,518
,, Other countries ... ,,	1,009,435	2,82,378	2,521,502	22,17,194	2,383,462	15,19,487
Total White... ,,	217,727,981	3.42,59,048	190.419.990	6,69,03,869	152,288,027	4,82,82,668
Coloured, printed or dyed.						
From United Kingdom ... ,,	149,672,044	2,70.33.728	100.539.507	4,57,45,740	66,906,930	2,62,61,151
,, Japan ... ,,	6,643	1,711	1,244,326	4,71.092	3,242,827	10,70,438
,, Other countries ... ,,	6,469,972	26,53,723	1,842,951	16,95.181	2,890,177	16,64,642
Total Coloured, &c.... ,,	156,148,659	2,96,89,162	103,626,784	4,79,12.013	73,039,934	2,89.96,231
Other sorts of piece-goods... ,,	650,528	1,00,420	1,274.897	4.01,552	995,345	3,47,078
Total piece-goods .. ,	414,045,518	7,12,26,755	323,730.173	12,57.44,089	249,669,110	8,54,13,624
Other cotton fabrics ..	...	17,18,355	...	20,53,174	...	22,03,588
GRAND TOTAL...	...	7,49,90,381	...	12,99,07,046	...	8,87,61,117

Cotton twist and yarn.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn amounted to 828,841 lbs. valued at Rs. 11·44 lakhs and were short of those in the previous year by 392,812 lbs. or 32 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 9·66 lakhs or 46 per cent. in value. Large stocks held in the previous year and a smaller demand by the Indian mills due to the depressed condition of the trade account for the decrease. *White yarns*, which came solely from the United Kingdom, declined from 151,984 lbs. valued at Rs. 2·94 lakhs to 42,084 lbs. valued at Rs. 63,090. Under *coloured yarns*, both the important counts, *viz.*, nos. *31 to 40* and *26 to 30* suffered a set-back, the quantity of the former decreasing from 805,087 lbs to 534,699 lbs. and that of the latter from 189,133 lbs. to 134,526 lbs. mainly as a result of smaller receipts from the United Kingdom. Purchases of *grey yarns*, on the other hand, expanded from 33,860 lbs. in 1924-25 to 100,851 lbs. in 1925-26, chiefly under counts nos. *31 to 40* from Japan. That country sent 88,351 lbs. of this

quality valued at Rs. 1·05 lakhs against only 15,200 lbs. valued at Rs. 20,930 in the previous year.

Piece-goods.—As compared with the year 1924-25, imports of *cotton piece-goods* declined by 23 per cent. in volume and by 32 per cent. in value, the higher percentage of decrease in the value being due to lower prices. As compared with the pre-war year, the quantity showed a diminution of nearly 40 per cent., but the value rose by 20 per cent. owing to the present relatively high level of prices. All the three sub-divisions of piece-goods, *viz.*, grey, white and coloured suffered a set-back during the year. The following statement shows in a comparative form the imports of some of the important descriptions of these sub-divisions :—

Description.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1924-25.	1925-26	1924-25.	1925-26.
1. *Grey (unbleached).*	Yds.	Yds	Rs. Lakh.	Rs. Lakhs.
Longcloth and shirtings	19,794,660	17,124,978	74·00	56·46
Grey drills and jeans	2,965,200	2,923,520	13·57	11·38
Jaconets including madapollams, mulls and cambrics.	3,832,643	1,657,531	10·53	4·13
2. *White (bleached).*				
Checks, spots and stripes ...	8,188,253	4,577,351	35·56	17·92
Longcloth and shirtings	57,303,472	45,268,540	243·12	176·88
Mulls	92,622,185	81,162,456	273 55	222 58
Nainsooks	22,505,474	15,387,305	62·14	36·96
3. *Coloured, printed and dyed.*				
Printed and dyed cambrics	22,153,087	14,426,193	71·29	40·64
Printed drills and jeans	13,699,740	12,303,423	61·84	46·36
Printed and dyed twills	12,129,973	11,138,651	58·13	42·04
Printed saris and scarves	3,493,797	1,971,039	19·09	9·32
Printed and dyed shirtings	24,192,604	17,812,523	95·89	64·51

Grey goods.—Grey goods recorded a shortage of 5,062,698 yards or 18 per cent. in yardage and of Rs. 27·39 lakhs or 26 per cent. in value which was mainly due to smaller purchases from the United Kingdom. Japan was again the chief supplier, and shipments from that country increased by 1,370,020 yards, but their

value contracted slightly by Rs. 90,750. The lower cost of production of Japanese cloth has made it possible for Japanese manufacturers to compete more successfully with Lancashire and Indian made goods. The competition with the former was particularly marked in sales of *longcloth* and *shirtings*, which is evident from the fact that while the value of Japanese longcloth and shirtings rose from Rs. 37·70 lakhs to Rs. 39·09 lakhs, the value of the British supplies declined considerably from Rs. 36·05 lakhs to Rs. 17·07 lakhs. As regards this competition with Indian cloth, some relief to the indigenous industry must result from the recent abolition of the excise duty hitherto levied on Indian manufactures. Of the total quantity of *drills and jeans* 79 per cent. came from Japan and 21 per cent. from America, supplies by the latter consisting of *pepperill drills*.

White goods.—White imports were, as usual, mainly British. The quantity recorded a deficit to the extent of 38,131,963 yards or 20 per cent. and the value of Rs. 186·21 lakhs or 28 per cent.

Coloured goods.—The decrease under this head is particularly striking, the yardage having contracted by no less than 30,586,850 or nearly 30 per cent. and the value by Rs. 189·16 lakhs or 39 per cent. as a result of reduced purchases from the United Kingdom. The specially heavy reduction in the trade in these goods is explained by the fact that the upcountry people who formerly used coloured goods are now taking to white fancy cloth. It is significant to note that Japan and Italy increased their transactions in coloured goods by Rs. 6 lakhs and Rs. 2·58 lakhs, respectively.

The following statement gives the average prices of a few selected varieties during the year :—

		Average price 1924-25.		Average price 1925-26.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Grey	Shirting Asahi ..	19 0 0	Per piece of 40 yards ..	16 0 0
,, ...	Pepperill drill ...	26 0 0	Do. do. ...	19 8 0
,, ...	Shirting 1097 ...	21 8 0	Do. 38-39 yards...	16 12 0
White	Do. ABC ...	18 0 0	Do. 40 yards ...	16 8 0
,, ...	Do. hand and key.	22 0 0	Do. do. ...	19 8 0
,, ...	Do 10/20/30	20 0 0	Do. do. ...	17 8 0
,, ...	Mull 84	9 0 0	Do. 20 yards ...	7 0 0
A particular quality of coloured white ground prints.	.....	0 8 9	Per yard	0 7 9
Coloured ...	Jean prints ...	0 9 0	Do.	0 7 6

The above statement gives an idea of the low level of prices of cotton piece-goods prevailing during the year. It will be noticed that the prices of all the principal varieties slumped considerably.

Woollen goods.—As a result of a considerable reduction in prices in the exporting countries, imports of woollen goods exhibited a remarkable improvement. The quantity of *yarn and knitting wool* increased by 139,706 lbs. to 386,629 lbs. and the value by Rs. 4·06 lakhs to Rs. 14·76 lakhs. A brisk demand from Amritsar, the chief consuming market, gave an impetus to the trade, the principal amounts being received from Germany (208,451 lbs.), the United Kingdom (97,154 lbs.), Poland (32,657 lbs.) and France (30,969 lbs). The trade in *woollen piece-goods* was also equally brisk. Imports which amounted to 3,770,168 yards valued at Rs. 67·45 lakhs showed an excess of 1,248,717 yards and Rs. 16·06 lakhs over the imports in the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly in purchases from Belgium and France, the value of their goods rising from Rs. 6·97 lakhs to Rs. 16·33 lakhs and from Rs. 16·71 lakhs to Rs. 23·24 lakhs, respectively. The value of supplies from the United Kingdom, on the other hand, contracted by Rs. 2·20 lakhs to Rs. 17·41 lakhs. British manufacturers have had a very unsatisfactory year and owing to the slump in prices, business was mostly done at a very small margin of profit. The value of *woollen carpets and rugs* imported during the year, *viz.*, Rs. 6·73 lakhs was double that in the previous year, the improvement being noticeable chiefly in supplies from the United Kingdom and Italy.

Silk.—Imports of *silk yarn* and *manufactures* were valued at Rs. 4·75 lakhs, showing a slight decrease of Rs. 30,083 which was due to smaller arrivals of *silk piece-goods* from Hongkong and China.

Metals and metal manufactures.—The following table shows the quantities and value of the different descriptions of metals and manufactures of metal during the past two years :—

Table No. 10.

Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.		1924-25.		1925-26.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Aluminium	Cwt.	68	8,311	655	78,406
Brass	,,	11,715	6,28,500	7,512	4,08,730
Copper	,,	12,436	7,84,549	16,969	10,03,615
German silver	,,	110	22,739	276	31,360
Iron and steel—					
Bars and channel	Tons.	18,438	26,30,437	18,543	23,84,290
Hoops and strips	,,	3,838	8,24,062	5,003	10,02,785
Sheets and plates—					
Galvanised	,,	8,870	27,02,282	9,629	28,29,780
Tinned	,,	4,136	16,07,696	5,135	18,05,241
Not galvanised or tinned ..	,,	13,967	24,42,868	14,602	24,97,330
Other sorts of iron and steel	,,	42,068	79,80,036	43,924	77,85,292
Total of Iron and Steel ...	,,	91,317	1,81,87,381	96,836	1,83,04,718

Table No. 10—*concld.*

Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.		1924-25.		1925 26.	
		Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Lead	Tons.	104	64,914	184	1,10,229
Quicksilver ...	Lbs.	782	1,573	72	385
Tin	Cwt.	1,256	2,17,942	1,262	2,44,219
Zinc or spelter	„	1,405	39,768	911	25,733
Metals unenumerated	„	241	14,724	254	19,033
Grand total. ...	Tons.	92,780	1,99,70,401	98,410	2,02,26,428

Iron and Steel.—A keen competition among the exporting countries and a further reduction in prices were the salient features in the trade in iron and steel during the year under report. As regards the local market, the heavy imports made in the previous year had been absorbed and the market opened with comparatively low stocks. An increased demand to meet the requirements of public and private constructional works which were taken in hand during the year both here and upcountry led to a further expansion in imports, the volume increasing by 5,519 tons or 6 per cent. and the value by Rs. 1·17 lakhs or 1 per cent. The relatively lower increase in the value was due to a reduction in prices. It is interesting to note here that out of the total quantity of iron and steel imported, *viz.* 96,836 tons, no less than 79,594 tons or 82 per cent. represented descriptions which paid protective rates of import duty. The following table compares the share of each country in the total mports of iron and steel for the past two years :—

Table No. 11.

	1924-25.				1925-26.			
	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.
United Kingdom.	26,832	29%	7,037,642	39%	26,534	29%	70,75,139	39%
Italy ...	41	...	11,259	...	158	...	29,459	...
Sweden ...	150	...	92,496	...	150	...	82,330	...
Norway ...	41	...	18,048	...	86	...	30,825	...
Belgium ...	47,315	51%	69,89,259	38%	50,420	52%	68,75,444	38%
United States of America—								
Via Atlantic.	2,074	3%	9,16,356	5%	4,145	4%	15,44,856	9%
France ...	1,106	1%	1,43,197	1%	4,267	5%	5,41,626	3%
Netherlands...	2,370	3%	4,46,793	3%	779	1%	1,24,539	1%
Luxemburg...	257	...	36,024	.	559	...	73,370	...
Germany ...	10,776	13%	24,45,052	14%	9,385	9%	18,69,018	10%
Austria	68	...	28,427	...	202	...	50,118	...
Czechoslovakia.	40	...	11,592	...	12	..	1,981	...
Other countries.	247	...	11,236	...	139	..	6,013	...
Total ...	91,317	100%	1,81,87,381	100%	96,836	100%	1,83,04,718	100%

An interesting feature of the figures given in the above table is that both the volume and value of imports from the *United Kingdom* were practically on the same level as in the previous year and that no change occurred in the percentage share of the total trade. Despite their heavy reductions in prices British manufacturers were unable to make any headway against the severe competition in foreign markets. *Belgium* again supplied the largest quantity, *viz.*, 50,420 tons and raised its share from 51 to 52 per cent. Supplies from the United States of America were double those in the previous year and mainly consisted of *tin plates* for the manufacture of tins for kerosene oil. German steel production was however on the downward grade throughout the year, a fact, which accounted for her shipments contracting from 10,776 tons to 9,385 tons and her share from 13 to 9 per cent.

Other Metals.—Imports of *copper* showed an improvement of 4,533 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 2·19 lakhs in value. The increase occurred solely in receipts of *sheets* from Germany. Lower prices and a brisk demand especially from the Punjab and Afghanistan, stimulated imports. *British sheets*, however, recorded a decline, imports from the United Kingdom which totalled 8,373 cwt. valued at Rs. 5·29 lakhs last year being reduced to the low figure of 597 cwt. valued at Rs. 36,782. The decrease under *brass* was due to reduced purchases of *mixed* and *yellow metal for sheathing* from the United Kingdom, whence 6,053 cwt. valued at Rs. 3·25 lakhs of that metal were imported as against 10,203 cwt. valued at Rs. 5·66 lakhs in 1924-25. Large quantities remaining unsold from the previous year's stock and a poor upcountry demand caused the diminution.

Machinery of all kinds including belting for machinery.—With the growing activity in the industrial concerns, both in the Province and the Punjab, imports of machinery expanded further by Rs. 36·54 lakhs or 30 per cent. to Rs. 158·01 lakhs. The principal types of machinery imported and the statistics with regard to each for the past two years are shown in the following statement :—

Description	1924-25.	1925-26.
A. Prime movers (other than electrical) ...	Rs. 24·53 lakhs.	Rs. 29·91 lakhs.
B. Electrical machinery	„ 12·30 „	„ 19·49 „
C. Boilers	„ 2·85 „	„ 8·79 „
D. Mining machinery	„ 9·82 „	„ 16·19 „
E. Rice and flour mill machinery ...	„ 5·88 „	„ 5·32 „
F. Textile Machinery	„ 7·12 „	„ 10·66 „
G. Sewing and knitting machines ...	No. 29,972	No. 31,063
H. Typewriters	„ 650	„ 1,284
I. Other sorts of machinery	Rs. 30·56 lakhs.	Rs. 34·47 lakhs

The expansion under *prime-movers* was noticeable both in imports of oil and steam-engines, other than locomotives. No less than 700 *oil-engines*, mainly British, valued at Rs. 17·93 lakhs arrived during the year as against 581 valued at Rs. 17·38 lakhs. As in the previous year, most of these engines consisted of cheap second-hand rebuilt engines. The demand for oil-engines is constantly on the increase, the small industrialist in particular having apparently realized that the oil-engine is the cheapest power producer. The value of *electrical machinery* rose by Rs. 7·18 lakhs to Rs. 19·49 lakhs. The increase is explained by the fact that advantage is now being taken of the many new electrical concerns recently started in the Punjab and the United Provinces by small factories which receive electrical energy at a small cost. A substantial increase also took place under *boilers*, the value having advanced by Rs. 5·93 lakhs to Rs. 8·79 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Germany were the chief suppliers, the value of exports by the former country being Rs. 6·09 lakhs and by the latter Rs. 1·95 lakhs. The marked increase of Rs. 6·36 lakhs or 64 per cent. under *mining machinery* was noticeable in shipments from the United States of America, which sent some Rs. 13 lakhs worth of this machinery againt Rs. 7 lakhs last year. The large number of *mechanical dragline excavators* imported for the Sukkur Barrage and the Sutlej-valley Projects mainly accounted for the expansion. The increase of 1091 in the number of *sewing machines* was due to larger arrivals of German machines, the figures for the past two years being 6765 and 8942 machines, respectively. These machines are becoming more popular in the market on account of their cheapness. The number of British machines, on the other hand, decreased from 23,091 to 22,011.

Railway plant and rolling stock.—The total value of imports under this head amounted to Rs. 33·45 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 3 92 lakhs. Large imports by the Jodhpur Bickaner Railway of materials for construction from the United Kingdom mainly accounted for the improvement. Imports of *carriages* and *wagons* and *parts thereof* which were valued at Rs. 16·86 lakhs showed practically no variation from the corresponding figures of the previous year, the United Kingdom being the sole supplier. The value of *locomotive engines* contracted by Rs. 1·27 lakhs to Rs. 11·51 lakhs to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 7·45 lakhs and the United States of America Rs 4·06 lakhs as against Rs. 4·74 lakhs and Rs. 8·02 lakhs, respectively. *Rails, chairs and fish plates of iron or steel* intended for railways which were formerly classified under the head 'railway plant' are now included under 'manufactures of iron or steel'.

Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus).—The

aggregate value of imports under this head increased by Rs. 1·27 lakhs to Rs. 61·78 lakhs. Of the principal articles under this group, *builders' hardware* recorded a total value of Rs. 5·98 lakhs which exceeded the last year's imports by Rs. 72,276. It is significant to note that Germany on account of its low prices was able to compete successfully with Sweden which was hitherto the chief supplier The value of German imports which totalled Rs. 2·53 lakhs showed a remarkable expansion of no less than 140 per cent., while Swedish supplies declined by 42 per cent. to Rs. 1·49 lakhs. The high level recorded in the value of imports of *cutlery* in the previous year was reduced by Rs. 1·09 lakhs to Rs. 6·58 lakhs, the decrease being noticeable in receipts from both Germany and the United Kingdom. The position as regards *metal lamps* was also almost the same, the value which in 1924-25 had reached the high figure of Rs. 9·20 lakhs having contracted by about Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 8·23 lakhs. The bulk of the supplies came from Germany (Rs. 3·37 lakhs) and the United States of America (Rs. 3·92 lakhs).

Chemicals, drugs, and medicines.—The total value, *viz.*, Rs. 33·24 lakhs of articles included under this group fell short of that in the previous year by Rs. 2·32 lakhs or 7 per cent. The supplies obtained were mainly from the United Kingdom which holds its own against continental competition in imports of heavy chemicals. The decrease occurred chiefly in receipts of *alum* (—Rs. 88,173), *soda bicarbonate* (—Rs. 73,537), *caustic soda* (—Rs. 1·23 lakhs) and *soda ash and crystals* (—Rs. 53,513) and was ascribed to overstocked markets.

Vehicles (excluding locomotives, &c., for railways).—The import trade of the port in *vehicles* has been making very rapid strides. The value recorded, *viz.*, Rs. 76·16 lakhs was higher than in any of the previous years, excepting 1920-21, when it was Rs. 122·49 lakhs. The record figure in 1920-21 was however due to high prices prevailing at the time. The number of the principal classes of vehicles imported during the past two years is shown in the following statement :—

Description of vehicles.	1924-25.	1925-26.
1. Motor cars	744	1,878
2. Motor cycles	215	201
3. Motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries	120	325
4. Cycles	9,753	15,632
5. Carriages	418	95

Motor cars, the principal item under this head, exhibited a remarkable expansion, their number having advanced by no less than 1,134 or 152 per cent. to 1,878 and the value by Rs. 21·26 lakhs or 111 per cent. to Rs. 40·43 lakhs. Lower prices and a brisk demand from the Punjab for passenger traffic stimulated imports. The following statement shows the number and value of motor cars imported during the past two years from the principal sources of supply :—

Origin.	1924-25.		1925-26.	
	Nos.	Value. Rs.	Nos.	Value. Rs.
		Lakhs.		Lakhs.
United States of America	359	9·24	709	16·33
Canada	247	5·07	797	13·48
United Kingdom	111	4·16	243	6·93
Italy	2	0·07	89	2·69
France	15	0·33	31	0·85
Other countries	10	0·30	9	0·16
Total Imports ...	744	19·17	1,878	40·44

It will be seen that Canada sent more than three times as many motor cars as in the previous year, while imports from the United Kingdom more than doubled. The number of American cars was also nearly twice as many as in the previous year. Italy which supplied only 2 cars last year sent 89 during the year under report. The number of *motor omnibuses*, *vans* and *lorries* also rose from 120 to 325 and their value from Rs. 3·36 lakhs to Rs. 7·34 lakhs. As in the case of motor cars, lower prices and a good demand from the Punjab for goods and passenger traffic led to the improvement. Of these imports 170 came from the United States of America, 120 from Canada and 19 from the United Kingdom. The expansion under *cycles* was also equally striking, the total number imported, *viz.*, 15,632 having exceeded the imports of last year by 60 per cent. The value, however, advanced by 23 per cent. only. A feature during the year was the introduction of cheap English cycles sent out unassembled in packing which costs much less to ship and to import than the packing of assembled cycles. These unassembled English machines which were as cheap as the German article, were much preferred by the public on account of their durability, and no less than 15,135 cycles were imported

during the year as against 8,698 last year. The number of *German machines*, on the other hand, declined from 1,026 to 474.

Other articles.—The total value of *apparel* which amounted to Rs. 27·74 lakhs showed an improvement of Rs. 1·66 lakhs chiefly owing to larger imports of *boots and shoes* from the United Kingdom and *gold and silver thread* from Germany. Imports of *second-hand clothing* which recorded a considerable advance last year fell back in value from Rs. 11·32 lakhs to Rs. 9·29 lakhs as a result of reduced arrivals from the United States of America. The contraction of Rs. 5·43 lakhs under *dyes and colours* was noticeable under *alizarine* and *aniline dyes* and was due to large stocks remaining on hand from the previous year's imports. Imports of the former fell from 625,717 lbs. to only 82,116 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 4·04 lakhs to Rs. 45,605 in value, and of the total quantity received, Germany sent 77,632 lbs. (−414, 203 lbs.) and the United Kingdom 4,480 lbs. against none in the previous year. Imports of *aniline dyes* which amounted to 267,731 lbs. valued at Rs. 4·84 lakhs were short of those of 1924-25 by 120,712 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 2·46 lakhs in value, the chief quantities having come from Germany (142,064 lbs.), the Netherlands (76,916 lbs.), Belgium (22,606 lbs.) and Switzerland (14,308 lbs). The value of *paints, colours* and *painters' materials* which totalled Rs. 11·76 lakhs was almost the same as that recorded in the previous year. Imports of *glassware* and *earthenware* rose by Rs. 1·28 lakhs to Rs. 19·62 lakhs. The improvement occurred in receipts of *glass beads* from Germany, *bottles, other than soda water bottles* from Sweden and *porcelain* from the United Kingdom. Purchases of *sheet and plate glass*, on the other hand, declined from Rs. 3·12 lakhs to Rs. 2·48 lakhs. The contraction was noticeable in receipts from Belgium. A decrease to the extent of Rs. 3·54 lakhs occurred under the head *paper, pasteboard and stationery*, the value of which amounted to Rs. 29·26 lakhs. Among the principal descriptions, imports of *newsprinting paper* were valued at Rs. 1·63 lakhs showing a decrease of Rs. 1·86 lakhs which is ascribed to reduced purchases from Germany. Smaller supplies from Germany also brought about a fall in the imports of *writing paper* from Rs. 4·81 lakhs to Rs. 3·27 lakhs. The total value of *old newspapers* during the year, *viz.*, Rs. 7·54 lakhs was about the same as that in the previous year, but American imports increased at the cost of British imports. This was due to lower prices quoted by American firms. Larger receipts of *pneumatic motor covers* from the United Kingdom, chiefly accounted for the expansion of Rs. 2 29 lakhs under *rubber manufactures*. The quantity of *cement* imported declined from 8,713 tons to 6,099 tons and its value from Rs. 4·95 lakhs to Rs. 3·70 lakhs. Increased consumption of Indian cement checked foreign imports.

Following a large decrease in the previous year, importations of *matches* rose by 347,883 gross of boxes to 1,314,761 gross in quantity and by Rs. 3·12 lakhs to Rs. 14·30 lakhs in value. Imports of *soap* were valued at Rs. 11·93 lakhs and showed a decrease of Rs. 1·10 lakhs chiefly under *toilet soap* from the United Kingdom.

Class V.—Postal articles not classified.

10. The total value of articles imported by post which last year showed a considerable expansion owing to the transfer of the assessment of parcels for Sind, Punjab, Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province from Bombay to this port, rose further by Rs. 2·22 lakhs or 5 per cent. to Rs. 47·89 lakhs during the year under report. The increase occurred chiefly in arrivals from the United Kingdom which were valued at Rs. 43·34 lakhs as against Rs. 41·60 lakhs in 1924-25. The figures registered are exclusive of imports by post of (1) jewellery, (2) precious stones, (3) gold and silver thread, (4) cigarettes and (5) cinematograph films which are classified under their appropriate heads in the general imports. The total number of parcels dealt with during the year increased from 117,758 in 1924-25 to 125,825 in 1925-26. Besides these, 38,089 letter packets were assessed to duty as against 35,915 last year. The total amount of import duty realized on all articles imported by parcel post increased from Rs. 10,37,212 to Rs. 10,73,693 and that on articles contained in letter packets from Rs. 45,916 to Rs. 47,471.

EXPORTS.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

11. **Agricultural conditions.**—As more than 80 per cent. of the total exports from this port consists of agricultural produce, it will be of interest to preface the detailed examination of the fluctuations in the value and volume of the more important commodities with a review of the climatic conditions and of the area and yield of the principal crops in Sind and the neighbouring provinces on which so much of the prosperity of trade depends.

The climatic conditions were on the whole less favourable than in the previous year. In *Sind* the rainfall was scanty, and partial famine conditions prevailed in the desert portion of the Thar Parkar district. The inundation of 1925 was only a moderate one. The river commenced to rise late and fell below the normal irrigating level earlier than usual. In the *Punjab* seasonable conditions at the outset facilitated sowings of the *kharif* crops, but the disappearance of the monsoon in the middle of August had an injurious effect on the crops. *Rabi* sowings were assisted to a certain extent by the moderate rainfall in October and November, but the subsequent failure of the winter rains and deficient supply of canal water reduced the yield considerably. The climatic conditions in the *United Provinces* were not more favourable.

In the following table the area and yield of the three most important crops, *viz.*, wheat, rape and mustard seed and cotton, for the past two seasons are compared, the figures being taken from the agricultural returns furnished by the Directors of Agriculture, Bombay, the Punjab and the United Provinces. In the case of wheat and rapeseed which are *rabi* crops, the figures for the season 1924-25 are compared with those of 1923-24, as the produce exported in 1925-26 relates mostly to the former season. In the case of cotton which is a *kharif* crop, exports relate to the

season 1925-26, and therefore the crop figures for 1925-26 are compared with those of 1924-25 :—

Table No. 12.

Province.	Wheat.		Rape and Mustard seed.		Cotton.	
	1923-24.	1924-25	1923-24.	1924-25.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	Area.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sind	464,000	534,000	217,000	280,000	410,000	364,000
Punjab ...	11,013,000	10,924,000	1,141,000	1,254,000	2,589,000	2,900,000
United Provinces ...	7,283,000	7,495,000	2,715,000	2,659,000	1,049,000	1,003,000
	Yield.					
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Bales of 400 lbs.	Bales of 400 lbs.
Sind	101,000	123,000	23,000	29,000	121,000	116,000
Punjab ...	4,019,000	2,974,000	196,000	204,000	910,000	852,000
United Provinces ...	2,656,900	2,437,000	558,000	533,000	276,000	277,000

These figures show that while there was an increase in the total area under *wheat cultivation* in the three Provinces, the yield on the whole was disappointing, especially in the Punjab and the United Provinces where the decrease was estimated at 26 and 8 per cent., respectively. The figures for the *rape and mustard seed crops* in Sind and the Punjab are more satisfactory, the total area under cultivation having increased by 176,000 acres and the yield by 14,000 tons. This improvement was, however, more than negatived by the reduction in the yield in the United Provinces. In the case of the *cotton crop*, the area under cultivation in Sind and the United Provinces was reduced by 11 per cent. and 4 per cent. respectively, the decrease in the former case being due to the poor inundation. The area in the Punjab, on the other hand, increased by 11 per cent. Of the total area sown, *viz.*, 2,900,000 acres some 1,834,000 acres were reported to be under *Desi* and 1,066,000 acres under American cotton. The yield in Sind and the Punjab was below the level of the previous year by 4 and 6 per cent. respectively, but in the United Provinces it rose

slightly by 0·4 per cent. The total area and yield of these three crops *in the whole of India* were as follows :—

Crop.	Area acres.	Percentage of increase.	Yield.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			Tons.	
Wheat	31,773 000	+ 2	8,696,000	— 10
Rape and mustard seed ...	6,376,000	+ 3	1,173,000	+ 2
			Bales of 400 lbs.	
Cotton	27,835,000	+ 4	6,051,000	— 1

12. The following table gives the value of the export trade, including re-exports, under the five main classes for the last four years and the pre-war year :—

Table No. 13.

Articles.	1913-14.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
EXPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(Indian Produce and Manufactures.)					
I.—Food, drink and tobacco...	13,00,57,943	5,82,45,292	12,85,73,887	24,18,81,223	5,73,19,549
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	12,72,21,953	15,93,48,001	24,00,89,254	27,71,96,633	28,87,13,675
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	13,76,892	33,39,589	33,44,939	31,33,297	28,00,414
IV.—Living animals ...	78,283	8,025	46,930	29,516	59,795
V.—Postal articles ...	59,011	3,82,661	4,18,519	5,14,542	4,83,986
Total Indian Produce and Manufactures.	25,87,94,082	22,12,33,568	37,24,73,529	52,27,55,211	34,93,77,419
(Foreign Merchandise.)					
I.—Food, drink and tobacco .	10,54,978	63,31,105	58,41,408	33,82,781	22,20,789
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	42,27,081	96,29,348	84,67,957	97,23,263	68,54,393
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured .	12,54,491	98,76,262	1,02 53,374	1,10,17,973	95,67,278
IV.—Living animals ...	...	600	...	500	1,500
V-Articles re-exported by post	32,216	8,595	..	...	...
Total Foreign Merchandise ...	65,68,766	2,58,45,910	2,45,62,739	2,41,24,517	1,86,43,960
Grand total of Exports ...	26,53,62,848	24,70,79,478	39,70,36,268	54,68,79,728	36,80,21,379

Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

13. The marked decrease of Rs. 1845·62 lakhs, or 76 per cent., in the total value of articles included in this class was chiefly due, as will be seen from the detailed discussions which follow, to the decline in shipments of wheat, the leading commodity in the export trade, barley and gram.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—After the great activity of the previous year, the export business in grain, pulse and flour suffered a considerable set-back. The aggregate shipments under this head dwindled from 1,671,075 tons in 1924-25 to the low figure of 324,712 tons or by 81 per cent. and the value from Rs. 2402·52 lakhs to Rs. 555·63 lakhs or 77 per cent. The following statement compares the *quantities* of the different kinds of food-grains exported in 1925-26 as compared with exports in 1924-25 and the pre-war year :—

Articles.	Quantity exported.		
	1913-14.	1924-25.	1925-26.
1	2	3	4
Wheat ... ... Tons.	893,324	1,046,255	163,094
Rice ... ... „	53,739	32,296	45,148
Wheat flour ... ... „	39,882	48,446	43,095
Maize... .. .. „	664	14,708	1,092
Gram .. .. „	55,638	1,20,921	24,021
Barley ... ... „	127,622	3,88,062	34,473
Pulse, other sorts ... ... „	1,934	18,989	10,968
Jowar and bajra ... . „	22,836	1,324	2,597
Other sorts ... ... „	110	74	224

Wheat.—After the complete recovery noted in the previous year when exports of wheat, amounting to 1,046,255 tons valued at Rs. 1611·75 lakhs exceeded the corresponding figures of the pre-war year 1913-14 by 17 per cent. in quantity and 65 per cent. in value, it is disappointing to record that shipments during the year under review were reduced to the low level of 163,094 tons valued at Rs. 269·63 lakhs. This heavy fall of nearly 84 per cent. in quantity and value was due to several factors. During the year under report, the prices of Indian wheat ruled high as a result of a considerable reduction in stocks caused by the abnormal shipments in the previous year and a smaller outturn of the 1924-25 crop. The position in other countries was, on the other hand, quite the reverse. Crops in Europe, America (particularly Canada) and Australia were very good, and in consequence, the demand for high-priced Indian wheat ceased entirely. In fact the price offered for Indian wheat in the home market was much lower than that at

which it could be obtained in India. No export business was, therefore, possible, and shipments, which were made only in the first half of the year, consisted entirely of forward business done in December 1924 and January 1925 when bullish tendencies influenced the home market. The turning point came in February 1925 when the home market completely collapsed owing partly to the arrival of large Australian shipments in Europe at very low prices, and also because European crops were, without exception, very good. As regards local prices, the quotations for *white* wheat opened in April at Rs. 5-15 per maund as against Rs. 4-7 in the corresponding period of the previous year. In the third week of the same month the figure rose to Rs. 6-7 and fluctuated between that and Rs. 6 until the middle of June. The market then showed a downward tendency, and the lowest price of the year, *viz.*, Rs. 5-6 was touched in the first week of July and the first two weeks of October. In November another rise commenced, and the highest point of the year, *viz.*, Rs. 6-12 was touched in the second week of December. In the succeeding months however there was a slight weakening in the position, and at the close of the year in March, Rs. 6 was quoted.

The following statement shows the distribution of wheat exports for the past two years and the pre-war year :—

Table No. 14.

	1913-14.		1924-25		1925-26.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	605,222	6,65,19,898	741,096	11,27,11,765	86,567	1,40,76,471
Bahrein Islands	1,788	2,09,088	1,374	2,10,832	1,352	2,26,879
Natal	...	...	4,000	6,40,000	...	...
Mesopotamia	...	...	5,017	8,76,182	21,542	37,44,059
Palestine	...	...	266	42,592	...	...
Cape of Good Hope	...	...	5,745	8,04,306	...	...
Other British Possessions ...	95	14,782	512	76,926	...	368
Sweden	10,868	12,32,850	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	5,027	9,04,86	...	...
Germany	23,175	26,12,277	13,253	21,35,48	...	...
Netherlands...	...	...	15,010	23,93,68	...	...
Belgium	134,238	1,46,40,723	119,115	1,85,43,58	7,275	12,35,250
Spain	9,705	10,62,280	...	...	...	...
Denmark	12,082	12,51,70	...	..	...	...
France	89,855	95,58,105	48,857	76,71,46	3,515	5,90,700
Italy	1,500	1,79,500	3,810	6,07,78	...	...
Greece	...	...	10,314	18,17,06	...	...
Syria	...	...	803	1,26,9	5,112	8,17,920
Smyrna	...	...	9,106	14,56,96	...	...
Tripoli	...	...	349	47,50	...	...
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman	2,122	2,17,545	1,705	2,59,29	1,672	2,76,645
Other Native States in Arabia ...	...	...	1,611	2,58,925	5,030	9,04,801
Persia	695	81,3	811	1,37,670	7,251	12,85,099
Egypt	234	30,5	58,474	94,51,409	23,773	38,03,824
Other Foreign countries ...	1,750	2,09,46	...	...	5	824
TOTAL ...	893,329	9,78,20,092	10,46,355	16,11,75,254	1,63,094	2,69,62,840

It will be noticed that of the total quantity exported during the the year, *viz.*, 163,094 tons, shipments to European countries amounted to only 97,357 tons. The United Kingdom, our chief purchaser, took only 86,567 tons valued at Rs. 140·76 lakhs as against 741,096 tons valued at Rs. 1127·12 lakhs, a decrease of 654,529 tons and Rs. 986·35 lakhs. Germany and the Netherlands which last year purchased 13,253 tons valued at Rs. 21·35 lakhs and 15,010 tons valued at Rs. 23·94 lakhs, respectively, took no wheat at all, while Belgium and France which purchased no less than 119,115 tons valued at Rs. 185·43 lakhs and 48,857 tons valued at Rs. 76·71 lakhs in 1924-25 bought only 7,275 tons valued at Rs. 12·35 lakhs and 3,515 tons valued at Rs. 5·91 lakhs respectively. Shipments to the Gulf Ports, however, showed an increase over those of the previous year. The total shipments of wheat from *India* amounted to 211,637 tons, to which Karachi contributed 77 per cent. as against 94 per cent. last year.

Other food-grains.—As will be seen from the figures given in the first statement in this paragraph, shipments of the other prominent food-grains were also considerably reduced. The most noticeable decrease occurred under shipments of *barley*, the total quantity exported being 353,589 tons less than in the previous year which created a record at 388,062 tons. The decline in the value of exports was even more marked—the figures for the past two years being Rs. 449·37 lakhs and Rs. 46.13 lakhs respectively. This commodity was greatly in demand last year and high prices were paid, but during the year under report the crops in most European countries and America were good and the supply exceeded the demand. Nevertheless the total quantity exported, *viz.*, 34,473 tons, represented 81 per cent. of the shipments from India, and the principal amounts went to the United Kingdom (17,245 tons), Germany (9,632 tons), Belgium (1,414 tons) and Egypt (1,823 tons). The contraction in exports of *gram* was also equally striking, the figures recorded, *viz.*, 24,021 tons and Rs. 32·52 lakhs, exhibiting a decrease of 96,900 tons and Rs. 107·03 lakhs. The United Kingdom, the chief customer last year, reduced her requirements from 56,060 tons to only 99 tons, and supplies to Germany, the Netherlands and France fell away from 16,805, 24,049 and 14,315 tons to 1,190, 3,349 and 7,961 tons, respectively. As usual, Karachi was the largest exporter of gram, her share in the total shipments from India being 78 per cent. The position as regards exports of *wheat flour* was not so discouraging. Following upon a substantial increase in the previous year, shipments registered a fall of 5,351 tons in quantity and Rs. 3·29 lakhs in value. Egypt, the chief consumer, took only 14,226 tons valued at Rs. 31·81 lakhs as against 26,501 tons valued at Rs. 56·38 lakhs, but the

decrease was to a great extent set off by an increase in purchases by Aden (+1,364 tons), Ceylon (+733 tons), Mauritius (+1,880 tons), Mesopotamia (+3,210 tons) and Persia (+2,516 tons). *Maize* exports also dropped in quantity by 13,616 tons to 1,092 tons and by Rs. 14·30 lakhs to Rs. 1·14 lakhs. The decrease occurred mainly in shipments to the United Kingdom. which took only 200 tons as against 10,036 tons last year. Italy which has been regularly buying maize in recent years at this port made no purchases at all during the year under report. The only redeeming feature in the exports of food-grains was an expansion of 12,852 tons in quantity and Rs. 30·36 lakhs in value under *rice*, the figures for the past two years being 32,296 tons valued at Rs. 61·43 lakhs and 45,148 tons valued at Rs. 91·79 lakhs, respectively. The improvement was due to a keen demand for *boiled rice* from Aden (+1,905 tons), Bahrein Islands (+4,179 tons), Mesopotamia (+1,118 tons), Italian East Africa (+1,096 tons), Muscat (+ 4,192 tons), Other Native States in Arabia (+4,702 tons) and Persia (+1,977 tons). Purchases of boiled rice by Ceylon and Mauritius, on the other hand, decreased by 5,115 tons and 2,537 tons, respectively.

Class II.—Raw Materials and produce and articles mainly Unmanufactured.

14. The value of exports under *class II* aggregated Rs. 2,887·14 lakhs, showing an improvement of Rs. 115·17 lakhs or 4 per cent. Variations in some of the important commodities included in this class are discussed below:—

Raw Cotton.—The following table shows how cotton exports were distributed during the past two years and the pre-war year 1913-14:—

Table No. 15.

Countries.	1913-14.		1924-25.		1925-26	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
British Empire—						
United Kingdom	1,002	8,36,935	12,100	2,01,95,668	17,552	2,44,86,815
Other British Possessions ...	5	2,675	8	8,793	36	60,270
Foreign countries—						
Indo China	...	...	...	...	357	4,00,000
Southern Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	385	3,08,000	...	...	318	2,30,200
Germany	118	82,760	207	3,01,730	22,807	2,98,95,080
Netherlands	33,711	2,53,00,756	14,843	2,26,30,850	5,019	65,04,865
Portugal	463	3,45,630	4,495	71,12,070	126	1,24,400
Belgium	...	...	9	10,500	9,962	1,28,82,544
France	17,760	1,35,08,708	8,508	1,35,00,415	6,515	82,01,840
Spain	2,269	18,00,340	3,743	59,35,245	5,252	66,05,750
Denmark	1,389	10,85,645	4,139	65,85,750	42	52,000
Italy	...	...	...	...	34,255	4,24,45,737
Greece	6,863	50,61,787	34,260	5,20,91,439	18	30,000
China, exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao	...	...	18	40,000		
Japan	28	25,665	9,070	1,36,58,700	17,775	2,02,52,917
United States of America—	2,452	17,58,734	26,675	4,18,37,475	57,637	6,65,92,860
Via Atlantic Coast	22	17,480	1,255	18,43,750	1,965	21,48,555
Via Pacific Coast	...	...	161	2,70,000	108	1,45,000
Other Foreign Countries... ...	8,219	59,42,006	13	16,062	35	35,906
Total ...	74,686	5,60,77,121	1,19,504	18,60,32,447	1,79,679	22,109,4,739
Exports to Bombay.	12,002	93,09,940	27,396	4,28,57,558	16,152	1,92,72,487

Shipments of cotton, which increased progressively from 36,245 tons in 1921-22 to 1,19,504 tons in 1924-25, amounted in the year under review to no less than 1,79,679 tons, a figure which exceeds the quantity shipped in 1913-14 by as much as 104,993 tons or 140 per cent. This notable expansion serves to emphasise the growing importance of Karachi as a cotton exporting port. The expansion was, as stated in last year's report, mainly due to the opening of a steamer service with Japan as a result of which large direct shipments are now made to that country instead of *via.* Bombay. Other favourable conditions obtaining at this port, especially the better shipping facilities, have also attracted more business, and some Indian firms of standing in Bombay have opened branches here. It is interesting to note that a good deal of Rajputana cotton which was formerly shipped *via.* Bombay now comes to Karachi for shipment. The *value* of shipments increased from Rs. 1860·32 lakhs to Rs. 2210·95 lakhs, or an increase of only 19 per cent. as compared with the expansion of 50 per cent. in the *volume* of exports. This disparity in the percentage increase of the value and volume of business was due to a heavy drop in world prices in sympathy with the American market. Notwithstanding this heavy reduction, raw cotton contributed as much as 63 per cent. to the total value of the export trade of the port during the year. It is a matter for regret, however, that holders of cotton who had obtained high prices last year would not sell it early in the season at the lower rates then ruling in the hope that prices would again recover; but these anticipations were never realized, and the difficulty of financing heavy stocks at last compelled holders to part with them when prices were at a still lower level, with the result that a great deal of money was lost to the country. Turning to the share of the principal countries in the export trade, the figures in the table at the head of this paragraph show the phenomenal strides made by Japan. That country, which purchased only 2,452 tons in the pre-war year, took 26,675 tons valued at Rs. 418·37 lakhs in 1924-25, and shipments during the year under report were no less than 57,637 tons valued at Rs. 665·93 lakhs, showing an increase of 116 per cent. in quantity and 59 per cent. in value over last year's figures which were also a record. Italy, our biggest purchaser last year, came next with a total purchase of 34,255 tons which was about the same as last year. It is understood that Indian cotton is largely used in that country for the manufacture of cheap coloured cloth. China, which in former years took yarn from Bombay, has now to some extent been purchasing raw cotton instead. Shipments to that country, which totalled 17,775 tons, were double those in the previous year. The United Kingdom and Germany also increased their purchases from 12,100 tons and 14,843 tons to 17,552 tons and 22, 807 tons, respectively.

Wool, raw.—In last year's report it was stated that traders in this article enjoyed a prosperous year: the prosperity was, however, short-lived. Heavy purchases were made by dealers in the United Kingdom in that year in anticipation of a shortage in future supplies and very high prices were paid, but it proved difficult to pass the high-priced goods into consumption, except at considerable losses. In consequence, the demand during the year under review was greatly curtailed and values slumped appreciably. The prices realised at the sales in the first half of the year were tolerably good, but those held in the second half resulted in heavy losses. Shipments during the year, which amounted to 23,705,301 lbs. valued at Rs. 202·68 lakhs showed a decrease of 15 per cent. in quantity, and of 16 per cent. in value. The United Kingdom, the chief purchaser, absorbed only 20,641,806 lbs. as compared with 25,543,739 lbs. Shipments to the United States of America, on the other hand, increased by 830,372 lbs. to 2,852,593 lbs.

Seeds.—The export trade in seeds again suffered a set-back to the extent of 33 per cent. in quantity and of 43 per cent. in value which occurred almost wholly under rapeseed. The following table compares the volume and value of exports of the different kinds of seeds to the principal countries during the past two years and the pre-war year :—

Table No. 16.

	1913-14.		1924-25.		1925-26.	
Castor seed—	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	74	7,327	1,764	4,93,864	1,694	4,74,432
Other countries	...	...	1,763	4,83,780	17	7,000
Total	74	7,327	3,527	9,77,644	1,711	4,81,432
Cotton seed—						
United Kingdom	18,891	13,94,911	26,039	30,17,048	71,600	82,01,769
Other countries	22	1,578	8,454	9,74,732	21	2,718
Total	18,913	13,96,489	34,493	39,91,780	71,621	82,04,487
Linseed—						
United Kingdom	524	1,57,195	200	47,451	...	...
Germany	1,224	3,13,900	...	...	...	...
France	100	30,000	...	12	...	...
Spain	100	24,200	...	...	...	...
Total	1,948	5,25,295	200	47,463	...	...
Rapeseed—						
United Kingdom	11,988	23,59,705	34,697	75,02,147	19,045	44,77,845
Germany	48,289	80,89,895	30,320	74,64,315	6,713	16,25,855
Netherlands	...	...	27,583	65,35,376	5,355	12,93,453
Spain	500	90,000	...	...	500	1,12,040
Belgium	90,544	1,55,43,576	19,802	47,09,328	6,072	14,12,921
France	32,068	53,68,115	16,337	39,90,926	7,455	17,56,966
Italy	1,050	2,14,524	69,562	1,55,03,064	37,504	87,96,691
Austria Hungary	4,478	8,10,550	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	400	1,04,000	400	92,000
Other countries	...	12	1	302	...	...
Total	188,917	3,24,76,377	1,98,702	4,58,09,458	83,044	1,95,67,771

	1913-14.		1924-25.		1925-26.	
Sesamum (til or jinjili)—	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	900	3,00,025
Egypt	...	...	389	1,26,545	1,062	3 29,369
Germany	1,583	4,37,095	...	...	...	...
Belgium	6,140	17,51,886	...	..	...	...
France	1,516	4,54,745	...	...	128	37,462
Italy	200	60,000	100	32,000	876	2,81,207
Austria Hungary	3,902	10,26,472	...	...	...	...
Other countries ...	112	20,914	80	22,689	128	33,835
Total ...	13,453	37,47,112	569	1,81,232	3,094	9,81,898
Other seeds ...	1,009	1,50,674	143	53,304	226	57,844
Total seeds ...	224,314	3,83,03,274	2,37,634	5,10,60,881	1,59,696	2,92,93,432

Rapeseed.—Exports of rapeseed, the chief item in the oilseed trade, again contracted considerably by 115,658 tons or 58 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 262·42 lakhs or 57 per cent. in value. All the principal countries took smaller quantities. Shipments of this oilseed generally form part of two seasons. Those in the first nine months of the year related to the season 1924-25 and those in the last quarter to the *toria* crop of the Punjab for the season 1925-26. The former was a good season, but the latter was poor, and only a small export business was done. It is noteworthy that while the quantity exported in the last quarter of 1924-25 totalled 69,455 tons, that for the corresponding period in the year 1925-26 was no more than 20,161 tons. As in the previous year, Italy was the largest purchaser of rapeseed to the extent of 37,504 tons which represented 45 per cent. of the total shipments during the year and a decrease of 32,058 tons as compared with the previous year's figures. Supplies to the United Kingdom were also reduced considerably by 15,652 tons to 19,045 tons. The share of Karachi in the total shipments of rapeseed from the *whole of India* decreased slightly from 76 to 74 per cent.

Other seeds.—Among other seeds, the development in the export trade in *cotton seed* is worthy of note. During the year under report there was a keen demand from the United Kingdom, and shipments reached the high figure of 71,621 tons valued at Rs. 82·04 lakhs, showing an increase of 108 per cent. in quantity and 106 per cent. in value as compared with the previous year.

It is also satisfactory to note that the export trade in *sesamum*, which declined considerably in the previous two years, showed a marked recovery, the quantity shipped, *viz.*, 3094 tons having exceeded the previous year's shipments by 2,525 tons, and its value, *viz.*, Rs. 9 82 lakhs by Rs. 8 lakhs. Egypt, the Netherlands and Italy were the principal purchasers. The decline of 1,816 tons in shipments of *castor seed* was solely due to Italy and France having made no purchases as against 1,310 tons and 453 tons, respectively last year. There were no exports of *linseed* during the year under report, shipments which were made in previous years through this port having apparently gone *via* Bombay.

Hides and Skins, raw —The following table compares the exports of raw hides and skins to the different countries during the past two years.

Table No. 17.

Articles	Exports during 1924-25. Tons.	1924-25. Rs.	1925-26. Tons.	1925-26. Rs.
Hides, raw —				
United Kingdom	66	63,609	338	3,45,652
Germany	664	10,01,386	319	4,53,897
Norway	19	29,260	23	28,380
Belgium	...	...	8	10,748
France	12	12,096	22	23,042
Spain	530	6,84,566	723	7,91,793
Italy	516	5,90,202	621	6,93,924
Sweden	30	40,501	15	15,671
Egypt	12	8,204	14	11,739
Other countries	126	1,07,025	102	91,984
Total	1,975	25,36,849	2,185	24,66,830
Skins, raw —				
United Kingdom	293	4,03,438	199	2,62,616
Italy	...	...	75	1,04,190
Germany	152	1,80,395	75	1,20,084
Netherlands	...	...	4	5,425
Belgium	...	...	2	900
France	320	5,04,592	397	5,27,763
United States of America — *Via* Atlantic Coast	3,196	44,42,593	4,653	63,44,954
Other countries	12	15,653	...	...
Total	3,973	55,46,671	5,305	73,65,932
Cuttings of Hides and Skins	96	4,750	157	22,181
GRAND TOTAL OF HIDES AND SKINS, RAW	6,044	80,88,270	7,647	98,54,943

Raw hides.—Shipments of *raw hides* maintained the level attained in the previous year, but the business done did not prove as remunerative as in that year, for while the total quantity rose from 1,975 to 2,185 tons, the value decreased by Rs. 70,019 to Rs. 24·67 lakhs. The United Kingdom, Spain and Italy purchased larger quantities, Germany, on the other hand, reducing her transactions considerably from 664 tons to 319 tons in quantity and from Rs. 10·01 lakhs to Rs. 4·54 lakhs in value. Owing to the high prices of Indian hides, the German tanners turned their attention to South American and African markets, where rates were appreciably lower than the quotations for the Indian product.

Raw skins.—A further improvement was recorded in the business done in this line during the year under review, the quantity exported having advanced by 34 per cent. and the value by 33 per cent. Shipments of *goat skins* which totalled 4,982 tons valued at Rs. 69·75 lakhs showed an excess of 1,474 tons and Rs 20·02 lakhs over those in 1924-25, the United States of America being the principal consumer as usual. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, reduced her demand from 167 tons valued at Rs. 2·40 lakhs to only 44 tons valued at Rs. 88,935 owing to the difficulty of placing the manufactured article at satisfactory rates in the market. As a result of a restricted demand from the United States of America, shipments of *sheep skins* declined by 141 tons to 323 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1·77 lakhs to Rs. 3·85 lakhs in value.

Miscellaneous.—Among articles of lesser importance, shipments of *raw silk* declined in quantity by 73,345 lbs. to 224,683 lbs. and in value by Rs. 1·45 lakhs to Rs. 16·78 lakhs as a result of smaller purchases by the United Kingdom. Under *metallic ores*, exports of *chromite* (chrome iron ore), a product of Baluchistan rose slightly by 1,743 tons and Rs. 52,290 to 23,200 tons valued at Rs. 6·96 lakhs, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Belgium, France and the Netherlands being the principal purchasers. The value of *manures* advanced by Rs. 8·55 lakhs to Rs. 33·29 lakhs, shipments chiefly comprising *animal bones* and *bonemeal*. The former were taken in larger quantities by Belgium and Germany and the latter by Ceylon and the United States of America.

Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

15. The aggregate value of the articles included under this class declined from Rs. 31·33 lakhs to Rs. 28 lakhs or by 11 per cent. The decrease occurred mainly in exports of *tanned or dressed skins*, the value of which fell away from Rs. 12·02 lakhs to Rs. 8·81 lakhs as a result of a reduced demand for goat skins

by the United Kingdom. Among other important articles, the value of cotton goods, mostly exported to Persian Gulf ports, was maintained at Rs. 2·98 lakhs.

Foreign merchandise re-exported.

16. The total value of the articles of foreign merchandise re-exported to foreign countries declined from Rs. 241·24 lakhs to Rs. 186·44 lakhs or by 23 per cent. *Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco* which contributed Rs. 22·21 lakhs to this value showed a falling off of Rs. 11·62 lakhs or 34 per cent. The decrease occurred chiefly under *sugar,* the value of which contracted by Rs. 10·85 lakhs or 39 per cent. to Rs. 17·25 lakhs due partly to reduced shipments to Gulf Ports and partly to a slump in prices during the year. The value of *dried fruits* re-exported was Rs. 4·23 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 62,823. The value of articles included under *Class II.—Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured* receded by Rs. 28·69 lakhs or 30 per cent. to Rs. 68·54 lakhs. The decrease was chiefly noticeable in shipments of *raw wool,* which decreased considerably by 1,809,089 lbs. to 7,659,858 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 19·08 lakhs to Rs 63·50 lakhs in value As explained in the case of Indian wool, a reduced demand and low prices in the United Kingdom market restricted exports. There was also a decrease of Rs. 14·51 lakhs or 13 per cent. in the value, *viz*, Rs. 95·67 lakhs recorded under *Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.* Exports of *woollen manufactures* which contributed Rs. 61·88 lakhs to this value exhibited a contraction of Rs. 4·26 lakhs. Shipments consisted chiefly of *woollen carpets,* and the diminution was due to smaller purchases by the United Kingdom and European Turkey. The value of exports of *cotton piece-goods* fell by Rs. 3·33 lakhs to Rs. 10·91 lakhs as a result of reduced shipments of *coloured piece-goods* to Persia. The re-export trade in *tanned skins* consisted chiefly of shipments of *fur skins* to the United Kingdom. The total value of these skins decreased by Rs. 6·44 lakhs to Rs. 10·45 lakhs. As in the previous year, a consignment of 14 cases containing 1,476 lbs. of Persian opium valued at Rs. 19,000 which was brought by land by the Nushki-Sistan Route was re-exported to Bushire.

III—Coasting Trade.

17. The aggregate value of the coasting trade of the Province of Sind amounted to Rs. 1,820·60 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 315·56 lakhs or 15 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

ChiefPort—Karachi.

18. The following table shows the aggregate value of the coasting trade of the port of Karachi including Government stores and treasure, for the last four years and the pre-war year.

Table No. 18.

	1913-14.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—					
Indian produce ...	4,80,64,652	9,58,33,245	10,65,71,841	10,88,53,353	10,53,94,778
Foreign merchandise ...	1,06,39,836	1,14,80,620	1,15,57,543	1,09,38,353	96,5,7 43
Gold	855	...	...	70,625	...
Silver	55,486	16,000	7,500	6,100	43,000
Total Private ...	5,87,60,829	10,73,29,865	11,81,36 884	11,98,68,431	11,50,95,521
Government—					
Indian produce ..	44,71,700	1,49,589	60,564	3,18,971	4,33,883
Foreign merchandise ..	11,28,513	7,56,269	8,92,892	7,70,558	7,78,933
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	70,000	...	...	...	..
Total Government ...	56,70,213	9,05,858	9,53,456	10,89,529	12,12,816
Total Imports ...	6,44,31,042	10,82,35,723	11,90,90,340	12,09,57,960	11,63,08,337
EXPORTS.					
Private —					
Indian produce ...	2,51,14,501	7,18,84,659	9,63,04,710	8,08.98,115	5,34,82,642
Foreign merchandise ...	44,30,555	1,25,57,894	130,58,173	96,56,764	1,05,56,906
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	1,000	1,000	8.65,322	1,500	1,17,300
Total Private ...	2,95,46,056	8,44,43,553	11,02,28,205	9,05.56,379	6,41,56,848
Government—					
Indian produce ...	5,236	1,51,715	4,528	9,782	953
Foreign merchandise ...	4,05,734	2,87,756	4.52,535	3,19,575	1,68,326
Gold	...	..	...	...	...
Silver	67,238	...	...	...	...
Total Government .	4,78,208	4,39,471	4,57,063	3,29,357	1,69,279
Total Exports ...	3,00,24,264	8,48,83,024	11,06,85,268	9,08,85,736	6,43,26,127
Total Coasting Trade ...	9,44,55,306	19,31,18,747	22,97,75,608	21,18,43,696	18,06,34,464

The value of the entire coasting trade of the chief port declined further by Rs. 312 09 lakhs or 15 per cent. to Rs. 1,806·34 lakhs, to which imports contributed Rs. 1,163·08 lakhs and exports Rs. 643·26 lakhs.

Private.

19. The coasting trade in private merchandise between the chief port, Karachi and other ports in India grouped by provinces is shown in the following statement:—

Table No. 19.

		Imports.		Exports.	
		1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	A.*	78,51,691	81,18,036	4,16,116	3,98,954
	B.†	2,13,765	2,00,126	1,18,190	2,12,524
Bombay	A.	7,99,36,122	6,95,22,422	4,78,73,917	2,56,82,672
	B.	1,05,40,128	92,87,895	65,88,690	71,82,363
Burma	A.	91,13,044	1,44,47,316	11,56,471	12,71,301
	B.	1,02,085	75,725	2,30,652	2,15,757
Madras	A.	64,04,285	68,87,485	1,65,79,353	1,45,46,336
	B.	14,261	7,844	7,34,466	12,82,497
Total	A.	10,33,05,142	9,89,75,259	6,60,25,857	4,18,99,263
	B.	1,08,70,239	95,71,590	76,71,998	88,93,141
British ports within the province.	A.*	2,65,475	2,04,764	1,51,274	1,47,119
	B.†	412	42	60,254	46,905
Cutch	A.	1,44,390	1,74,199	48,33,930	39,43,315
	B.	14,934	8,347	6,50,678	6,09,903
Kathiawar	A.	18,60,332	19,53,334	68,76,617	49,57,597
	B.	39,091	75,303	7,22,527	5,38,744
Goa	A.	78,313	1,05,065	23,08,701	18,40,002
	B.	12,873	1,357	25,915	48,893
Diu	A.	...	...	46,841	4,764
	B.	...	...	241	310
State of Travancore.	A.	28,35,216	35,87,276	...	426
	B.	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan Agency Tracts.	A.	3,52,925	3,73,548	6,46,861	6,88,596
	B.	804	1,104	5,23,575	4,19,010
Gaikwar's Territory.	A.	11,560	21,333	8,034	1,560
	B.	...	...	840	...
Pondicherry	A.	...	...	...	...
	B.	...	...	736	...
Total	A.	52,82,736	62,14,755	1,47,20,984	1,14,36,260
	B.	67,702	86,111	19,24,512	16,16,860
Grand total	A.	10,88,53,353	10,53,94,778	8,08,98,115	5,34,82,642
	B.	1,09,38,353	96,57,743	96,56,764	1,05,56,906
Grand total		11,97,91,706	11,50,52,521	9,05,54,879	6,40,39,548

* "A" represents Indian produce. † "B" represents Foreign merchandise.

IMPORTS.

20. **Indian merchandise.**—The value of Indian produce and manufactures imported into Karachi from coast ports decreased from Rs. 1,088·53 lakhs to Rs. 1,053·95 lakhs. The articles

responsible for the fall were chiefly *cotton twist and yarn* (—Rs, 6·06 lakhs), *grey piece-goods* (—Rs. 50·67 lakhs) and *coloured piece-goods* (—Rs. 45·59 lakhs) from Bombay and *gunny bags* (—Rs. 14·39 lakhs) from Bengal and Bombay. An increase was, on the other hand, noticeable in receipts of *coal* (+Rs. 7·27 lakhs) from Bengal, *benzine and petrol* (+Rs. 26·61 lakhs), *kerosene* (+Rs. 22·33 lakhs) and *teak wood* (+Rs. 2·41 lakhs) from Burma and *copra* (+Rs. 16·41 lakhs) from Madras and State of Travancore.

Cotton piece-goods.—The table below gives the trade in Indian piece-goods imported coastwise during the past four years and the pre-war year under each of the three headings, grey, white and coloured.

Table No. 20.

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1913-14	118,202,366	1,87,37,078	1,353,702	2,63,589	44,482,977	98,64,034
1922-23	93,088,522	3,80,33,470	1,799,664	8,84,614	31,738,951	1,66,28,467
1923-24	11,76,40,551	4,63,20,873	28,91,530	13,86,393	3,70,76,020	1,85,04,670
1924-25	1,39,151,697	5,34,41,607	2,803,128	14,57,317	2,72,36,576	1,23,85,512
1925-26	12,73,67,032	4,83,74,825	3,379,108	16,86,228	19,415,161	78,26,688

Foreign merchandise.—The total value of imports of foreign merchandise into Karachi from coast ports fell by Rs. 12·81 lakhs to Rs. 96·58 lakhs, the decrease being due chiefly to smaller arrivals of *grey piece-goods* from Bombay.

Cotton piece-goods.—The following table shows the imports of foreign piece-goods coastwise for the past four years and the pre-war year under each of the three headings, grey, white and coloured:—

Table No. 21.

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1913-14	9,292,068	15,68,779	11,564,815	24,12,808	7,799,610	19,56,876
1922-23	5,207,314	24,70,618	1,358,406	7,81,755	2,516,792	16,58,410
1923-24	50,04,815	23,48,398	1,124,548	5,77,378	31,02,663	20,62,873
1924-25	3,911,772	18,27,347	696,041	3,80,800	31,64,242	19,84,835
1925-26	1,302,565	6,18,140	5,90,236	3,52,437	3,845,433	26,42,138

EXPORTS.

21. **Indian produce and manufactures.**—The value of Indian produce and manufactures exported from Karachi to coast ports decreased from Rs. 808·98 lakhs to Rs. 534·83 lakhs as a result of reduced shipments of *raw cotton* (—Rs. 227·46 lakhs) mainly to Bombay, *rice* (—Rs. 65·22 lakhs) to Madras and Kathiawar, *Jowari* (—Rs. 22·18 lakhs) to Madras and Cutch, and *gram* (—Rs. 14 lakhs) to Madras. An increase, on the other hand, occurred in exports of *wheat* (+Rs. 27 lakhs) to Bombay, *wheat flour* (+Rs. 14 lakhs) to Madras and *sesamum seed* (+Rs. 5 lakhs) to Madras and Bombay. The following table shows the exports of cotton to Bombay during the past four years and the pre-war year.

Table No. 22.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs.
1913-14	12,002	93,09,940
1922-23	31,453	3,90,32,065
1923-24	30,578	5,61,05,439
1924-25	27,396	4,28,57,558
1925-26	16,152	1,92,72,487

Foreign merchandise.—The value of exports of foreign merchandise from Karachi to coast ports rose by Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 105·57 lakhs. The increase occurred mainly in exports of *kerosene oil* (+Rs. 12 lakhs).

SUBORDINATE PORTS.

22. **Keti Bandar and Sirganda.**—The total value of the entire trade of these ports which is confined to trade with coast ports again decreased from Rs. 17·72 lakhs to Rs. 14·25 lakhs to which *Keti Bander* contributed 57 per cent. and *Sirganda* 43 per cent. *Rice* is the chief produce of both these ports. During the year under report Keti Bandar exported 2,013 tons of rice to Cutch, 376 tons to Madras, 90 tons to Goa and 981 tons to Karachi, while Sirganda sent 3,813 tons to Cutch exclusively.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

23. **Shipping.**—The table below gives the number of vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of the Province of Sind during the past two years :—

Table No. 23.

	1924-25.		1925-26.	
FOREIGN TRADE.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steam—				
Entered	472	1,343,553	300	851,233
Cleared	535	1,510,190	336	953,844
Total ...	1,007	2,853,743	636	1,805,077
Sailing—				
Entered	205	20,094	244	22,674
Cleared	231	21,236	249	22,338
Total ...	436	41,330	493	45,012
Total Foreign Steam and Sailing.	1,443	2,895,073	1,129	1,850,089
COASTING TRADE.				
Steam—				
Entered	545	1,348,509	556	1,349,452
Cleared	486	1,181,680	508	1,164,944
Total ...	1,031	2,530,189	1,064	2,514,396
Sailing—				
Entered	3,042	136,436	2,828	122,005
Cleared	3,019	134,001	2,755	122,803
Total ...	6,061	270,437	5,583	244,808
Total Coasting Steam and Sailing	7,092	2,800,626	6,647	2,759,204

Foreign trade.—The total number of vessels, steam and sailing, engaged in the foreign trade declined from 1,443 to 1,129 and the total tonnage from 2,895,073 to 1,850,089 tons. The decrease was due entirely to the reduction in the number of *steam vessels* from 1,007 to 636 and the consequent drop in the tonnage by 1,048,666 tons to 1,805,077 tons. The average tonnage per steamer improved slightly from 2,834 tons to 2,838 tons. The *sailing vessels* were ' native craft ' trading to the Persian Gulf ports, Aden, Ceylon, East Africa and Zanzibar. The following figures show the number of steamers of each nationality that entered the

port of Karachi during the year 1925-26 as compared with 1924-25 :—

Table No. 24.

	1924-25.		1925-26.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	639	1,743,940	516	1,409,916
British Indian	179	297,119	180	233,727
Italian	71	233,834	49	176,903
German	44	136,789	41	128,703
American	11	49,355	21	89,883
Dutch	27	103,366	15	49,517
Japanese	3	10,085	11	42,687
Swedish	10	31,938	10	30,683
Norwegian	19	49,871	8	25,388
Greek	10	26,394	3	5,600
Danish	1	2,075	1	4,501
Jugo-Slavian	2	5,022	1	3,177
Finnish	1	2,274	...	...
Total ...	1,017	2,692,062	856	2,200,685

It will be seen from the above table that only 516 steamers flying the British flag called at the port as against 639 in the previous year, the decrease of 123 vessels being due mainly to the slump in the export trade in wheat. The considerable falling off in shipments of wheat and rape-seed also accounted for the decline in the number of Italian ships from 71 to 49. There was, on the other hand, an increase in the number of American vessels from 11 to 21 which was mainly due to an expansion in the import trade with the United States of America and partly to larger receipts of kerosene oil. It is noteworthy that 11 Japanese vessels visited the port as against 3 last year, the larger number being required to deal with the heavy exports of cotton.

Freight.—Owing to the general trade depression freights were at a comparatively low level during the year. The rates for wheat and rape-seed, which stood at 21*s.* 6*d.* and 20*s.* in April, declined gradually from the second week of May and reached 16*s.* and 15*s.*, respectively, in July. A rise, however, soon followed and the succeeding three months witnessed a recovery to the levels prevailing in April. Another fall began in December, however, and easier rates prevailed in the last four months of the year, the quotations on the 31st March being 15*s.* 6*d.* for wheat and 14*s.* 6*d.* for rape-seed.

24. **Exchange.**—In the year under review, during which the comparative steadiness of the rupee was a marked feature, its sterling value appreciated by about 1*d.* on the average of the

preceding year. At the beginning of the year 1*s.* $5\frac{13}{16}$*d.* was quoted for demand drafts, and with slight variations this rate was maintained until the end of June, after which there was a rise to 1*s.* $6\frac{1}{32}$*d.* It remained at that figure, with occasional small fluctuations, up to the last week of March 1926 when there was a fall to 1*s.* $5\frac{31}{32}$*d.*, and the closing rate was 1*s.* $5\frac{15}{16}$*d.*

25. **Revenue.**—The following table shows the total collections for the province on account of import and export duty and refunds therefrom and the duty on imported salt separately for the last four years and the pre-war year:—

Table No. 25.

	1913-14.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
IMPORT DUTY (Exclusive of duty on salt).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi—Private ...	90,62,621	3,60,35,661	3,59,08,210	5,29,82,682	5,09,80,329
Karachi—Government ...	...	..	...	19,63,386	28,79,326
Keti	76	114	191	98	80
Sirganda	72	50	162	137	207
Total ...	90,62,769	3,60,35,825	3,59,08,563	5,49,46,303	5,38,59,942
EXPORT DUTY.					
Karachi—Private ...	3,15,841	8,60,604	5,43,455	6,61,125	8,56,612
Karachi—Government ...	...	..	...	1,984	44
Keti	19,162	7,956	12,803	11,022	11,133
Sirganda	22,094	24,682	29,387	27,377	19,017
Total ...	3,57,097	8,93,242	5,85,645	7,01,508	8,86,806
Total Gross Duty ...	94,19,866	3,69,29,067	3,64,94,208	5,56,47,811	5,47,46,748
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.					
Imports	63,800	7,96,219	8,92,873	11,72,851	12,49,596
Payments to the Kashmir Darbar	58,015	8,13,306	41	9,69,668	11,792
Drawback on goods sent to Sistan	...	10,06,308	7,09,938	7,03,393	6,83,667
Exports	16,043	48,198	36,639	19,584	14,290
Total ...	1,37,858	26,64,031	16,39,491	28,65,496	19,59,345
Total Net Duty ...	92,82,008	3,42,65,036	3,48,54,717	5,27,82,315	5,27,87,403
Import Duty on Salt—Private	2,004	962	1,842	2,054	6,242
Import Duty on Salt—Government ...	...	...	...	105	...

The total Customs duty collected during the year was Rs. 547·47 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 9 lakhs or 2 per cent. Recoveries on account of *import duty* on private merchandise

receded by Rs. 20·02 lakhs or 4 per cent. to Rs. 509·80 lakhs. The chief decreases occurred under *sugar* and *cotton piece-goods*, the collections on these two leading articles having declined by Rs. 13·41 lakhs and Rs. 44·90 lakhs to Rs. 146·95 lakhs and Rs. 93·78 lakhs, respectively. An increase, on the other hand, was noticeable in realizations on *liquors*, Rs. 43·53 lakhs (+Rs. 5·15 lakhs), *tobacco*, Rs. 20·37 lakhs (+Rs. 1·42 lakhs), *kerosene*, Rs. 21·50 lakhs (+Rs. 4·44 lakhs), *matches*, Rs. 17·41 lakhs (+Rs. 2·31 lakhs), *iron and steel, including special protective duties*, Rs. 34·98 lakhs (+Rs. 7·82 lakhs), *woollen yarn*, Rs. 14·44 lakhs (+Rs. 4 lakhs), and *motor cars*, Rs. 13·12 lakhs (+Rs. 6·07 lakhs). The total amount of import duty recovered under the Steel Industry (Protection) Act was Rs. 31·03 lakhs as against Rs. 19·23 lakhs recovered in nine and a half months of the previous year. The total amount of revenue derived from protective duties on paper was Rs. 98,971. The import duty on *Government Stores* was Rs. 28·79 lakhs as against Rs. 19·63 lakhs. The total collections on account of export duty advanced by Rs. 1·85 lakhs to Rs. 8·87 lakhs, the increase being due to larger receipts under *raw hides and skins* (+Rs 1·53 lakhs).

26. **Changes in the rates of duty.**—During the year under report, the following important changes were introduced in the rates of import duty :—

Articles.	Old rate.	Revised rate.
Motor spirit ...	Two annas and six pies per Imperial gallon plus six annas per gallon under Act II of 1917 as amended by Act III of 1919.	Four annas per Imperial gallon. (With effect from 1st April 1925.
Sugar	25 per cent. ad valorem ..	Specific rate of Rs. 4-8-0 per cwt. on sugar, 23 Dutch standard and above and Rs. 4 per cwt. on sugar, inferior to 23 Dutch standard, but not inferior to 8 Dutch standard. (With effect from 1st June 1925).
Tin plates and tinned sheets ...	Specific rate of Rs. 60 per ton ...	Specific rate of Rs. 85 per ton. (With effect from 27th February 1926).
Tin block ...	15 per cent. ad valorem ...	Specific rate of Rs. 250 per ton. (With effect from 27th February 1926).

Besides these, duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem was imposed on silk mixtures with effect from 1st June 1925, and a protective duty of one anna per lb. was imposed on certain descriptions of paper with effect from 21st September 1925.

27. **Administration.**—The review of Administration including cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, which appeared in the previous issues of this Report, has now been omitted under the orders of the Government of India.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Karachi, the 9th June 1926.

H. H. HOOD,
Collector of Customs.

APPENDICES.

TABLES A TO D.

APPENDIX.

TABLE A.

(I) FOREIGN TRADE.

	1913-14.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
IMPORTS—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—					
Merchandise ...	16,27,71,741	20,63,55,664	21,66,41,215	30,33,62,093	25,58,84,262
Gold	14,240	17,26,623	31,93,388	26,39,739	13,17,961
Silver	15,96,401	13,41,936	31,97,959	31,82,043	23,72,842
Currency notes ...	...	44,660	58,000	1,65,057	80,757
Total Private ...	16,43,82,382	20,94,68,883	22,30,90,562	30,93,48,932	25,96,55,822
Government—					
Stores	3,73,22,733	5,74,95,184	4,16,90,192	2,48,63,917	2,76,79,414
Silver	21,500	..	...	...	...
Total Government ...	3,73,44,233	5,74,95,184	4,16,90,192	2,48,63,917	2,76,79,414
Total Imports Rs. ..	20,17,26,615	26,69,64,067	26,47,80,754	33,42,12,849	28,73,35,236
EXPORTS—					
Private—					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported ...	65,68,766	2,58,45,910	2,45,62,739	2,41,24,517	1,86,43,960
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	25,87,94,082	22,12,33,568	37,24,73,529	52,27,55,211	34,93,77,419
Gold	1,45,995	23,900	18,319	86,291	9,450
Silver	10,04,520	40,53,200	25,10,417	16,10,445	14,85,700
Currency Notes ...	...	...	8,000	...	...
Total Private ...	26,65,13,363	25,11,56,578	39,95,73,004	54,85,76,464	36,95,16,529
Government Stores—					
Foreign Manufactures	83,129	4,21,283	6,71,690	4,41,678	8,03,776
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	1,02,270	20,39,447	13,62,893	7,53,351	5,69,091
Gold	...	...	..	...	..
Silver	7,710	...	47,555	36,500	64,850
Currency Notes ...	...	...	20,800	7,600	8,750
Total Government ..	1,93,118	24,60,730	21,02,938	12,39,129	14,46,467
Total Exports Rs. ...	26,67,06,481	25,36,17,308	40,16,75,942	54,98,15,593	37,09,62,996
Grand Total of Foreign Trade Rs. ...	46,84,33,096	52,05,81,375	66,64,56,696	88,40,28,442	65,82,98,232

(II) COASTING TRADE.

	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26
IMPORTS—					
Private Merchandise—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	4,82,12,314	9,63,41,190	10,68,56,705	10,90,46,302	10,55,72,972
Foreign Manufactures	1,07,53,355	1,15,33,676	1,15,96,512	1,09,92,999	96,97,236
Gold	2,362	...	...	70,625	...
Silver	2,39,184	46,109	41,134	57,294	93,392
Total Private ...	5,92,07,215	10,79,20,975	11,84,94,351	12,01,67,220	11,53,63,600
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	44,71,700	1,49,589	60,564	3,18,971	4,33,883
Foreign Manufactures	11,28,313	7,56,269	8,92,892	7,70,558	7,78,933
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	70,000	...	...	...	...
Total Government ...	56,70,213	9,05,858	9,53,456	10,89,529	12,12,816
Total Imports Rs. ...	6,48,77,428	10,88,26,833	11,94,47,807	12,12,56,749	11,65,76,416
EXPORTS—					
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	2,61,80,283	7,30,13,873	9,78,55,194	8,23,71,462	5,46,40,217
Foreign Manufactures	44,31,125	1,25,61,560	1,30,65,299	96,57,184	1,05,57,018
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	1,000	1,000	8,65,322	1,500	1,17,300
Total Private ..	3,06,12,408	8,55,76,433	11,17,85,815	9,20,30,146	6,53,14,535
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures ...	5,236	1,51,715	4,528	9,782	953
Foreign Manufactures	4,05,734	2,87,756	4,52,535	3,19,575	1,68,326
Gold	67,238	...	..	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total Government ...	4,78,208	4,39,471	4,57,063	3,29,357	1,69,279
Total Exports Rs. ...	3,10,90,616	8,60,15,904	11,22,42,878	9,23,59,503	6,54,83,814
Grand Total of Coasting Trade Rs. ..	9,59,68,044	19,48,42,737	23,16,90,685	21,36,16,252	18,20,60,230
Total of Entire Trade Rs.	56,44,01,140	71,54,24,112	89,81,47,381	1,09,76,44,694	84,03,58,462

NOTE.—Throughout this Review the figures of trade for 1913-14 have been shown instead of those for 1921-22 as affording a more interesting standard for comparison.

APPENDIX.

TABLE B.

General distribution of the foreign trade of Karachi during the years 1924-25 and 1925-26.

Countries.	Imports.				Exports.				Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	1924-25.	1925-26.	Percentage.		1924-25.	1925-26.	Percentage.			
			1924-25.	1925-26.			1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.
British Empire—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	17,46,67,873	13,68,56,204	57·58	53·48	21,53,56,167	8,52,67,248	39·36	23·17	46·02	35·60
Mesopotamia	20,45,209	25,53,847	0·67	1·00	30,22,294	67,75,128	0·55	1·84	0·60	1·50
Aden and Dependencies	6,595	7,598	0·00	0·00	5,95,124	13,63,573	0·11	0·37	0·07	0·22
Bahrein Islands	2,34,784	2,50,877	0·08	0·10	27,63,456	33,78,445	0·51	0·92	0·34	0·58
Ceylon	2,89,876	4,33,067	0·09	0·17	25,78,261	21,27,453	0·47	0·57	0·33	0·41
Mauritius and Dependencies ...	77,21,002	17	2·54	0·00	12,87,431	14,24,296	0·24	0·39	1·07	0·23
Australia & Oceania	44,486	1,25,953	0·02	0·05	2,929	35,898	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·03
Other British Possessions ..	20,59,770	32,35,437	0·68	1·26	21,37,991	7,22,152	0·39	0·20	0·50	0·63
Total British Empire ...	18,70,69,595	14,34,63,000	61·66	56·06	22,76,43,653	10,10,94,193	41·63	27·47	48·93	39·20

Foreign Countries—										
Europe—										
Switzerland	24,01,286	16,60,644	0·79	0·65	...	950	0·00	0·00	0·28	0·26
Germany	1,84,46,618	1,54,60,644	6,08	6·04	4,87,75,889	3,48,46,968	8·92	9·47	7·96	8·06
Sweden	17,38,352	18,08,846	0·57	0·70	5,23,756	3,91,371	0·10	0·11	0·27	0·35
Netherlands...	31,41,625	39,71,594	1·04	1·56	2,03,82,836	90,95,626	3·72	2·48	2·76	2·09
France	33,86,423	48,12,327	1·12	1·88	2,47,01,596	1,38,17,325	4·52	3·75	3·30	3·00
Spain	17,346	19,638	0·00	0·00	72,81,365	75,10,087	1·33	2·04	0·86	1·20
Italy	21,37,980	39,37,228	0·70	1·54	7,03,25,881	5,26,45,512	12·86	14·30	8·52	9·07
Belgium	1,06,63,428	1,03,59,929	3·52	4·05	4,29,46,907	1,79,58,017	7·86	4·88	6·34	4·54
Other countries	37,36,971	50,08,497	1·23	1·96	44,53,600	9,93,041	0·81	0·27	0·96	0·97
Total of Europe	4,56,70,029	4,70,31,599	15·05	18·38	21,93,91,830	13,72,58,897	40·12	37·30	31·25	29·54
Asia—										
China (excluding of Hong Kong)...	12,71,421	6,16,194	0·41	0·24	1,36,64,118	2,02,52,917	2·49	5·50	1·75	3·34
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman	1,67,490	1,94,386	0·06	0·07	35,87,763	44,16,953	0·66	1·20	0·44	0·74
Other Native States in Arabia ...	10,885	21,327	0·00	0·00	26,39,156	35,67,391	0·48	0·97	0·31	0·58
Persia...	18,59,535	19,53,419	0·61	0·77	43,39,109	62,01,186	0·80	1·68	0·73	1·30
Java	4,23,73,689	3,11,71,623	13·97	12·18	40,950	12,104	0·00	0·00	4·98	5·00
Japan...	63,81,674	70,53,765	2·10	2·76	4,20,62,323	6,67,83,579	7·69	18·15	5·70	11·84
Other countries	1,97,385	4,77,810	0·08	0·19	18,24,900	14,96,875	0·34	0·41	0·25	0·32
Total of Asia	5,22,62,029	4,14,88,524	17·23	16·21	6,81,57,619	10,27,31,005	12·46	27·91	14·16	23·12
Africa	14,54,943	16,99,096	0·48	0·66	1,81,06,258	1,03,71,779	3·31	2·82	2·07	1·93
America	1,69,05,497	2,22,02,043	5·58	8·69	1,35,80,096	1,65,65,505	2·42	4·50	3·59	6·21
Total of Foreign Countries ...	11,62,92,498	11,24,21,262	38·34	43·94	31,92,35,803	26,69,27,186	58·37	72·53	51·07	60·80
Grand total of British Possessions and Foreign Countries ...	30,33,62,093	25,58,84,262	100·00	100·00	54,69,79,456	36,80,21,379	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

APPENDIX—*contd.*

TABLE C.

Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the foreign import trade of Karachi during the last four years and the pre-war year:—

Articles.	1913-14.	1922-23.	1923-24	1924-25.	1925-26.	Percentage of each item to total imports of merchandise in 1925-26.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Cotton manufactures	7,29,42,268	8,30,16,593	8,57,32,086	12,77,97,263	8,76,17,212	34·24
Sugar	3,33,25,176	3,50,70,822	3,48,48,540	5,86,80,230	3,57,90,272	13·99
Metals and ores	1,06,03,553	1,90,36,219	1,64,80,429	1,92,13,030	2,02,26,428	7·90
Machinery and millwork	21.87,150	56,74,995	97,72,200	1,17,80,889	1,54,39,031	6·03
Oils	46,15,887	78,80,112	93,49,115	1,09.58,994	1,44,76,655	5·66
Wool	67,87,471	34,55,598	58,72,714	77,10,190	1,03,80,726	4·06
Liquors, including methylated and perfumed spirits ...	22,47,070	59,38,685	48,63,881	57,77,802	64,99,778	2·54
Motor-cars, motor-cycles, motor-vans and parts thereof ...	7,54,734	9,71,945	23.59,054	28,31,758	54,55,340	2·13
Provisions and oilman's stores	16,65,136	21,05,048	22,29,023	39,81,281	49,15,190	1·92
Articles imported by post	4,67,364	11,67,097	13,68,399	45,67,832	47,89,433	1·88
Hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplatedware ...	22,61,645	34,91,922	31,31,652	39,49,615	40,61,087	1·59
Railway plant and rolling stock	28,72,757	17,58,968	16,74,480	37,10,335	33,44,866	1·31
Fruits and vegetables	14,34,054	30,68,784	27,58,355	25,80,803	30,87,809	1·21
Tobacco	11,63,926	40,51,082	33,28,977	24,63,461	29,74,185	1·16
Instruments, apparatus and appliances, and parts thereof ...	6,82,723	16,74,223	17,41,605	20,96,976	24,90,831	0·97
Chemicals and chemical preparations	7,70,688	23,12,943	24,28,429	25,14,659	22,15,881	0·87
Arms, ammunition and military stores	3,39,944	10,23,850	12,93,845	13.45,821	21,39,913	0·84
Paper and pasteboard	10,25,743	20,71,757	20,93,795	25,21,452	21,05,061	0·82

Apparel, (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes) ...	11,22,237	8,93,063	15,53,503	21,23,603	20,93,155	0·82
Coal and coke	7,95,355	31,97,512	26,14,291	27,60,178	20,77,469	0·81
Haberdashery and millinery	10,05,463	8,28,955	14,38,465	18,72,871	19,01,625	0·74
Glass and glassware	11,28,246	13,43,983	14,76,031	13,89,317	14,88,439	0·58
Cycles and parts thereof, and accessories	2,65,802	5,49,753	7,75,541	10,91,262	14,77,747	0·58
Matches	9,44,591	9,37,615	17,35,615	11,45,297	14,30,311	0·55
Soap	6,56,789	11,43,374	10,96,391	13,03,134	11,92,698	0·47
Paints and painters' materials	4,33,480	10,95,002	11,82,078	11,21,164	11,75,918	0·46
Cotton twist and yarn	20,45,271	12,07,742	16,57,666	21,09,783	11,43,905	0·45
Drugs and medicines	5,10,603	6,53,293	7,52,045	9,41,228	9,99,968	0·39
Stationery (excluding paper)	3,25,405	6,82,696	7,58,085	7,88,487	8,20,805	0·32
Tea	1,02,236	7,66,549	6,89,519	11,50,136	6,21,572	0·27
Building and Engineering materials	5,31,723	7,86,391	7,63,816	6,50,236	6,87,559	0·27
Cutlery	2,48,687	2,71,067	3,64,776	7,67,874	6,58,397	0·26
Boots and shoes	10,65,607	1,86,592	2,23,644	4,85,111	6,81,177	0·26
Rubber manufactures	1,00,963	2,36,229	3,52,512	4,50,729	6,80,279	0·26
Dyeing and tanning substances	4,56,093	8,05,112	9,93,036	11,51,482	5,45,101	0·21
Ships, parts of	...	1,59,675	1,09,810	40,487	5,24,909	0·20
Silk	6,60,690	5,64,450	3,99,971	5,05,214	4,88,482	0·19
Toys and requisites for games and sports	3,25,991	3,65,154	5,15,962	5,09,580	4,65,603	0·18
Earthenware and porcelain	2,33,278	4,23,933	4,99,048	4,43,363	4,73,245	0·18
Toilet requisites	1,26,023	2,62,028	3,90,186	4,37,616	4,53,102	0.17
Polishes	1,17,511	2,20,536	4,13,792	4,10,350	4,32,350	0·17
Buttons of all sorts	...	3,47,369	3,46,322	3,48,441	3,44,021	0·13
Printing and lithographing machinery and materials ...	1,96,557	2,70,029	3,50,185	2,30,911	2,77,738	0·11
Books, printed, and printed matter (including maps and charts)	1,34,007	1,95,335	1,71,608	1,99,453	2,35,154	0·09
Furniture and cabinetware	2,31,249	1,33,386	1,75,922	1,39,907	1,72,175	0·07
Carriages and carts, and parts thereof	1,44,965	1,19,089	3,11,211	2,16,006	1,55,854	0·06
Leather	2,30,434	96,959	79,287	1,68,288	1,66,241	0·06
Wood and timber	6,45,447	1,88,025	1,16,006	1,57,764	1,31,660	0·05
Grain, pulse and flour	45,111	19,59,648	15,476	37,503	3,170	0·00
Other articles	15,41,633	16,94,477	29,92,531	37,32,927	38,74,735	1·52
Total Imports ...	16,27,71,741	20,63,55,664	21,66,41,215	30,33,62,093	25,58,84,262	100·00

APPENDIX—*contd.*

TABLE D.

Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the foreign export trade of Karachi during the last four years and the pre-war year :—

Articles.	1913-14.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Percentage of each item to total export of foreign merchandise in 1925-26.
Indian produce and manufactures.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	5,60,77,121	7,04,52,385	14,91,61,831	18,60,32,447	22,10,95,538	63·28
Wheat	9,78,20,192	3,39,60,610	8,62,65,024	16,11,75,254	2,69,62,840	7·72
Wool, raw	1,29,20,448	1,92,72,445	1,53,88,570	2,41,24,401	2 02,67,932	5·80
Rapeseed	3,24,76,577	4,89,50,575	5,66,64,989	4,58,09,458	1,95 67,771	5·60
Wheat flour	59,80,199	55,75,922	64,33,410	98,80,381	95,51,128	2·73
Rice not in the husk	73,35,062	1,01,27,949	43,02,077	61,43,160	91,79,078	2·63
Cotton seed	13,96,489	12,54,015	38,07,288	39,91,780	82,04,487	2·35
Skins, raw	98,04,183	42,35,002	59,01,428	55,46,671	73,65,932	2·11
Pulse	52,01,987	33,57,342	72,86,590	1,64,24,197	48,07,786	1·38
Barley	1,07,16,729	15,91,197	1,68,99,725	4,49,37,013	46,13,506	1·33
Bones	20,23,589	31,91,086	34,87,127	24,34,383	32,82,305	0·94
Hides, raw	56,37,691	13,83,595	15,34,821	25,36,849	24,66,830	0·71
Silk, raw	12,68 815	20,83,637	22,79,978	18,22,762	16,78,045	0·48
Sesamum seed	37,47,112	20,59,048	1,06,843	1,81,232	9,81,898	0·28
Skins, tanned or dressed	4,63,068	14,23,798	7,01,225	12,02,750	8,81,236	0·25
Chromite or chrome iron ore	1,38,078	7,91,690	5,58,540	6,43,980	6,96,270	0·20
Ghi	...	1,42,389	21,026	60,420	5,05,024	0·15
Castor seed	..	9,85,573	24,024	9,77,644	4,81,432	0·14
Fish dry salted	2,40,579	2,98,750	3,89,343	6,64,555	4,75,612	0·14

Fishmaws and sharkfins	3,33,983	4,94,690	4,62,240	5,08,658	3,97,784	0·11
Cotton manufactures	1,72,136	2,73,063	3,57,558	2,93,661	2,93,777	0·08
Jawar and bajra	20,29,485	5,29,582	4,39,024	1,35,451	2,94,193	0·08
Fruits and vegetables	2,09,633	1,94,013	1,89,417	1,97,950	2,19,483	0·06
Fodder, bran and pollards	2,47,271	1,73,811	2,34,682	2,31,573	1,77,963	0·05
Maize	55,418	16,94,071	51,65,338	15,44,208	1,13,981	0·03
Hides, tanned or dressed	...	96,649	1,85,855	1,48,020	81,719	0·02
Lac	2,15,356	1,04,530	91,386	47,723	18,814	0·01
Oils	49,873	38,787	30,496	45,378	35,524	0·01
Tobacco	...	19,696	25,347	28,473	20,006	0·01
Wool manufactures	27,552	1,34,701	88,086	26,117	48,238	0·00
Linseed	5,25,295	17,49,623	1,71,463	47,463	...	0·00
Saltpetre	...	2,07,744	1,17,176	...	...	0·00
Other articles	21,55,511	43,85,600	37,01,465	49,11,099	46,11,287	1·32
TOTAL EXPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCE ...	25,87,94,082	22,12,33,568	37,24,73,392	52,27,55,111	34,93,77,419	100·00
Foreign merchandise.						
Wool, raw	40,79,784	83,27,581	61,44,094	82,58,163	63,50,359	34·06
Wool manufactures	22,500	46,72,193	46,23,973	66,14,096	61,88,089	33·19
Sugar	7,45,386	27,31,380	49,67,394	28,26,769	17,30,182	9·28
Cotton manufactures	5,08,751	21,06,849	15,60,177	14,34,167	11,04,308	5·93
Skins, tanned or dressed	...	13,48,679	26,27,042	16,89,942	10,45,412	5·61
Fruits and vegetables	2,64,567	33,96,506	7,54,449	4,85,910	4,23,087	2·27
Apparel	1,52,870	4,04,519	4,13,243	2,12,843	1,64,087	0·88
Matches	10,210	27,440	123,458	90,787	1,05,433	0·56
Provisions and oilman's stores	25,788	23,511	45,145	36,915	43,456	0·23
Chemicals	18,751	31,427	31,137	12,453	19,870	0·11
Liquors	7,400	61,681	26,572	23,981	19,646	0·10
Tobacco	3,833	63,913	9,961	6,832	1,250	0·01
Other articles	7,28,926	26,50,231	32,36,094	24,31,669	14,48,781	7·77
TOTAL EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.	65,68,766	2,58,45,910	2,45,62,739	2,41,24,517	1,86 43,960	100·00
GRAND TOTAL EXPORTS	26,53,62,848	24,70,79,478	39,70,36,131	54,68,79,628	36,80.21,379	..

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Graphs. Page.

1. Values of the import and export foreign trade for the ten years from 1917-18 to 1926-27, and the pre-war year 1913-14 ... Frontispiece.
2. Fluctuations in balance of trade during the ten years from 1917-18 to 1926-27, and the pre-war year 1913-14 ... ...

Para.

I.—General Review of Foreign Trade.

1. General position of foreign trade 1
2. Balance of trade 2
3. Geographical distribution ... 3
4. Variations in the average prices of articles, with remarks thereon 5
5. Treasure—Private 7
6. Government transactions ... 8

II.—Foreign trade.

Imports.

7. Table showing the value of the private import trade according to the prescribed groups ... 9
   Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—
   Sugar 10
   Liquors 11
   Tobacco 13
   Fruits and vegetables ... 13
   Provisions and oilman's stores ... 13
   Tea 13
8. Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
   Oils 14
   Coal 15
9. Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
   Cotton, yarns and manufactures—
   Table shewing imports of cotton goods 17
   Cotton twist and yarn ... 17
   Cotton piece-goods ... 18
   Woollen goods 19
   Silk 20
   Metals—
   Table showing imports of metals 20
   Iron and steel 21
   Other metals 22
   Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery ... 22
   Railway plant and rolling stock 23
   Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus) 23
   Chemicals, drugs and medicines 24
   Vehicles (excluding locomotives, etc., for railways) ... 24
   Other articles 25
10. Class V.—Postal articles not specified 26

Exports.

Indian produce and manufactures.

11. Agricultural conditions ... 27
12. Table showing the value of the private export trade according to the prescribed groups ... 29
13. Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—
    Grain, pulse and flour ... 30
14. Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
    Textile materials—
    Raw cotton 33
    Raw wool 34
    Seeds 34
    Hides and skins, raw ... 36
    Miscellaneous 37
15. Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ... 38
16. Foreign merchandise re-exported 38

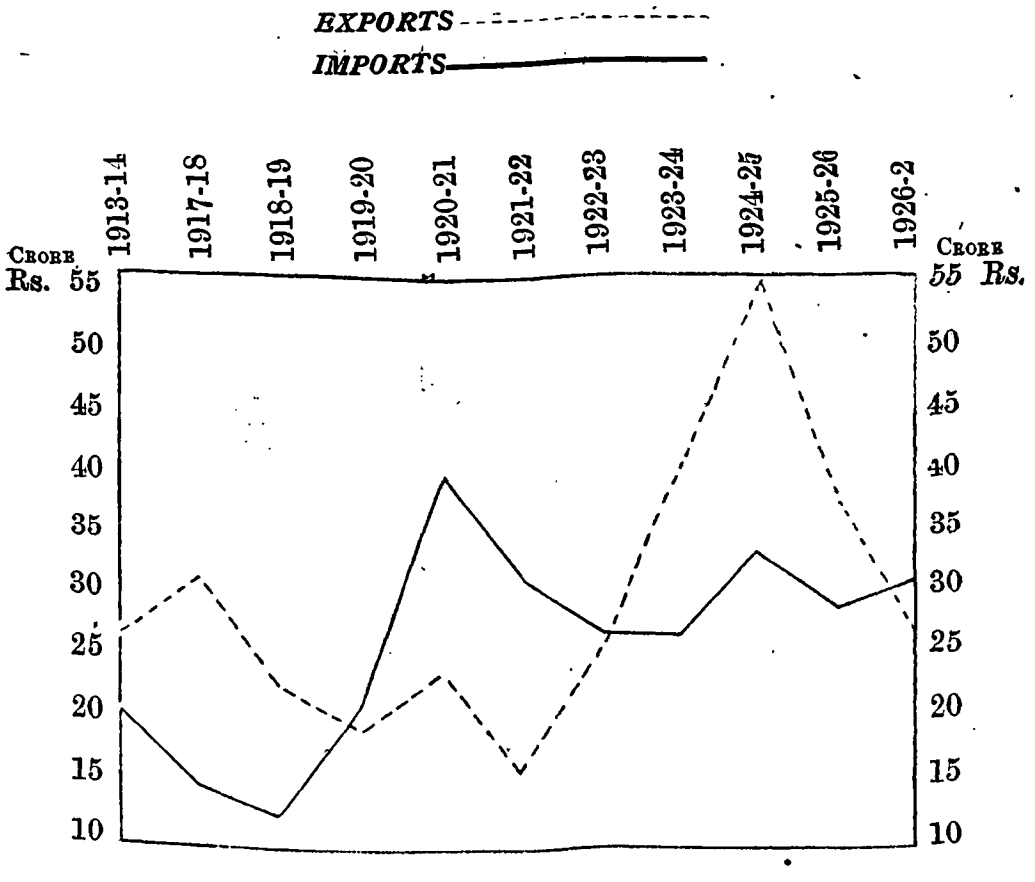
III.—Coasting Trade.

17. Aggregate value of coasting trade 39
18. Comparative table with value of imports and exports (chief port Karachi), with general remarks 39
19. Distribution of the coasting trade by provinces ... 40
20. Imports 41
21. Exports... ... 42
22. Subordinate ports of Keti Bandar and Sirganda ... 42

IV.—Miscellaneous.

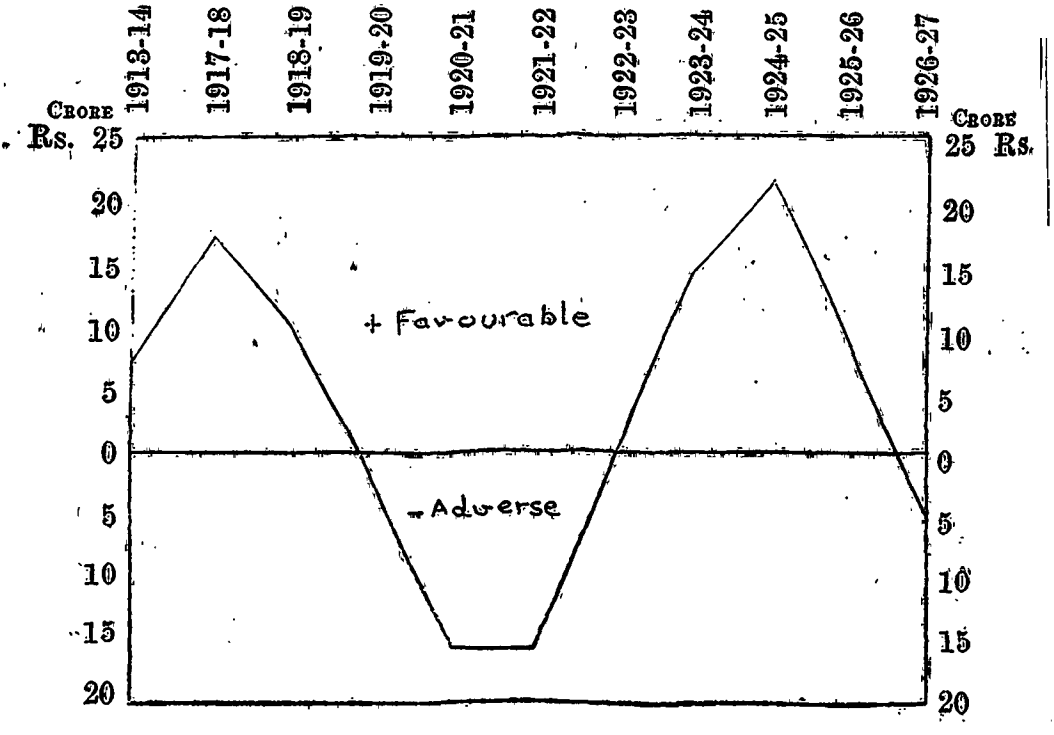
23. Shipping—
    Foreign trade 43
    Table showing nationalities of steamers 44
    Freight 44
24. Exchange 44
25. Revenue 45
26. Changes in the rates of duty ... 46
    Appendix—
    Table A 50
    Do. B 52
    Do. C 54
    Do. D 58

Ten years' foreign trade from 1917-18 to 1926-27 and the pre-war year 1913-14.



NOTE.—For details see paragraph 2 at page 2.

Ten years' balance of trade from 1917-18 to 1926-27 and the pre-war year 1913-14.



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I.—General Review of Foreign Trade.

1. **General Position of Trade.**—An examination of the trade accounts appearing in Table A of the Appendix reveals that the year 1926-27, like its predecessor has, on the whole, proved disappointing. The aggregate value of the *maritime trade* of the Province of Sind during the year under review amounted to Rs. 7,543 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 861 lakhs or 10 per cent. as compared with the previous year, which itself was one of great depression. A comparison of this figure with the corresponding figure for 1924-25 discloses a much greater deficiency, *viz.*, Rs. 3,433 lakhs or 31 per cent. The aggregate value of the *foreign trade*, which represents 77 per cent. of the entire trade, declined by Rs. 780 lakhs or 12 per cent. to Rs. 5,803 lakhs. The most discouraging feature in regard to this trade was the excess of imports over exports, the share of the former in the total value having risen to 54 per cent. from 44 per cent. and that of the latter being only 46 per cent. as against 56 per cent. last year.

The outstanding feature of the *export trade* during the year was a heavy fall in the price of raw cotton in sympathy with the world market, which together with a reduction in the quantity exported, mainly accounted for the contraction of Rs. 1,049 lakhs or 28 per cent. in the total value of exports amounting to Rs. 2,660 lakhs. Shipments of wheat were only slightly above the low level of the previous year. As in that year, a smaller available surplus for exports and lower world prices were the principal factors which prevented the transaction of a larger volume of business. Considerable decreases also occurred in exports of other food-grains, flour and cotton seed. The slump in the export trade was also to a certain extent due, apart from the reasons given above, to unfavourable conditions prevailing in some of the chief purchasing countries in Europe, including the economic disturbances in Great Britain occasioned by the coal strike. Other marked increases or decreases in the values of the more important articles exported will be found from a comparison of the figures given in Table D of the Appendix. It is of interest to record here that the aggregate value of merchandise exported from the port of *Bombay* to foreign countries declined by Rs. 3,173 lakhs or 31 per cent. during the year under report.

The position as regards the import trade was, on the other hand, fairly satisfactory, the total value, *viz.*, Rs. 3,143 lakhs having increased by Rs. 269 lakhs or 9 per cent. The improvement, as will be seen from Table C of the Appendix, occurred in the imports of cotton manufactures and sugar, the two leading commodities in the import trade, but the quantities purchased, especially in the last quarter of the year, were much in excess of the requirements of the market, with the result that large stocks of both these articles remained in hand at the close of the year. Other striking features worthy of note were the general downward

tendency of prices, steadiness of exchange, higher rates of freight and stringency of the money market for the greater part of the year. The position at *Bombay* as regards imports was, however, very different, the total value of merchandise from foreign countries having receded by Rs. 201 lakhs or 2·54 per cent.

A detailed examination of the variations in the value and volume of all the important imports and exports classified under the five main categories into which the trade is divided will be found in Section II of this Report.

2. **Balance of Trade.**—The following table shows the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure under foreign trade during the last ten years and the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

TABLE No. 1.

Years.	Including Government Transactions.			Excluding Government Transactions.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1913-14	20,17,26,915	26,67,03,481	6,49,79,566	16,43,83,383	26,65,13,363	10,21,30,981
1917-18	14,33,40,063	31,23,97,601	16,90,57,538	13,17,71,267	31,18,43,519	18,00,72,253
1918-19 .	12,70,92,632	22,62,66,780	9,91,74,148	11,54,14,204	22,30,35,398	10,76,21,194
1919-20	20,77,71,267	19,01,18,670	—1,76,52,597	17,18,90,357	18,22,59,524	1,11,49,167
1920-21	38,86,21,593	23,51,87,068	—15,34,34,525	34,89,86,664	21,10,19,286	—13,79,67,378
1921-22	31,75,66,737	16,25,56,650	—15,53,10,087	30,38,31,651	15,36,11,357	—11,02,20,294
1922-23	26,69,64,067	25,36,17,305	—1,33,46,759	20,94,68,883	25,11,56,578	4,16,87,695
1923-24	26,47,80,754	40,16,75,942	13,68,95,188	23,30,90,502	39,95,73,004	17,04,82,442
1924-25	33,42,12,849	54,98,15,593	21,56,02,744	30,93,48,032	54,85,76,404	23,92,27,532
1925-26	28,73,95,236	37,09,62,996	8,35,67,760	25,96,55,822	36,95,16,529	10,98,60,707
1926-27	31,42,66,625	26,60,44,772	—4,82,21,853	28,22,07,285	26,54,16,661	—1,67,90,627

The figures given in the above table and the two graphs prefixed to this report are not satisfactory. The improvement made in the three previous years, when credit balances to the extent of Rs. 1,369 lakhs, Rs. 2,156 lakhs and Rs. 836 lakhs, respectively, were recorded, was not maintained, and the year under review registered an adverse balance of Rs. 482 lakhs. Excluding Government stores, the debit balance was, however, only Rs. 169 lakhs.

3. **Geographical Distribution.**—The distribution of the foreign import and export trade of Karachi by countries shown in detail in Table B of the Appendix with the percentage which each country bears to the whole. The following table compares the percentage shares of the principal countries during 1926-27 with those in 1925-26 and the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1913-14.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1913-14.	1925-26.	1926-27.
British Empire	61·67	56·06	53·54	41·63	27·47	27·75
United Kingdom	59·90	53·48	50·74	38·31	23·17	24·21
Other British Possessions ...	1·77	2·58	2·80	3·32	4·30	3·54
Europe	18·71	18·38	23·67	50·65	37·30	35·00
Germany	5·18	6·04	7·36	15·34	9·47	6·55
Belgium	3·59	4·05	3·60	18·39	4·88	4·30
Italy	0·94	1·54	2·33	2·39	14·30	13·61
France	1·52	1·88	1·78	8·97	3·75	5·47
Other European countries ...	7·48	4·87	8·60	5·56	4·90	5·07
Asia	16·61	16·21	15·22	3·37	27·91	29·58
Java	14·71	12·18	11·06	...	...	0·00
Japan	0·98	2·76	3·08	0·68	18·15	19·03
China	0·02	0·24	0·09	0·01	5·50	6·60
Other Asiatic countries ...	0·90	1·03	0·99	2·68	4·26	3·95
America	2·81	8·69	7·54	2·85	4·50	5·37
Africa	0·20	0·66	0·03	1·49	2·82	2·30

Import Trade.—The share of the British Empire as a whole in the total value of the import trade again declined, *viz.*, from 56 per cent. to 53 per cent. The *United Kingdom* was the chief country affected, her quota in the total trade representing 51 per cent. as against 53 per cent. last year. Despite this falling off, the *United Kingdom* retained its premier position, and the value of imports therefrom rose by Rs. 54 lakhs to Rs. 1,423 lakhs during the year under report. As regards the trade with foreign countries in *Europe*, *Germany* again took the lead with a share of 7 per cent. as against 6 per cent. in 1925-26. The value of German goods received during the year amounted to no less than Rs. 206 lakhs, an increase of nearly Rs. 52 lakhs over the figures recorded during the previous year. The position of *Italy* also improved, her contribution to the total trade increasing from 1·54 per cent. to 2·33 per cent. in 1926-27. *Belgian* imports decreased slightly in value by Rs. 2·56 lakhs to Rs. 101 lakhs. Among foreign countries in Asia, *Java* as usual held the first place. Smaller receipts of sugar from that country caused a fall in the value from Rs. 312 lakhs to Rs. 310 lakhs and in the percentage share from 12 to 11. *Japan* continued to occupy the second position among Asiatic countries, other than British possessions, and improved her share slightly from 2·76 to 3·08 per cent. The value of her sales, consisting mainly of grey cotton goods, amounted to Rs. 86 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 16 lakhs as compared with the pre-

vious year. Imports from the *United States of America*, which reached the record figure of Rs. 222 lakhs last year, suffered a set-back to the extent of Rs. 11 lakhs, resulting in a decline of the share in the aggregate value from 9 to 8 per cent. The position of the principal countries participating in the trade in the more important commodities is summarized in the following statement :—

Articles.	United Kingdom.	Straits Settlements.	Foreign countries.					
			Europe.			Asia.		America.
			Germany.	Belgium.	France.	Java.	Japan.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton manufactures	87	...	...	...	...	..	7	...
Sugar	...	...	10	1	...	59	...	5
Iron and steel ...	32	...	12	43	3	...	...	8
Machinery	75	...	11	...	...	...	...	7
Woollen manufactures ...	37	...	20	7	28	...	...	...
Liquors	63	...	12	...	20	...	...	...
Railway plant and rolling stock.	30	...	...	63	...	...	...	5
Kerosene oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Lubricating oil ...	10	4	1	...	...	...	...	79

Export Trade.—The share of the *British Empire* in the export trade, which sustained a heavy decline last year, having fallen to 27 per cent. from 41 per cent. in 1924-25, showed no signs of recovery and remained at the same low level. Export business with the *United Kingdom*, the principal country, was again dull, purchases dwindling last year to the poor figure of Rs. 853 lakhs from Rs. 2,152 lakhs in 1924-25, and during the year under report there was a further decline of Rs. 640 lakhs. Among continental countries, *Italy* was the chief customer with a share of 14 per cent., but the total value of exports to that country contracted from Rs. 526 lakhs to Rs. 360 lakhs. A reduced demand for cotton accompanied by a fall in its price led to the decrease. For the same reasons *Germany*, the country next in importance, failed to retain the position held last year. A contraction of Rs. 175 lakhs in the value of the goods purchased during the year, *viz.*, Rs. 173 lakhs lowered the percentage share from 9 to 7. *France* was the only principal country in Europe whose trade with the port showed an improvement, the advance being from Rs. 138 lakhs to Rs. 144 lakhs and from 4 to 5 in the percentage share. Among the remaining countries in Europe, Belgium's trade is of most importance. Exports thereto, consisting mainly of cotton, wheat, rapeseed and bones, were valued at Rs. 113 lakhs, and accounted for 4 per cent. of the trade as against 5 per cent. past year. *Japan* and *China*, the two leading countries in Asia, contributed 19 and 6 per cent. as against 18 and 5 per cent., respectively. The fall in the position was due to reduced takings of cotton and the lower prices

realised for it. The *United States of America*, as usual, chiefly took goat skins and raw wool, and though the total value of the transactions, *viz.*, Rs. 142 lakhs fell short of that in 1925-26 by Rs. 24 lakhs, the percentage share rose slightly from 4 to 5. The present position of the principal countries as regards the more important commodities exported from Karachi is summarized in the following statement :—

	Europe.						Asia.	America.
	United Kingdom.	Italy.	Germany.	Netherlands.	Belgium.	France.	Japan.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton, raw	6	19	10	2	5	4	37	1
Wheat	80	...	...	...	4	8	...	...
Hides and skins, raw ...	8	4	9	...	...	6	...	60
Rapeseed	7	47	11	12	5	15	...	...
Wool, raw	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

4. **Variations in the average prices of articles.**—The following table shows the variations in the average prices of certain articles imported into and exported from the Province of Sind, the average prices of the years 1899-1900, 1900-01 and 1901-02 being taken as 100 :—

TABLE No. 2.

Articles.	1899-1900, 1900-1901, and 1901-02.	1910-11.	1920-21.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
IMPORTS.								
Coal ... ... Ton	100	87·61	389·43	182·87	154·14	135·45	130·51	114·68
Dates ... ... ,,	100	128·23	213·97	169·95	147·80	142·46	159·13	220·06
Copper ... ... Cwt.	100	94·73	156·26	152·03	123·04	115·37	108·16	96·89
Iron and steel ... Ton	100	97·53	370·67	168·12	174·32	163·05	162·13	134·63
Steel bars ... ,,	*100*	*80·03*	*294·83*	*134·77*	*126·55*	*123·73*	*111·15*	*98·31*
Kerosene oil ... Gal.	100	111·00	197·92	159·05	160·89	170·95	163·47	167·97
Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above Ton	100	90·59	292·63	160·89	159·37	135·29	93·48	102·16
Cotton twist and yarn Lb.	100	144·86	633·63	337·24	323·40	338·47	270·50	224·12
Do. grey piece-goods ... ... Yd.	100	146·05	539·29	357·27	348·33	352·52	317·31	277·93
Cotton white piece-goods ... ... ,,	100	123·59	437·68	307·75	295·91	305·74	275·89	237·77
Cotton coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods ... ,,	100	140·97	584·86	396·55	411·86	409·20	351·23	315·66
Woollen piece-goods ,,	100	108·42	614·68	308·50	285·74	277·60	243·69	213·10
EXPORTS.								
Rice not in the husk Ton	100	113·39	243·19	221·77	188·88	190·96	213·73	204·86
Wheat ... ... ,,	100	110·08	164·61	167·65	153·71	166·13	178·27	164·63
Hides, raw ... ,,	100	171·32	151·23	126·24	153·22	161·31	159·36	138·73
Skins, raw ... ,,	100	138·95	199·65	107·22	125·21	124·98	124·30	125·22
Rapeseed ... ,,	100	115·92	241·48	181·21	180·24	190·86	195·07	189·77
Sesamum til or jinjili seed ... ,,	100	116·03	248·10	147·32	173·80	182·38	181·71	184·46
Cotton, raw ... ,,	100	155·32	187·89	218·73	330·03	310·76	259·75	189·07
Wool (Indian) ... lb.	100	97·21	186·91	169·43	184·58	195·12	192·22	164·94
Do. (Foreign) ... ,,	100	110·73	187·04	146·13	156·43	188·64	179·32	175·56

It will be seen from the figures given in the above table that under *imports*, the average prices of all the commodities except dates, kerosene oil and sugar declined, the fall under cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods being more marked. On the *export side* also, the prices of the majority of the articles weakened, rice, sesamum and wool (Indian) showing slight increases. The drop of 63 points under raw cotton was most pronounced, and was the result of a bumper American crop during the year.

The effect of the change in the level of prices since the outbreak of the great war is illustrated in the following table in which the volume of the trade in 1926-27 in some of the more important articles of the import and export trade is compared with the pre-war volume and its value recalculated at pre-war rates :—

TABLE No. 2-A.

1	2		3		4
Articles.	Average of three pre-war years 1911-12 to 1913-14.		Actual imports in 1926-27.		Value of imports if recalculated at prices derived from column 2.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.					
Fruits and vegetables dried, salted or preserved ... ... Tons	11,728	14,36,418	15,239	31,90,796	18,66,777
Grain, pulse and flour „	973	92,532	970	1,52,754	92,150
Liquors including methylated and perfumed spirits ... Gals.	822,461	22,22,589	999,617	62,12,859	26,23,955
Oils ... ... „	10,957,700	50,01,515	19,217,599	1,24,22,387	96,08,799
Metals and ores ... Tons	66,080	92,48,640	85,669	1,56,95,072	1,19,93,660
Sugar ... ... „	153,781	3,01,29,193	230,807	5,24,29,831	4,52,38,172
Cotton twist and yarn Lbs.	2,724,471	21,48,756	744,347	8,51,195	5,81,521
Cotton piece-goods ... Yds.	376,364,819	6,33,40,880	338,899,571	10,18,14,183	6,35,43,670
Woollen piece-goods ... „	4,759,423	39,73,816	3,826,832	59,86,693	31,09,301
Tobacco ... ... Lbs.	311,250	9,97,301	474,230	19,01,097	15,41,247
Total ... Rs.	...	11,85,91,640	...	20,06,56,867	14,01,99,292
EXPORTS.					
Grain, pulse and flour... Tons	1,567,147	15,87,51,561	257,795	4,34,11,524	2,61,01,744
Hides, and skins, raw ... „	9,113	1,31,87,641	8,186	1,01,48,739	1,18,45,142
Seeds ... ... „	205,745	3,31,60,843	97,696	2,15,20,204	1,57,29,056
Cotton, raw ... „	60,024	4,48,81,255	146,995	13,59,44,220	10,99,15,511
Wool, raw... ... Lbs.	31,631,527	1,40,07,736	26,514,271	2,29,90,579	1,15,99,994
Total ... Rs.	...	26,39,89,036	...	23,40,15,266	17,51,91,447

An examination of the figures in the above table reveals a satisfactory position in the case of the import trade. The actual total value of the selected articles imported during the year and the value worked out at the pre-war rates exhibit an excess of 69 per cent. and 18 per cent., respectively over the pre-war average values, a fact which denotes an expansion in the volume of the trade. The disparity between the two percentages gives an idea of the present high level of prices. The position in the case of the export trade was, on the other hand, quite the reverse, both the actual aggregate value and the value recalculated at pre-war rates showing a decline of 11 per cent. and 33 per cent., respectively, as compared with the pre-war average value.

Treasure—Private.

5. **Treasure—Private.**—The following table compares the imports and exports of treasure on private account for the last two years :—

TABLE No. 3.

Description.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Description.	1925-26.	1926-27.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	EXPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—					
Bullion (bar, ingots and other kinds of uncoined gold).	12,36,901	7,64,640	Gold—		
Coin—Sovereign and other British gold coins.	79,634	45,838	Bullion and coin ...	9,450	1,350
Other coined gold... ...	1,426	900			
Total ...	13,17,961	8,11,378			
Silver—			Silver—		
Bullion—Bar	4,40,590	41,271	Bullion	...	...
Other kinds of uncoined silver.	2,000	15	Coin—Government of India rupees.	3,24,500	3,27,100
Coin—Government of India rupees.	19,23,740	9,71,113			
Coin—Other coins ...	6,512	...	Do.—Other coins ...	11,61,200	6,59,153
Total ...	23,72,842	10,12,399	Total ...	14,85,700	10,16,253
Currency Notes ...	80,767	6,000	Currency Notes ...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	37,71,560	18,29,777	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,95,150	10,17,603

Owing to the general trade depression and the low prices realized for agricultural products, the demand for *gold* and *silver* was much restricted, and the imports of both again declined in consequence. Imports of *gold* decreased in value from Rs. 13·17 lakhs in 1924-25 to Rs. 8·11 lakhs, the consignments consisting chiefly of 13,168 ozs. of *bars* valued at Rs. 7·65 lakhs from the United Kingdom. Receipts of *bar silver*, also from the United Kingdom, fell heavily from 244,919 to 22,521 ozs. in quantity and from Rs. 4·40 lakhs to Rs. 41,271 in value. *Government of India rupees*, which are ordinarily sent here from the gulf ports for the purchase of food-stuffs and cloth, were lower by Rs. 9·53 lakhs, chiefly in arrivals from Muscat, other Native States in Arabia and Persia. Exports of *silver* consisted of *Government of India rupees* and *other coins*, and the decrease of Rs. 4·69 lakhs in the total value was due to smaller shipments of *krans* purchased at favourable rates at Quetta and Chaman and sent through this port to Persia.

Government Transactions.

6. **Government Transactions.**—The following table compares the items of importance to the commercial public in Government transactions with foreign countries during the two years 1925-26 and 1926-27 :—

TABLE NO. 4.

Articles.		1925-26.		1926-27.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
IMPORTS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Machinery and millwork ...	Value	...	36,08,681	...	47,13,498
Metals and ores	Tons	12,939	31,32,209	9,172	23,32,825
Railway plant and rolling stock—					
Carriages and wagons and parts thereof	Value	...	58,37,588	...	42,19,816
Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof	„	...	15,31,270	...	9,49,585
Materials for construction—					
Sleepers and keys of steel and iron	Tons	...	...	766	97,167
Other sorts	„	1,639	2,79,029	9,772	25,22,190
Total Railway Plant, &c. ...	Value	...	76,47,887	...	77,88,758
Other articles	„	...	1,33,50,637	...	1,71,34,256
Total Imports of Stores ...		...	2,77,39,414	...	3,19,69,337
Treasure	Value	...		...	...
Grand Total ...		...	2,77,39,414	...	3,19,69,337
EXPORTS.					
Re-exports	Value	...	8,03,776	...	1,91,569
Exports	„	...	5,69,091	...	4,08,542
Treasure	„	...	73,600	...	28,000
Grand Total Exports ...		...	14,46,467	...	6,28,111
Total entire Foreign Trade ...		...	2,91,85,881	...	3,25,97,448

The value of stores *imported* on Government account amounted to Rs. 319·69 lakhs against Rs. 277·39 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 42·30 lakhs or 15 per cent. The improvement was due to larger receipts of *machinery* (+Rs. 11·05 lakhs) and *vehicles*, chiefly *aeroplane parts*, (+Rs. 33·65 lakhs) from the United Kingdom and *railway materials*, (+Rs. 22·43 lakhs) from Belgium and Italy. The articles which showed a falling off were *railway carriages* and *wagons* (—Rs. 16·18 lakhs) from the United Kingdom and Belgium, *locomotive engines* and *tenders* and *parts thereof* (—Rs. 5·82 lakhs) from the United Kingdom and *metals* (—Rs. 7·99 lakhs) from the United Kingdom and Belgium. The decrease in *railway plant* was due to smaller imports by the North-Western Railway, and that under *metals* to a reduction in the orders placed for the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Works.

II.—Foreign Trade.

IMPORTS.

7. The following table gives the value of the import trade under the five main classes for the last four years and the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

TABLE No. 5.

Articles.	1913-14.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
I.—Food, drink and tobacco ...	3,99,06,893	4,87,85,505	7,46,54,426	5,39,14,623	7,06,00,986
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	64,05,580	1,31,73,567	1,44,80,553	1,73,47,561	1,38,60,417
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	11,59,72,433	15,33,12,704	20,96,56,019	17,98,28,616	19,01,73,945
IV.—Living animals ...	19,471	1,040	3,263	4,029	17,500
V.—Postal articles not specified ...	4,67,364	13,68,399	45,67,832	47,89,433	58,14,663
Grand Total of Imports.	16,27,71,741	21,66,41,215	30,33,62,093	25,58,84,262	28,04,67,511

Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

The aggregate value of the imports of the various articles included under *class I* expanded from Rs. 539·15 lakhs to Rs. 706·01 lakhs or by 31 per cent. The fluctuations in the principal commodities are explained below.

Sugar.—The following table exhibits the imports, both from foreign countries and from Bombay, re-exports to foreign countries and coastwise exports of sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above, including beet sugar, for the past two years and for the year 1913-14 :—

TABLE No. 6.

Whence imported.	1913-14.		1925-26.		1926-27.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	76	28,928	595	1,42,657	1,014	2,32,700
Aden and Dependencies.	..	109	...	...	...	...
Canada *via* Atlantic Coast.	...	...	...	...	3,200	7,59,727
Ceylon ...	3	751	...	...	...	...
Mesopotamia ...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Hong-Kong ...	26	5,290	...	...	...	...
Mauritius and dependencies.	8,691	17,10,483	...	17	...	...
Poland ...	...	...	...	...	8,760	19,86,463
Southern Russia ...	...	...	...	...	9,366	22,37,737
Germany ...	...	...	630	1,61,868	21,189	49,96,804
Netherlands ...	...	...	...	3	700	1,54,250
Serb-Croat Slovene State.	...	...	285	76,665	...	...
Belgium ...	8	2,227	1,172	3,54,902	3,230	8,31,412
Austria-Hungary ...	38,027	71,62,775	...	...	...	...
Fiume ...	...	...	...	...	1,970	4,28,078
Austria ...	...	...	324	80,890	35	7,925
Hungary ...	...	...	8,236	19,47,419	16,816	41,23,731
Czechoslovakia ...	...	...	4,176	9,07,039	15,239	35,77,320
Turkey—Persian Gulf	...	30	...	...	...	...
Java	131,034	2,35,29,246	151,760	3,10,57,870	1,39,217	3,08,60,654
Japan	...	...	...	14	...	...
Egypt	76	23,375	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	52	14,676
United States of America (*Via* Atlantic)	...	7	1,825	3,95,094	10,019	22,18,342
Total ...	177,941	3,24,63,212	169,003	3,51,24,438	2,30,807	5,24,29,831
Imports from Bombay	704	1,45,752	1	1,930	...	2,730
Re-exports ...	3,368	7,45,386	5,515	17,24,688	5,536	17,27,184
Exports in Coasting Trade.	8,596	17,28,822	7,295	23,47,260	3,883	12,66,204

After a brief respite during the preceding twelve months, the import business in sugar again showed great activity, stimulated somewhat by the small carryforward of about 6,200 tons at the beginning of the year. Purchases were on a much larger scale, and no less than 230,807 tons of sugar valued at Rs. 524 lakhs were imported during the year, showing an increase of 61,804 tons or 37 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 173 lakhs or 49 per cent. in value as compared with 1925-26 and constituting a record for the port in any one year, the previous best being 192,995 tons in 1924-25. It is interesting to note that, as was the case in 1924-25,

Karachi imported more sugar than Bombay, the total importations at the latter port amounting to only 184,863 tons. The tone of the market was, on the whole, healthier than in the previous year. Smaller crops in Java and the continent and the Cuban restriction of output caused world prices to harden, and they showed a rising tendency during the greater part of the year. The local price of *white Java* was Rs. 15-6 per cwt. in April 1926, and rose steadily to Rs. 17-13 in June, when a temporary set-back lasting for two months occurred, the price in August being no more than Rs. 14-11, the lowest quotation of the year. But September saw another advance, which was well maintained during the following four months, the highest price of Rs. 17-12 being quoted on the 14th December 1926. Weakness developed in February however, and the year closed with Rs. 15-4.

Referring to the figures given in the table at the head of this paragraph, it will be noticed that though *Java* was, as usual, the chief supplier, the quantity imported from that country, *viz.*, 139,217 tons was less than in the previous year by 12,543 tons or 8 per cent. The local dealers this year turned their attention to the continental markets, where there was a large surplus available for export, and no less than 76,888 tons of *beet sugar* was purchased as against 13,828 tons in 1925-26, the principal supplies having been received from Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Southern Russia and Poland. It is noteworthy that exports from the United States of America to Karachi further increased from 1,825 tons to 10,019 tons, while Canada sent 3,200 tons for the first time. As in the previous year, Mauritius was entirely out of the field, its product being largely secured for the United Kingdom. It may be mentioned that there was some overtrading in the latter part of the year, and with a carryforward of about 45,000 tons, the weakness in prices at the close was natural.

Liquors.

TABLE No. 7.

	1913-14.		1925-26.		1926-27.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Ale, beer and porter and cider and other fermented liquors	559,564	6,24,959	830,556	19,56,205	695,846	17,82,648
Spirits—						
Whisky	103,125	7,13,772	125,310	23,44,976	120,178	21,64,019
Brandy	31,531	2,82,358	71,035	9,09,138	75,698	9,30,491
Other sorts ...	20,912	2,87,294	40,297	6,44,678	56,891	6,83,856
Total of Spirits ...	155,568	12,83,424	236,642	38,98,792	252,767	37,78,366
Wines	34,803	3,38,687	49,776	6,41,781	51,004	6,51,845
Total Liquors ...	7,49,935	22,47,070	1,116,974	64,99,778	999,617	62,12,859

Ale, beer and porter.—The following statement compares the quantities imported from the chief sources of supply during the past two years :—

Countries of consignment.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Excess or deficiency.
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
United Kingdom	517,742	452,,567	—65,175
Germany	246,572	209,021	—37,551
Netherlands	60,219	31,519	—28,700
France	...	378	+ 378
Belgium	1,600	...	—1,600
Czechoslovakia	552	...	—552
Japan	876	1,392	+ 516
Other countries	324	969	+ 645

As a result of heavy stocks held locally from the previous year's imports, the business in *ale, beer* and *porter* was somewhat restricted, the quantity declining by 134,710 to 695,846 gallons and the value by Rs. 1·74 lakhs to Rs. 17·83 lakhs. The decrease was shared by both *bottled* and *bulk beer*. The quantity of the former fell from 371,366 to 297,207 gallons, chiefly in receipts from Germany and the Netherlands and that of the latter from 433,235 to 364,926 gallons in purchases from the United Kingdom.

Spirits.—Arrivals of *whisky*, the chief item under this head, amounted to 120,178 gallons valued at Rs. 21·64 lakhs, a decrease of 4 per cent. in quantity and 8 per cent. in value. The decrease in quantity followed a substantial increase in the previous year, and the larger fall in the percentage of value was ascribed to the importations of cheaper brands during the year under report. Imports of *brandy*, on the other hand, showed an improvement of 4,663 gallons or 7 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 21,353 or 2 per cent. in value, having risen from 71,035 gallons valued at Rs. 9·09 lakhs to 75,698 gallons valued at Rs. 9·30 lakhs. The low value of the *franc* stimulated imports from France, and also accounts for the comparatively smaller percentage of the rise in value. The increase of 16,594 gallons under 'other sorts of spirit' was due to larger imports of *rectified spirit* from *Java* for denaturation. Arrivals of this spirit aggregated 21,738 gallons, and the entire quantity was denatured at the Custom House on arrival.

Wines.—The small increase of 1,228 gallons recorded under wines was due to larger importations of *vermouth* from *France* as a result of the depreciation of the *franc*.

Tobacco.—Imports under this head showed a considerable falling off to the extent of 260,130 lbs. or 35 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 10·73 lakhs or 36 per cent. in value. The bulk of the importations, as usual, comprized *cigarettes* from the United Kingdom, and the decrease was due to the diversion of the trade to Bombay as a result of an increase in the local Municipal terminal tax. The tax has, however, now been reduced, and there is every prospect of the port regaining its legitimate trade.

Fruits and Vegetables.—The chief item in this group is *dates*. Imports of this commodity receded in quantity by 4,825 tons to 15,001 tons, but the value expanded by Rs. 1·41 lakhs to Rs. 30·16 lakhs. Mesopotamia was the chief source of supply. Smaller crops in that country were responsible for the decline in imports, and the consequent rise in prices explains the disparity in the percentages of decrease in the value and volume of business done during the year.

Provisions and Oilman's Stores.— During the year under review imports under this head were valued at Rs. 55·54 lakhs, showing an excess of Rs. 6·39 lakhs over the value recorded in the previous year. The following statement shows the variations in the quantities of some of the principal items imported during the year :—

Principal articles.	Quantity.	
	1925-26.	1926-27.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canned and bottled provisions	52,414	67,694
Farinaceous foods	7,532	8,188
Biscuits and cakes	4,104	4,701
Bacon and hams	2,606	1,743
Jams and jellies	2,499	2,982
Cheese (including canned)	2,243	2,354
Milk, condensed, &c.	5,607	7,623
Pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments	1,653	1,529
Other sorts of provisions	2,411	5,467

The above table shows that the largest increase occurred under '*canned and bottled provisions*'. This is chiefly due to increased arrivals from the Netherlands of *vegetable fat*, which is classified under this head. The trade in this new product again showed a marked development, imports having advanced from 36,188 cwt. valued at Rs. 18·60 lakhs in 1925-26 to 53,485 cwt. valued at Rs. 22·72 lakhs in 1926-27. The variations in the trade in other descriptions were insignificant.

Tea.—The decrease of 467,983 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 5·28 lakhs in value noticed last year was followed by a further drop of 317,610 lbs. and Rs. 3·41 lakhs during the year 1926-27, when imports stood at 283,337 lbs. valued at Rs. 2·80 lakhs. As in the previous year, a restricted business in *green tea* from *China* caused the decline. This tea is imported here chiefly for re-exportation to Meshed by land, whence it

finds its way to Russian Turkistan. The latter country having arranged to obtain its requirements direct from China, there was an almost complete cessation of demand during the first half of the year. It is, however, reported that some revival took place during the latter half of the year, and that fresh business was put through. The decrease in imports was also due to the disturbed state of China during the year under report. Imports of *black tea*, mostly from Ceylon, did not show any marked fluctuations, the figures recorded, *viz.*, 227,268 lbs. and Rs. 22 lakhs, showing a small increase of 12,709 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 776 in value over imports in 1925-26. The bulk of this tea was *dust tea*, mainly used in Indian tea shops.

Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.

8. The decrease of Rs. 34·87 lakhs recorded in the value (*viz.*, Rs. 139 lakhs) of articles included in this category, represents a reduction of 20 per cent. as compared with the figures of the previous year. The reasons for the variations under the more important commodities are discussed below.

Oils.—The total value under this head declined by Rs. 20·54 lakhs to Rs. 124 lakhs in 1926-27, chiefly under *mineral oils*. The following table shows the imports of mineral oils for the past two years and the pre-war year, including, in the case of kerosene, imports from Burma :—

TABLE No. 8.

		1913-14.		1925-26.		1926-27.	
		Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Mineral—							
Kerosene—							
Southern Russia	Bulk	992,573	3,41,197	...	...	...	...
United States of America *vid* Atlantic coast).	Tins	1,401,607	9,80,307	681,512	7,12,300	1,138,743	11,05,026
	Bulk	2,765,383	9,60,314	13,266,871	91,37,875	7,855,073	54,56,931
United States of America (*vid* Pacific)	Bulk	1,463,005	4,72,317	...	...	1,813,778	13,13,275
Dutch Borneo	Tins	...	...	50	57	..	...
	Bulk	1,678,146	6,08,310	...	...	...	...
Persia	Bulk	1,154,878	5,50,794	...	...	...	...
	Tins	11,955	8,347	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Tins	...	...	4,200	5,312	15,196	11,855
	Bulk	...	...	7,995	9,805	...	...
Egypt	Bulk	...	...	809,489	6,07,117	...	...
Sumatra	Bulk	...	...	...	...	58,474	40,201
Total Kerosene ...	Bulk	8,053,988	29,32,032	14,084,355	97,54,797	9,727,325	68,10,407
	Tins	1,413,652	9,88,654	685,762	7,17,669	1,153,930	11,16,881
Grand Total of Kerosene (Foreign trade) ...		9,467,640	39,21,586	14,770,117	1,04,72,466	10,881,264	79,27,288
Coastwise imports from Burma		5,821,433	25,77,893	8,803,713	63,60,898	7,302,775	48,35,277
Grand Total of Kerosene, Foreign and Indian		15,289,073	64,99,479	23,573,830	1,68,33,364	18,274,039	1,27,62,565
Other sorts of mineral oils	Fuel ...	359,373	51,475	7,271,389	23,02,653	7,004,573	20,78,799
	Lubricating ...	730,599	5,25,409	753,448	13,93,918	1,157,955	19,54,043
	Other sorts ...	13,058	18,158	34,820	72,443	117,241	2,39,656
Total ...		1,103,330	5,95,042	8,059,657	37,69,014	8,279,769	42,62,498

It will be seen from the above table that there has been a shrinkage to the extent of 22 per cent. in the total quantity, *viz.*, 18¼ million

gallons of *kerosene oil* imported from both foreign countries and Burma. As compared with 1924-25, however, this quantity shows an excess of 11 per cent. The decrease has followed a heavy increase in the previous year, and in the case of foreign kerosene oil, it would have been much less, but for the fact that a vessel bringing more than three million gallons, which was due in March, arrived in April, the result being that the figures were included in the accounts of the current official year. As usual, the principal supplies came from the United States of America, and the decline occurred under *bulk oil*, the imports of which fell from 13 million gallons valued at Rs. 91·38 lakhs to 9½ million gallons valued at Rs. 67·70 lakhs. Arrivals of *case oil* from the United States of America, on the other hand, improved by about ½ million gallons and Rs. 3·92 lakhs to about 1¼ million gallons valued at Rs. 11 lakhs. It may be mentioned that Sumatra sent some 58,500 gallons of bulk oil valued at Rs. 40,000 against none in the previous year, while the Straits Settlements increased their supplies of case oil from 4,200 to 15,196 gallons. *Burma oil* decreased in quantity by 16 per cent. to nearly 7½ million gallons and in value by 24 per cent. to Rs. 48·35 lakhs. Imports of *fuel oil* fell back by ¼ million gallons or 4 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 2·24 lakhs or 9 per cent. in value as compared with the record figures of last year, the contraction being due to no oil having come from Dutch Borneo as against 1,311,460 gallons in 1925-26. Of the total quantity of fuel oil imported during the year, some 4¾ million gallons came from Persia and 2¼ million gallons from British Borneo. An improvement to the extent of 54 per cent. in quantity and 40 per cent. in value was noticed in receipts of *lubricating oils* amounting to 1¼ million gallons valued at Rs. 19·54 lakhs. The principal quantities consisted of 917,818 gallons from the United States of America, 81,410 gallons from the United Kingdom, 47,780 gallons from the Straits Settlements, 41,935 gallons from Dutch Borneo and 37,827 gallons from Germany.

Coal.—Imports of *coal* from foreign countries dwindled from 83,452 tons to 14,303 tons or by 83 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 20·53 lakhs to Rs. 3·09 lakhs or by 85 per cent. in value, all the exporting countries sharing in the decrease. The following statement shows the variations in the quantities imported from the principal foreign countries and also from Bengal during the past two years :—

	1925-26.	1926-27.	Excess or deficiency.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom	15,598	322	—15,276
Natal	18,126	11,799	—6,327
Portuguese East Africa	47,011	1,962	—45,049
New South Wales	2,658	...	—2,658
Other countries	59	220	+161
Total ...	83,452	14,303	—69,149
Bengal	122,112	181,809	+59,697

The outstanding event of importance in the trade during the year was the unparalleled coal strike in England which lasted for nearly seven months involving an almost complete cessation of production. The effect of the strike is shown in the figures of arrivals of British coal which fell as low as 322 tons from 15,598 tons in the preceding year. There was also a notable decline in shipments from Portuguese East Africa, whence only 1,962 tons were received as against 47,011 tons last year. This coal was replaced by Indian coal, which came into favour as a result of the operations of the Indian Coal Grading Board. Among other sources of supply, Natal coal diminished by 6,327 tons, while none came from New South Wales against 2,658 tons last year. The decrease of 69,149 tons under foreign coal was, however, to a great extent made up by an increase of 59,697 tons from Bengal.

Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

9. The total value of the articles included under this group, which is the most important one in the import trade, expanded by Rs. 103 lakhs or 6 per cent. to Rs. 1,902 lakhs. The fluctuations in the trade in the principal articles falling under this category are explained below :—

Cotton Yarn and Manufactures.—Although the expectations referred to in last year's report have not been fully realized, satisfaction can be derived from the fact that the aggregate turnover in cotton goods during the year under report, despite many obstacles, showed an improvement to the extent of 20 per cent. in value as compared with the previous year. It must at the same time be admitted that the year 1925-26 was itself one of great depression, and cannot therefore be regarded as affording a proper standard for comparison. The closing months of that year showed signs of improvement, but subsequent events precluded the possibility of a greater expansion of the trade than has actually been recorded. The chief disturbing factors were the continued fall in the prices of both the raw material and manufactured goods and the consequent uncertainties of the market, which prevented merchants from placing their orders freely. Notwithstanding the extreme caution exercised in buying, especially during the first nine months of the year, dealers often found the market against them when the goods arrived, and much difficulty was experienced in disposing of high-priced stocks in a falling market. Moreover, consumption, both local and upcountry, was on a much restricted scale. This was due to a poor demand by the agricultural classes, the prices realized for their products being unremunerative. Conditions at home were also equally unsatisfactory on account of the shortage of fuel due to the coal strike, and the resulting exorbitant prices manufacturers had to pay for it in order to keep their machinery running. In such adverse circumstances the increase in imports recorded during the year must be regarded as satisfactory. Business on a larger scale was not possible, and there was in fact much over-trading in the latter part of the year, large stocks remaining on hand at the close.

An event of outstanding importance in connection with the piece-goods trade was the appointment by the Government of India, during the year, of a second Tariff Board to consider the question of granting protection to the Indian Textile Industry. The inquiry by the Board was completed before the close of the year, but their report has not been published up to the time of going to press. The following table shows the quantity and value of cotton twist and yarn and other manufactures during the past two years and the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

TABLE No. 9.

	1913-14.		1925-26.		1926-27.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Twist and yarn—						
From United Kingdom ... lbs.	1,753,315	14,08,604	602,929	8,48,703	5,73,796	6,58,662
,, Japan ... ,,	...	...	102,851	1,23,518	11,806	13,439
,, Other countries ...	728,562	6,36,667	123,061	1,71,684	1,58,685	1,79,094
Total Twist and Yarn ... ,,	2,481,877	20,45,271	826,841	11,43,905	7,44,347	8,51,195
II—Manufactures—Piece-goods—						
Grey (unbleached).						
From United Kingdom ... Yds.	33,837,462	57,36,658	8,417,147	24,21,850	58,62,719	14,44,256
,, Japan ... ,,	...	...	14,019,151	49,93,753	2,19,63,487	66,13,397
,, Other countrie ... ,,	5,680,688	14,41,467	909,506	3,72,044	13,08,000	4,51,524
Total Grey ... ,,	39,518,350	71,78,125	23,345,804	77,87,647	2,91,34,206	85,09,177
White (bleached).						
From United Kingdom ... Yds.	216,718,546	3,39,76,670	149,757,275	4,67,06,663	20,22,03,631	5,40,97,011
,, Japan ... ,,	...	...	147,290	56,518	80	39
,, Othercountries ... ,,	1,009,435	2,52,378	2,383,462	15,19,437	41,58,229	22,85,977
Total White ... ,,	217,727,981	3,42,29,048	152,288,027	4,82,82,668	20,63,61,940	5,63,83,027
Coloured printed or dyed.						
From United Kingdom ... Yds.	149,072,044	2,70,33,728	66,000,930	2,02,61,151	9,17,35,027	3,24,83,976
,, Japan ... ,,	6,643	1,711	3,242,827	10,70,438	43,79,325	11,77,793
,, Other Countries ... ,,	6,469,972	26,53,723	2,800,177	16,64,642	61,27,975	20,13,474
Total coloured, etc. ... ,,	156,148,659	2,96,89,162	73,039,934	2,89,96,231	10,22,42,330	3,56,75,243
Other sorts of piece-goods ... ,,	650,528	1,00,420	995,345	3,47,078	8,61,095	3,48,736
Total piece-goods ... ,,	414,046,518	7,12,26,755	249,069,110	8,54,13,624	33,85,99,571	10,18,14,183
Other cotton fabrics ...	...	17,18,356	...	22,03,588	...	12,65,824
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	7,49,90,381	...	8,87,61,117	...	10,39,31,202

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—There has been a further reduction to the extent of 84,494 lbs. in the quantity and Rs. 2·93 lakhs in the value of the imports of *cotton twist and yarn*, amounting to 744,347 lbs. valued at Rs. 8·51 lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to smaller receipts of *coloured yarn, 31S to 40S*, from the United Kingdom which sent 351,245 lbs. of these counts valued at Rs. 4·12 lakhs as against 437,438 lbs. valued at Rs. 6·14 lakhs last year. Imports of *white yarn*, solely from the United Kingdom, on the other hand, rose from 42,084 lbs. to 102,427 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 63,090 to Rs. 1·09 lakhs in value. The improvement under *grey yarn* noticed last year was not

maintained, and imports decreased by 80,975 lbs. and Rs. 95,161 to 19,876 lbs. and Rs. 21,793.

Piece-goods.—Imports of cotton piece-goods showed a partial recovery, under all the three main sub-divisions, *viz.*, grey, white and coloured. It is worthy of note that, while the total yardage expanded by 35 per cent., the value showed an increase of 19 per cent. only, the disparity clearly indicating the trend of prices during the year. As compared with the pre-war year, the figures recorded during the year under review reveal a shortage of 18 per cent. in the volume, but an increase of 43 per cent. in value. These figures indicate how relatively high prices still are, compared with those ruling before the war. The following statement shows in a comparative form the imports of some of the important descriptions under the three main sub-divisions of piece-goods.

Description.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.
1. *Grey (unbleached).*	Yds.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Longcloth and shirtings . .	17,124,978	21,899,982	56·46	63·70
Grey drills and jeans . . .	2,923,520	4,391,280	11·38	13·73
Jaconets including madapollams, mulls and cambrics.	1,657,531	1,247,175	4·13	2·76
2. *White (bleached).*				
Checks, spots and stripes . . .	4,577,351	9,492,954	17·92	31·13
Longcloth and shirtings . . .	45,268,540	53,422,168	176·88	176·71
Mulls	81,162,456	120,633,932	222·58	288·62
Nainsooks	15,387,305	12,089,458	36·96	23·80
3. *Coloured, printed and dyed.*				
Printed and dyed cambrics . . .	14,426,193	19,488,269	40·64	55·56
Printed drills and jeans . . .	12,303,423	12,144,958	46·36	40·27
Printed and dyed twills . . .	11,138,651	13,259,330	42·04	44·04
Printed saris and scarves . . .	1,971,039	2,291,083	9·32	9·84
Printed and dyed shirtings . . .	17,812,523	25,413,333	64·51	80·06

Grey Goods.—Imports of *grey goods* rose by about 5¾ million yards and Rs. 7·21 lakhs to 29 million yards valued at Rs. 85 lakhs. Japan was again the chief source of supply. On account of the lower value of her goods that country continued to complete successfully with the United Kingdom, and further increased her share in the total value

from 64 per cent. in 1925-26 to no less than 78 per cent. in 1926-27. The bulk of the supplies from Japan consisted of *long cloth* and *shirtings*, totalling Rs. 54·96 lakhs in value as against Rs. 39·09 lakhs last year. Under *drills and jeans* also Japan claimed the lion's share, the value of her sales, *viz.*, Rs. 9·85 lakhs representing 71 per cent. of the total value of Rs. 13·72 lakhs, the balance coming from the United States of America. Imports of grey goods from the United Kingdom, on the other hand, receded from 8½ million yards valued at Rs. 24·21 lakhs to 5¾ million yards valued at Rs. 14·44 lakhs, the drop being most pronounced under *long cloth* and *shirtings*.

White Goods.—Imports of *white goods*, mainly British, expanded by 54 million yards and Rs. 81 lakhs to 206¼ million yards valued at Rs. 563·83 lakhs. The decline in prices gave an impetus to the trade.

Coloured Goods.—Imports of *coloured goods*, also mainly from the United Kingdom, amounted to 102¼ million yards valued at Rs. 365·75 lakhs, showing a recovery to the extent of 29¼ million yards in quantity and Rs. 75·79 lakhs in value as compared with the previous year. Among other sources of supply, Italy sent coloured goods worth Rs. 17·58 lakhs, Japan Rs. 11·78 lakhs, Switzerland Rs. 4·49 lakhs and Belgium Rs. 3·71 lakhs. The following statement gives the average prices of a few selected varieties during the year :—

—	—	Average price 1925-26.	—	Average price 1926-27.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Grey	Shirting Asahi ...	16 0 0	Per piece of 40 yds.	13 12 0
„	Pepperill drill ...	19 8 0	Ditto ...	16 0 0
„	Japanese drill 3 dogs in triangle.	15 12 0	Per piece of 40 yds.	13 8 0
White	Shirting hand and key	19 8 0	Ditto ...	16 0 0
„	Shirting, Saw ...	18 4 0	Ditto ...	15 0 0
„	Mulls 84 ...	7 0 0	Ditto 20 yds.	5 12 0
A particular quality of coloured white ground prints.	.....	0 7 9	Per yard ...	0 6 6
Coloured... ...	Jean prints, Ganesh...	0 7 6	Do. ...	0 7 0

It will be seen that the prices of these goods showed an all-round decline.

Woollen Goods.—After a heavy increase in the previous year consequent on a considerable reduction in prices, imports of woollen goods slightly contracted in value by 9 per cent. to Rs. 94·23 lakhs. *Yarn*

and knitting wool, mostly intended for the Amritsar market, decreased in quantity from 386,629 lbs. to 362,805 lbs. and from Rs. 14·76 lakhs to Rs. 10·42 lakhs in value, the chief amounts having come from the United Kingdom (146,325 lbs.), Germany (126,718 lbs.) and Poland (34,925 lbs.). In the case of *piece-goods*, while the yardage rose slightly by 2 per cent. to 3,826,832 yards, the value, *viz.*, Rs. 59·87 lakhs fell short of that in the previous year by 11 per cent. The principal purchases were made from France (Rs. 22·77 lakhs), the United Kingdom (Rs. 18·93 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 6·95 lakhs), Belgium (Rs. 5·39 lakhs) and Italy (Rs. 4·15 lakhs). Among other manufactures of wool, the trade in *carpets* and *rugs* is worth notice. The increase of Rs. 3·64 lakhs secured last year was further improved upon, and the total value advanced from Rs. 6·73 lakhs to Rs. 8·08 lakhs in 1926-27. This was mainly due to Italy having increased her supplies of *bed rugs* from a total value of Rs. 1·94 lakhs to Rs. 4·67 lakhs. The value of purchases from the United Kingdom was, on the other hand, curtailed from Rs. 3·55 lakhs to Rs. 1·87 lakhs.

Silk.—Imports of *silk yarn* and *manufactures* showed a substantial recovery, the total value, *viz.*, Rs. 7·84 lakhs recording an excess of no less than 60 per cent. over the figure registered in the preceding year. The improvement was due to larger sales of *yarn* by Italy and of *silk goods mixed with other materials* by Germany.

Metals and Metal Manufactures.—The following table shows the quantities and values of the different descriptions of metals and manufactures of metals during the past two years :—

TABLE No. 10.

Description.		1925-26.		1926-27.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Aluminium ...	... Cwt.	655	78,406	283	29,215
Brass ...	... ,,	7,512	4,08,730	7,136	3,84,631
Copper ...	... ,,	16,969	10,03,615	14,798	7,84,069
German silver ...	... ,,	276	31,360	210	24,206
Iron and Steel—					
Bars and channel	... Tons	18,543	23,84,290	18,175	20,61,946
Hoops and strips	... ,,	5,003	10,02,785	4,480	7,43,986
Sheets and plates—					
Galvanised ...	... ,,	9,629	28,29,780	6,600	19,96,497
Tinned ...	... ,,	5,135	18,05,241	3,667	12,37,263
Not galvanised or tinned	... ,,	14,602	24,97,330	4,897	7,01,430
Other sorts of iron and steel	... ,,	43,924	77,85,292	46,431	73,52,190
Total of Iron and Steel	... ,,	96,836	1,83,04,718	84,250	1,40,93,312
Lead	... ,,	184	1,10,229	177	1,00,083
Quicksilver ...	... Lbs.	72	385	96	472
Tin	... Cwt.	1,262	2,44,219	1,141	2,19,256
Zinc or spelter ...	... ,,	911	25,733	828	25,104
Metals unenumerated	... ,,	254	19,033	521	34,724
Grand total	... Tons	98,410	2,02,26,428	85,673	1,56,95,072

Iron and Steel.—After showing a steady advance in four successive years, imports of *iron* and *steel* suffered a set-back to the extent of 13 per cent in quantity and 23 per cent in value, the figures for the past two years being 96,836 tons valued at Rs. 183 lakhs and 84,250 tons valued at Rs. 140·93 lakhs, respectively. The following table compares the share of each country in the total imports of iron and steel for the past two years :—

TABLE No. 11.

—	1925-26.				1926-27.			
	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.
United Kingdom ...	26,534	29%	70,75,159	39%	17,877	22%	44,82,576	32%
Italy	158	...	29,459	...	120	...	30,454	...
Sweden	150	...	82,330	...	137	...	91,003	...
Norway	86	...	30,625	...	104	...	35,857	..
Belgium	50,420	52%	63,75,444	38%	49,832	60%	60,34,791	48%
United States of America—*Vid* Atlantic	4,145	4%	15,44,856	9%	2,708	4%	11,39,074	9%
France	4,267	5%	5,11,626	3%	2,759	4%	3,86,616	3%
Netherlands ...	770	1%	1,24,589	1%	139	...	32,288	.
Luxemburg ...	559	...	73,370	...	449	...	55,705	...
Germany	9,385	9%	18,69,018	10%	8,912	10%	16,79,082	12%
Austria	202	...	50,118	...	288	...	1,18,348	1%
Czechoslovakia ...	12	...	1,981	...	205	...	42,923	...
Other countries ...	139	...	6,013	...	721	...	10,505	...
Total ...	96,836	100%	1,83,04,718	100%	84,250	100%	1,40,93,312	100%

It will be seen from the distribution given in the above table that by far the greater portion of the deficit occurred in receipts from the United Kingdom, whose share in the total quantity supplied was reduced from 29 per cent. to 22 per cent. in 1926-27. For some time past British manufacturers have been undersold by continental competitors, but the year 1926-27 witnessed the crowning disaster. The iron and steel industry is of course entirely dependent on ample and regular supplies of cheap indigenous coal, and the cessation of coal production for nearly seven months of the year involved an almost complete suspension of opera-

tions. The extent of the injury sustained by the British industry can easily be gauged from the figures of the output of manufactured iron and steel, which in 1926 was reduced to 3,400,000 tons as compared with 7,397,000 tons in 1925. Owing, therefore, to the uncertainty of delivery and to the higher prices quoted, local dealers refrained from placing orders with manufacturers in the United Kingdom during the strike, and obtained the bulk of their requirements from the Continent, *Belguim*, as usual, supplied the most, and though the quantity received decreased slightly by 588 tons as compared with 1925-26, the share of that country in the volume of the trade expanded from 52 per cent. to 60 per cent. Imports from *Germany*, *France* and the *United States of America* also showed a falling off of 473 tons, 1,508 tons and 1,437 tons, respectively. The diminution in receipts from the Continent and the United States of America was due to the increased consumption during the year under report of Tata's iron and steel in the parts of the Punjab served by that Company. An event of importance in the organisation of production on the Continent was the formation of an international pool known as the steel *cartel* by the producers of iron and steel in Germany, Belgium, France, Luxemburg and the Saar with a view to protect the home markets of the countries concerned and at the same time to raise world export prices to a more profitable level. So far this *cartel* has had very little effect on the local market. It may be noted here that out of the total quantity of iron and steel imported during the year under report, *viz.*, 84,250 tons, 63,995 tons or 76 per cent. represented articles liable to duty at protective rates.

Other Metals.—Imports of *copper* receded by 2,171 tons and Rs. 2·19 lakhs to 14,798 tons valued at Rs. 7·84 lakhs. The contraction took place under *sheets* from Germany, and was due to large stocks remaining unsold from the heavy imports made in the previous year. There has been no marked variation in imports of *brass*, consisting chiefly of *mixed or yellow metal for sheathing*, but it is significant that German supplies improved at the expense of the British product. The former expanded from 332 to 2,419 cwt., while the latter decreased from 6,053 cwt. to 3,664 cwt. The curtailment in business with the United Kingdom was due to the coal strike and the consequent rise in prices.

Machinery of all kinds including belting.—Imports of *machinery* which progressed steadily in the previous three years show a set-back, the total value, *viz.*, Rs. 137·43 lakhs recording a deficit of Rs. 16·95 lakhs or 11 per cent. The decrease was chiefly due to reduced supplies from the United Kingdom as a result of the prolonged coal strike. It is noteworthy that the output of pig iron in the United Kingdom was reduced from 6,236,200 tons in 1925 to 2,400,000 tons in 1926. The drop in imports was also partly attributable to a smaller demand from the Punjab, the United Provinces and Sind, several new industrial undertakings in those provinces having been completed in the early part of the year. The principal types of machinery imported and

the statistics with regard to each for the past two years are shown in the following statement :—

Description.	1925-26.	1926-27.
A. Prime movers (other than electrical) ...	Rs. 29·91 lakhs	Rs. 23·70 lakhs.
B. Electrical machinery	„ 19·49 „	„ 22·15 „
C. Boilers	„ 8·79 „	„ 3·67 „
D. Mining machinery	„ 16·19 „	„ 6·19 „
E. Rice and flour mill machinery ...	„ 5·32 „	„ 3·18 „
F. Textile machinery	„ 10·66 „	„ 7·33 „
G. Sewing and knitting machines ...	No. 31,033	No. 34,279
H. Typewriters	„ 1,284	„ 1,601
I. Other sorts of machinery	Rs. 34·47 lakhs.	Rs. 37·75 lakhs.

The falling off of Rs. 6·21 lakhs under *prime-movers* (other than electrical) was noticeable chiefly in the arrivals of *oil* and *steam engines, other than locomotives* from the United Kingdom, the number of the former decreasing from 683 to 580 and that of the latter from 73 to 37. A restricted supply from the United Kingdom was also responsible for the decline under *boilers, rice and flour mill machinery* and *textile machinery*, while the reduction under *mining machinery* occurred in purchases from the United States of America. The value of *electrical machinery*, on the other hand, improved by Rs. 2·66 lakhs. Bigger imports of *electrical metal working machinery* from the United Kingdom and of *electrical pumps* from Germany accounted for the increase. *Sewing machines* again came in larger numbers, *British* machines numbering 22,999 as against 22,011 and *German* machines 11,199 against 8,942 last year.

Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.—The dire straits to which the engineering industry in the United Kingdom was reduced also mainly accounted for the heavy drop of Rs. 19·19 lakhs in the total value (Rs. 14·26 lakhs) of *railway plant* and *rolling stock* imported during the year. The principal sub-heads affected were *carriages and parts thereof* (—Rs. 3·47 lakhs) and *wagons and parts thereof* (—Rs. 11·52 lakhs) from the United Kingdom and *locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof* (—Rs. 9·19 lakhs) from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. *Materials for construction*, on the other hand, showed an expansion of Rs. 4·99 lakhs, which was due to an import of *sleepers and keys of steel or iron* worth Rs. 8·26 lakhs mainly from Belgium against none last year.

Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments (excluding Electrical Instruments and Apparatus).—The aggregate value recorded under this head amounted to Rs. 62·12 lakhs, practically the same as last year.

A detailed examination of the figures of the trade in the principal articles classed under this group shows that *cutlery* decreased in value from Rs. 6·58 lakhs to Rs. 5·88 lakhs, chiefly in receipts from the United Kingdom and Germany. Imports of *builders' hardware*, on the other hand, advanced from Rs. 5·98 lakhs to Rs. 6·32 lakhs to which the United Kingdom, Germany and Sweden contributed Rs. 1·34 lakhs, Rs. 2·78 lakhs and Rs. 1·80 lakhs, respectively. The value of *implements* and *tools, other than agricultural implements and machine tools* imported during the year was Rs. 9·10 lakhs as against Rs. 8·68 lakhs, the bulk of the supplies coming from the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Germany. As usual, *metal lamps* imported were mainly of German and American manufacture, the former contributing Rs. 4·23 lakhs and the latter Rs. 3·37 lakhs to the total value, *viz.*, Rs. 8·70 lakhs. The consumption of cheap German lamps is steadily increasing at the expense of American varieties.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.—The total value of the various articles included under this head improved by Rs. 3·60 lakhs to Rs. 36·84 lakhs, the United Kingdom being as usual the principal supplier, especially of heavy chemicals. A better demand from the Punjab caused the increase, the chief importations participating therein being *soda ash* and *crystals* valued at Rs. 10·41 lakhs (+Rs. 97,889), *caustic soda* valued at Rs. 4·23 lakhs (+Rs. 1·20 lakhs), *alum*, valued at Rs. 1·48 lakhs (+Rs. 56,639) and *proprietary and patent medicines* valued at Rs. 3·71 lakhs (+Rs. 41,980). Receipts of *bicarbonate of soda*, on the other hand, suffered a further set-back from Rs. 1·33 lakhs to Rs. 98,384, which is accounted for by the fact that *carbon dioxide gas* manufactured in India has been found to be a better and a more profitable substitute for this article in the manufacture of aerated waters.

Vehicles (excluding locomotives, etc., for railways).—Imports of vehicles continue to increase steadily, the total value recorded, *viz.*, Rs. 84·18 lakhs showing a further excess of Rs. 8·02 lakhs over imports in the previous year. The expansion was most pronounced under *cycles* and *motor lorries*. The number of the principal classes of vehicles imported during the past two years is given in the following statement :—

Description of vehicles.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	No.	No.
1. Motor cars	1,878	1,825
2. Motor cycles	201	248
3. Motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries ...	325	872
4. Cycles	15,632	21,946
5. Carriages	95	578

Motor cars.—In view of the very heavy imports last year it is not surprising that the number of cars declined slightly during the year under report from 1,878 to 1,825, the value dropping from Rs. 40·43 lakhs to Rs. 38·76 lakhs. The following statement shows the number and value of motor cars imported during the past two years from the principal sources of supply :—

Origin.	1925-26.		1926-27.	
	Nos.	Value Rs.	Nos.	Value. Rs.
		Lakhs.		Lakhs.
United States of America	709	16·33	636	14·84
Canada	797	13·48	754	13·26
United Kingdom	243	6·93	240	6·28
Italy	89	2·69	142	3·23
France	31	0·85	45	0·98
Other Countries	9	0·16	8	0·17
Total Imports ...	1,878	40·44	1,825	38·76

It will be seen from the above statement that the shortage occurred chiefly in arrivals from the United States of America (— 73 cars) and Canada (— 43 cars). *Italian* and *French* cars, on the other hand, increased in numbers by 53 and 14, respectively, while *English* makes were about the same as last year. The number of *motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries*, which was 325 in 1925-26, reached the unprecedented figure of 872 in 1926-27, and their total value advanced in consequence from Rs. 7·34 lakhs to Rs. 17·01 lakhs. The increase is due to a brisk demand from the Punjab, where these types of vehicles are now replacing bullock carts and other similar conveyances employed in the transport of goods and passengers from the towns to the outlying villages not served by railways. Of the total number of these commercial vehicles imported during the year, 520 were chassis—371 from Canada and 121 from the United States of America—and 352 were complete wagons with bodies—112 from Canada and 233 from the United States of America. Imports of *cycles* also created a record. No fewer than 21,946 machines, mainly British, valued at Rs. 10·78 lakhs were received during the year as against 15,632 valued at Rs. 8·17 lakhs in the preceding year. Markedly lower prices stimulated this trade.

Other Articles.—Imports of *apparel, including boots and shoes* improved further in value by Rs. 2·27 lakhs to Rs. 30·01 lakhs, mainly in arrivals of *second-hand clothing* from the United States of America and the United Kingdom. A slight increase of Rs. 69,623 was also recorded

under the head *dyes and colours*, the total value of which amounted to Rs. 18 lakhs. *Paints* and *colours*, the principal item in this group, contributed Rs. 11·43 lakhs to this value as against Rs. 11·75 lakhs last year. Imports of *alizarine dyes* rose by 128,365 lbs. to 210,481 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 87,770 to Rs. 1·33 lakhs in value due to increased purchases from Germany. Imports of *aniline dyes* amounted to 320,539 lbs. valued at Rs. 4·88 lakhs, the quantity showing a rise of 20 per cent., and the value an excess of 1 per cent. only. Larger supplies of cheaper dyes from Germany explain the disparity. The value of *glassware and earthenware* totalled Rs. 21·79 lakhs as against Rs. 19·62 lakhs, the expansion of Rs. 2·17 lakhs being due to larger purchases of *sheet and plate glass* from Belgium. Imports of *paper, pasteboard* and *stationery* recorded a value of Rs. 33·80 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 4·54 lakhs, which occurred chiefly under *newsprinting paper* and *writing paper*. Larger supplies from Austria and Germany raised the value of newsprinting paper from Rs. 4·98 lakhs to Rs. 7·68 lakhs, while the advance in the value of writing paper from Rs. 3·27 lakhs to Rs. 5·25 lakhs was due mainly to increased sales by Austria and the Netherlands. Purchases of *cement*, mainly *Portland cement* from the United Kingdom, again showed a diminution, the figures for the past two years being 5,952 tons valued at Rs. 3·51 lakhs and 4,366 tons valued at Rs. 2·35 lakhs, respectively. The decrease, as stated last year, was due to an increased consumption of Indian cement which was more in demand on account of its cheapness. Imports of *matches* declined from 1,314,761 gross of boxes valued at Rs. 14·30 lakhs to 1,032,543 gross of boxes worth Rs. 11·33 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of *safety matches* from Sweden. Competition by Indian matches and the anticipation of a reduction in import duty towards the end of the year affected imports. The value of *soap* expanded by Rs. 3·02 lakhs to Rs. 14·95 lakhs, larger arrivals of *household* and *laundry soap* mainly accounting for the increase.

Class V.—Postal articles not specified.

10. The figures registered under this head exclude the imports by post of the five specified articles, *viz.*, (1) gold and silver thread, (2) cinematograph films, (3) jewellery, (4) precious stones, and (5) cigarettes, which are included under the relative heads in the general imports. The total value of postal articles, not specified advanced further by Rs. 10·25 lakhs or 21 per cent. to Rs. 58·15 lakhs to which imports from the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 52·83 lakhs. The total number of parcels dealt with during the year was 113,658 as against 125,825 in 1925-26. Besides these, 41,782 letter packets were assessed to duty as against 38,089 last year. The total amount of import duty realized on all articles imported by parcel post decreased slightly from Rs. 10,73,693 to Rs. 10,59,891 and that on articles contained in letter packets rose from Rs. 47,471 to Rs. 49,031.

EXPORTS.

Indian Produce and Manufactures.

11. **Agricultural conditions.**—As the bulk of the export trade of this port consists of agricultural produce, it will be useful to give a brief review of weather conditions during the year and of the area and yield of the principal crops in Sind and the neighbouring provinces before entering into a detailed examination of the figures relating to the more important commodities.

In *Sind* the rainfall was normal, and the inundation of 1926 was, on the whole, fairly good. The river commenced to rise late in the season, but maintained a sufficiently high irrigating level beyond the normal period. Despite a favourable (though belated) water supply, the average outturn of both the *kharif* and *rabi* crops was estimated to be much below normal, the unsatisfactory position being due to the damage done by various diseases, locusts and a severe frost. In the *Punjab* the monsoon broke in the second week of July, somewhat later than usual, and gave fairly good rains throughout the province. The heavy rains in August and September accompanied by dry hot winds and boll-worm in October, however, adversely affected the *kharif* crops to a certain extent. The conditions for the sowing of the *rabi* crops were not very favourable, and the winter rains were generally insufficient for the maturing of unirrigated crops. The water in the rivers was, however, almost sufficient to meet the keen demand on the various canals, and the conditions and prospects of the standing crops in the irrigated areas were reported to be generally good. In the United Provinces also, the seasonal conditions were not altogether favourable. Sowings with irrigation commenced later than usual, and excessive rains damaged the crops in many districts. In the following table the area and yield of the three most important crops, *viz.*, wheat, rape and mustard seed, and cotton, for the past two seasons are compared, the figures being taken from the agricultural returns furnished by the Directors of Agriculture, Bombay, the Punjab and the United Provinces. In the case of wheat and rape and mustard seed, which are *rabi* crops, the figures for the season 1925-26 are compared with those for 1924-25, as the produce exported in 1926-27 relates mostly to the former season. In the case of cotton, which

is a *kharif* crop, exports relate to the season 1926-27, and therefore the crop figures for 1926-27 are compared with those for 1925-26.

TABLE No. 12.

Province.	Wheat.		Rape and Mustard seed.		Cotton.	
	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	Area.					
	Acres		Acres.		Acres.	
Sind	569,000	410,000	362,000	172,000	362,000	334,000
Punjab ...	10,924,000	10,683,000	1,269,000	798,000	3,052,000	2,799,000
United Provinces ...	7,472,000	6,991,000	2,660,000	2,592,000	1,004,000	807,000
	Yield.					
	Tons.		Tons.		Bales of 400 lbs.	
Sind	119,000	107,000	35,000	18,000	116,000	82,000
Punjab ...	2,981,000	3,382,000	209,000	123,000	908,000	598,000
United Provinces ...	2,447,000	2,314,000	534,000	428,000	277,000	257,000

It will be seen from the above figures that although the total area under *wheat* cultivation in the three provinces was reduced to the extent of 881,000 acres or by 5 per cent., the total outturn of the crop improved by 256,000 tons or 5 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The increased production was solely due to a better crop in the Punjab, which was greatly helped by favourable rains towards the end of the season. The area sown under *rape and mustard seed* in all the three provinces was below the level of the previous year, the deficiency being more marked in the case of Sind and the Punjab. In consequence, the outturn was reduced by 50 per cent. in Sind, 41 per cent. in the Punjab and 20 per cent. in the United Provinces. The figures for the *cotton* crop in all the three provinces were also lower than in the previous year both in area and yield. In Sind the shortage of 8 per cent. in the area was reported to be due to the late inundation of the year, and the reduction of 30 per cent. in the outturn was due to considerable damage done to the crops by wilt, boll-worm and other diseases and by repeated attacks of locusts. In the Punjab, the fall in the price of cotton acted as a deterrent to extensive sowing, and the decrease of 34 per cent. in the outturn, is attributable not only to the curtailment of the area, but also to the damage caused by excessive rains. It may be noted here

that of the total area under cotton in the Punjab, *viz.*, 2,799,000 acres, some 1,664,000 acres were reported to be under *Desi* and 1,135,000 acres under *American* cotton. In the United Provinces the acreage was reduced by 19 per cent., but the crop, though injured to some extent by excessive rains, was satisfactory on the whole. The total area and yield of these three crops in the whole of India were as follows :—

Crop.	Area acres.	Percentage of increase.	Yield.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			Tons.	
Wheat	30,470,000	—4	8,704,000	—2
Rape and mustard seed ...	5,592,000	—14	909,000	—25
			Bales of 400 lbs.	
Cotton	25,006,000	—12	4,952,000	—21

12. The following table gives the value of the export trade, including re-exports, under the five main classes for the last four years and the pre-war year :—

TABLE No. 13.

Articles.	1913-14.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
EXPORTS. (Indian Produce and Manufactures.)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, drink and tobacco	13,00,57,943	12,85,73,887	24,18,81,223	5,73,19,549	4,48,80,111
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	12,72,21,953	24,00,89,254	27,71,96,633	28,87,13,675	19,96,58,157
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	13,76,892	33,44,939	31,33,297	28,00,414	25,50,199
IV.—Living animals ...	78,283	46,930	29,516	59,795	34,485
V.—Postal articles ...	59,011	4,18,519	5,14,542	4,83,986	.. 5,06,711
Total Indian Produce and Manufactures...	25,87,94,082	37,24,73,529	52,27,55,211	34,93,77,419	24,76,29,663
(Foreign Merchandise.)					
I.—Food, drink and tobacco ...	10,54,978	58,41,408	33,82,781	22,20,789	22,81,938
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	42,27,081	84,67,957	97,23,263	68,54,393	76,53,345
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	12,54,491	1,02,53,374	1,10,17,973	95,67,278	68,33,412
IV.—Living animals ...	...	..	500	1,500	700
V.—Articles re-exported by post ...	32,216	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign Merchandise	65,68,766	2,45,62,739	2,41,24,517	1,86,43,960	1,67,69,395
Grand total of Exports	26,53,62,848	39,70,36,268	54,68,79,728	36,80,21,379	26,43,99,058

Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

13. The total value of the commodities included in this class fell from Rs. 573·19 lakhs to Rs. 448·80 lakhs or by 22 per cent. The fluctuations in the volume and value of some of the more important articles are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Grain, pulse and flour.—Exporters of grain, pulse and flour experienced another bad year. The aggregate shipments declined further by 66,917 tons or 21 per cent. and by Rs. 121·52 lakhs or 22 per cent. to 257,795 tons valued at Rs. 434·11 lakhs. When compared with those for 1924-25 these figures reveal a much greater shortage, *viz.*, 85 per cent. in quantity and 82 per cent. in value. The following statement compares the quantities of the different kinds of food-grains exported in 1926-27, 1925-26 and the pre-war year :—

Articles.		Quantity exported.		
		1913-14.	1925-26.	1926-27.
1		2	3	4
Wheat	Tons.	893,324	163,094	168,769
Rice	,,	53,739	45,148	33,684
Wheat flour	,,	39,882	43,095	35,254
Maize	,,	664	1,092	16
Gram	,,	55,638	24,021	8,904
Barley	,,	127,622	34,473	838
Pulse, other sorts	,,	1,934	10,968	9,025
Jowar and bajra	,,	22,836	2,597	1,154
Other sorts	,,	110	224	151

Wheat.—The depression which characterised the wheat trade last year continued throughout the year under report, and the causes which operated to bring it about were much the same. The carryover from the previous season's crop was again small, and as the outturn for the season 1925-26 was also below the average and the internal demand heavy, there was a considerable reduction in the amount available for export. Moreover large purchases of Sind and Punjab wheat were made during the year by the Bombay flour mills as a result of poor crops in the districts which normally supply them. The various reasons mentioned above helped to keep the price of Indian wheat above the level of world prices which continued to be easy on account of another favourable crop in America and Australia. Indian wheat could not, therefore, compete successfully in foreign markets, and exports stood practically

at the low level of last year, the shipments amounting to only 168,769 tons valued at Rs. 257·65 lakhs, the quantity showing the trifling increase of 5,675 tons, but the value a decrease of Rs. 11·98 lakhs as compared with 1925-26. Needless to say these figures compare very unfavourably with those for 1924-25, when shipments totalled 1,046,255 tons valued at Rs. 1,611·75 lakhs. As regards the conditions in the local market, the prices prevailing during the year were lower than those in the previous year. The quotations for *white* wheat opened at Rs. 5-14 per maund in April, and towards the end of that month went up to Rs. 6, which proved to be the highest figure during the year. This rate was, however, maintained for two weeks only, Rs. 5-12 being quoted in the second week of May. Thereafter a steady decline set in, and by 15th September the price had fallen to Rs. 4-15, the lowest quotation of the year. Subsequently there was a slight improvement, and the closing rate on the 29th March was Rs. 5-4. The following statement shows the distribution of wheat exports for the past two years and the pre-war year :—

TABLE No. 14.

—	1913-14.		1925-26.		1926-27.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	605,222	6,65,19,898	86,667	1,40,76,471	136,641	2,07,75,949
Bahrein Islands	1,788	2,09,088	1,352	2,26,879	1,410	2,28,854
Natal	...	...	...	..	3,000	4,80,000
Mesopotamia	...	...	21,542	37,44,059	46	7,460
Other British Possessions ...	95	14,762	...	368	4	688
Sweden	10,868	12,32,850	...	...	...	...
Germany	23,175	26,12,277	...	...	900	1,26,000
Belgium	134,238	1,46,40,723	7,275	12,35,250	7,222	10,80,896
Spain	9,705	10,62,280	...	...	...	...
Denmark	12,082	13,51,700	...	...	...	...
France	89,855	95,58,105	3,515	5,90,700	13,400	21,10,100
Italy	1,500	1,79,500	...	...	600	96,000
Syria	...	..	5,112	8,17,920	...	...
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman.	2,122	2,17,545	1,672	2,76,645	1,186	1,94,070
Other Native States in Arabia ...	...	...	5,030	9,04,801	369	67,313
Persia	695	81,322	7,251	12,85,099	460	78,190
Egypt	234	20,562	23,773	38,03,824	3,510	5,10,804
Other Foreign countries ...	1,750	2,09,490	5	824	19	2,897
Total ...	893,329	9,78,20,092	163,094	2,69,62,840	168,769	2,57,05,261

It will be seen from the above table that the United Kingdom, our chief customer, took 81 per cent. of the total quantity of wheat exported during the year, and increased her purchases by 58 per cent. to 136,641

tons in quantity and by 48 per cent. to Rs. 207·76 lakhs in value. This increase was to a great extent offset by a considerable decline in shipments to the Gulf ports and Egypt, which took only 3,473, and 3,510 tons as against 36,847 and 23,773 tons, respectively last year. Among continental countries, Belgium's purchases were almost the same as last year, but supplies to France rose considerably from 3,515 tons to 13,400 tons. Syria which bought 5,112 tons of wheat last year, took none at all in 1926-27. It may be remarked that shipments of wheat from Karachi represented 96 per cent. of the total quantity (175,949 tons) exported from *India*.

Other food grains.—Shipments of all kinds of food-grains suffered a considerable set-back, the drop under *barley* being particularly striking. Exports of this commodity which in 1924-25 reached the record figure of 388,062 tons valued at no less than Rs. 449·37 lakhs declined heavily in 1925-26 to 34,473 tons valued at Rs. 46·13 lakhs, and during the year under report dwindled to the negligible figure of 838 tons valued at Rs. 99,766. A mediocre crop and a large internal demand raised local prices to a level which made export business impossible. There was also a marked decline in shipments of *gram*, the quantity having receded by 15,117 tons to 8,904 tons and the value by Rs. 18·45 lakhs to Rs. 14·07 lakhs. As in the case of barley, a poor surplus available for export and the resultant high prices checked exports. The principal countries which took smaller quantities were France (—6,822 tons), Egypt (—3,148 tons), the Netherlands (—3,349 tons) and Germany (—1,190 tons). The share of Karachi in the total quantity of gram shipped from *India* was 64 per cent. as against 78 per cent. in 1925-26. Shipments of *wheat flour* registered a decline of 18 per cent. in quantity and 22 per cent. in value, the figures for the past two years being 43,095 tons valued at Rs. 95·51 lakhs and 35,254 tons valued at Rs. 74·49 lakhs, respectively. The falling off was chiefly due to Persia, Mesopotamia and Mauritius having reduced their requirements from 4,732 tons, 5,944 tons, and 4,452 tons to 1,908 tons, 1,988 tons and 3,269 tons, respectively. Egypt, the principal customer, on the other hand, increased her purchases from 14,226 to 15,521 tons.

After showing a substantial rise in the previous year, shipments of *rice* fell back by 11,464 tons and Rs. 19·74 lakhs to 33,684 tons valued at Rs. 72·05 lakhs. The decrease was chiefly due to the Bahrein Islands having reduced their purchases of *boiled rice* from 9,455 tons to 4,769 tons and to Persia having taken only 1,454 tons of *cleaned rice* as against 2,467 tons last year. Good crops of rice and other food-grains in Persia and Mesopotamia brought about the slackness in the demand.

Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.

14. The total value of exports under *class II* declined by Rs. 890·55

lakhs or 31 per cent. to Rs. 1,996·58 lakhs. The variations in some of the important commodities included in this class are discussed below :—

Raw cotton.—The following table shows how cotton exports were distributed during the past two years and the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

TABLE NO. 15.

Countries.	1913-14.		1925-26.		1926-27.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
British Empire—						
United Kingdom ...	1,002	8,36,935	17,552	2,44,86,815	7,676	75,77,445
Other British Possessions ...	5	2,675	36	60,270	4	4,090
Foreign countries—						
Indo China	...	...	357	4,00,000	537	4,95,000
Southern Russia ...	385	3,08,000	...	...	...	...
Sweden	118	62,760	218	2,30,200	149	1,41,900
Germany	33,711	2,53,00,756	22,807	2,98,95,080	14,823	1,32,10,660
Netherlands	463	3,45,630	5,019	65,04,865	3,421	32,16,065
Portugal	...	..	126	1,24,490	18	20,000
Belgium	17,760	1,35,08,708	9,962	1,28,82,544	6,786	63,14,215
France	2,269	16,04,340	6,515	82,01,240	5,996	59,44,310
Spain	1,389	10,85,615	5,252	66,05,750	5,043	47,26,175
Denmark	...	..	42	52,000	1	600
Italy	6,863	50,61,787	34,355	4,24,45,737	27,301	2,52,63,590
Greece	...	...	16	30,000	201	2,16,500
China, exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao.	28	25,665	17,775	2,02,52,917	16,604	1,74,46,200
Japan	2,453	17,58,734	57,637	6,65,92,560	54,605	5,00,28,235
United States of America—						
Via Atlantic Coast ...	22	17,480	1,965	21,46,556	1,159	11,13,650
Via Pacific Coast	...	...	108	1,45,000	26	28,750
Other Foreign Countries ...	8,219	59,42,008	35	35,906	230	1,96,925
Total ...	74,686	5,60,77,121	1,79,679	22,10,94,739	146,995	13,59,44,210
Exports to Bombay ...	12,002	93,09,940	16,152	1,93,72,487	14,351	1,40,67,616

Raw cotton was again easily the leading commodity in the export trade of the port, its share in the aggregate value of exports having amounted to 55 per cent. as against 63 per cent. last year. The salient features of the year were a bumper crop of about 18½ million bales in America, which beat all previous records, and the consequent heavy drop in world prices. The market showed a continuous downward tendency for the greater part of the year, with the result that both sellers and buyers were dominated by a feeling of nervousness, and hesitated to enter into forward contracts; further, the uncertain price levels caused a disposition on the part of buyers to limit commitments, and the demand was also somewhat restricted owing to the relatively high price of Indian cotton. This disparity encouraged Indian mills to purchase large quantities of American cotton, of which about 25,000 tons was imported into Bombay as against only a hundred tons last year. Exports at Karachi during the year under report declined by 32,684 tons or 18 per cent. to 146,995 tons in quantity and by Rs. 851 lakhs or 39 per cent. to Rs. 1,359 lakhs in value : the difference between the two percentages shows how severe was the depreciation in local prices. As a result, however, of certain favourable conditions, especially the shipping facilities afforded, the port continued to attract large quantities for export, including some 20,000 bales from the United Provinces and

10,000 bales from Rajputana against only 1,000 and 4,000, respectively in the previous year, so that in spite of the reduced total of exports as compared with 1925-26, the figures for the year were the second highest on record. It may be noted that shipments through Bombay showed the heavier proportionate decrease of 23 per cent., the figures for the past two years being 484,963 tons and 373,924 tons, respectively. As regards the figures given at the head of this paragraph, it will be seen that Japan was again the largest purchaser of cotton exported from this port. The quantity shipped to that country, however, fell by 2,832 tons to 54,805 tons. Italy, which came next, reduced her requirements from 34,255 to 27,301 tons, while China, despite internal troubles, increased her purchases from 17,775 to 18,604 tons. Other continental countries also took less, but the fall was more marked in shipments to Germany, which purchased 14,823 tons as against 22,807 tons last year. Shipments to the United Kingdom also showed a considerable reduction of 55 per cent., the quantity being only 7,876 tons as against 17,552 tons in 1925-26, but this substantial reduction is easily accounted for by the great coal strike and the general adverse conditions affecting the trade.

Wool, raw.—After a dull season in the previous year, the wool market showed some activity, exports having risen by 12 per cent. to 26½ million lbs. in quantity and by 13 per cent. to Rs. 229·91 lakhs in value. A continuous fall in prices in the earlier part of the year, specially due to the slackness of demand by the Indian mills, accompanied by the tightness of the money market, compelled stockists to part with their holdings at rates advantageous to shippers. A brisk demand from the United Kingdom towards the middle of the year also gave an impetus to the trade, and substantial profits were realized on consignments shipped to Liverpool for September and October auctions, particularly the latter. This induced local dealers to export largely, and abnormally heavy shipments were made in December. The market in the United Kingdom had, however, declined by that time, and the prices realized for these shipments were not satisfactory. Turning to the share of the different countries in the trade, the United Kingdom took the most, *viz.*, 24½ million lbs. as against 20½ million lbs. last year. The principal feature of the trade in that country was the stability of prices of all qualities of wool in contrast to the violent fluctuations in the preceding year. The United States of America, the only other important customer, after buying Indian wool freely in the previous two years, fell back, shipments thereto having declined from over 2¾ million lbs. valued at Rs. 20·95 lakhs in 1925-26 to 1¾ million lbs. worth Rs. 14·52 lakhs in 1926-27. The deficiency was, however, more than made up by a large increase in purchases of foreign wool.

Seeds.—The export trade in seeds suffered a set-back for the third year in succession, the total quantity having fallen by 39 per cent. and the value by 27 per cent. as compared with shipments in the previous year. In contrast to the trade in the preceding two years, however, rapeseed, the chief item, showed a slight improvement, while the decrease was most noticeable under cotton seed and sesamum seed. The

following table compares the volume and value of exports of the different kinds of seeds to the principal countries during the past two years and the pre-war year :—

TABLE No. 16.

—	1913-14.		1925-26.		1926-27.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Castor seed—						
United Kingdom	74	7,327	1,694	4,74,432	489	97,420
Other countries	...	...	17	7,000	3	880
Total ...	74	7,327	1,711	4,81,432	493	98,300
Cotton seed—						
United Kingdom	18,891	13,94,911	71,600	82,01,709	6,703	6,59,630
Other countries	22	1,578	21	2,718	17	2,139
Total ...	18,913	13,96,489	71,621	82,04,487	6,720	6,61,759
Linseed—						
United Kingdom	524	1,57,195	...	...	...	...
Germany	1,224	3,13,900	...	...	...	...
France	100	30,000	...	...	...	...
Spain	100	24,200	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,948	5,25,295	...	...	...	...
Rapeseed—						
United Kingdom	11,988	23,59,705	19,045	44,77,845	6,456	14,72,430
Germany	48,259	80,89,895	6,713	16,25,855	9,926	22,82,562
Netherlands	...	...	5,355	12,95,453	11,112	25,69,231
Spain	500	90,000	500	1,12,040	600	1,43,000
Belgium	80,544	1,55,43,576	6,072	14,12,931	4,635	10,71,891
France	32,068	53,6?,115	7,455	17,56,966	14,189	32,12,895
Italy	1,050	2,14,524	37,504	87,06,691	42,646	97,93,329
Austria Hungary	4,478	8,10,550	..	...	...	...
Norway	..	...	400	92,000	600	1,28,000
Other countries	...	13	...	...	...	...
Total ...	188,917	3,24,76,377	83,044	1,95,67,771	90,176	2,06,71,238
Sesamum (til or jinjili)—						
Netherlands	...	...	900	3,60,025	...	...
Egypt	..	...	1,003	3,29,369	25	8,593
Germany	1,583	4,37,095	...	...	9	2,560
Belgium	6,140	17,51,886	...	...	...	...
France	1,516	4,54,745	128	37,462	...	...
Italy	200	60,000	876	2,81,207	...	...
Austria Hungary ...	3,902	10,22,472	...	...	...	...
Other countries	112	20,914	128	38,835	32	9,509
Total ...	13,453	37,47,112	3,064	9,81,898	66	21,261
Other seeds ...	1,009	1,50,674	226	57,844	242	67,646
Total seeds ...	224,314	3,83,03,274	159,696	2,93,33,432	97,696	2,15,20,204

Rapeseed.—Exports of rapeseed, the principal item in the oilseeds trade, which in the previous two years recorded heavy decreases of 61,564 tons and 115,658 tons respectively, showed a slight recovery, the figures recorded, *viz.*, 90,176 tons and Rs. 206·71 lakhs, having exceeded those of last year by 7,132 tons or 9 per cent. in quantity, and by Rs. 11·03 lakhs or 6 per cent. in value. Plentiful orders from the continent led to the increase. Italy which has been our principal customer for the last two years, increased her purchases further from 37,504 tons to 42,646 tons. The second largest buyer was France with 14,189 tons as against 7,455 tons in 1925-26, an increase of 90 per cent. The expansion in shipments to the Netherlands was also equally striking,

the quantity taken by that country, *viz.*, 11,112 tons, being double the shipments in the previous year. The United Kingdom was the only important country which showed a notable decline, the quantity shipped thereto, *viz.*, 6,456 tons being 12,589 tons less than in the previous year. The decrease was due to the fact that the United Kingdom found it more profitable to crush groundnuts in the place of rapeseed, her purchases of the former from the whole of India having risen from 9,670 tons in 1925-26 to 16,969 tons in 1926-27. As usual, Karachi was the largest exporter of rapeseed, her share representing 96 per cent. of the total quantity, *viz.*, 94,186 tons shipped from India.

Other seeds.—Shipments of all descriptions of seeds included under this head showed an all-round decrease during the year. *Cotton seed* was the principal item affected, exports having dwindled from 71,621 tons valued at Rs. 82·04 lakhs to the low figure of 6,720 tons valued at Rs. 6·62 lakhs, mainly in shipments to the United Kingdom. A keen demand from *Marwar* and *Thar and Parkar* in consequence of the failure of the crops of grass and other fodder raised local prices above the level of world prices, and hence the decrease in export to foreign countries. Exports of *sesamum seed* also fell from 3,094 tons valued at Rs. 9·82 lakhs to the negligible figure of 66 tons valued at Rs. 21,261. There was a complete cessation of shipments to the Netherlands and Italy which took 900 tons and 876 tons, respectively, last year, while only 25 tons went to Egypt against 1,062 tons in 1925-26. Shipments from the *whole of India* also dwindled from 39,896 to 1,567 tons. The yield of the all-India crop of this seed was estimated at 358,000 tons, showing a decrease of 2 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The decrease of 1,219 tons in exports of *castor seed* was noticeable in shipments to the United Kingdom, the chief customer. The seed is exported largely through Bombay. As in the previous year, no exports of *linseed* were made through this port, all the shipments from India having gone *viâ* Calcutta and Bombay.

Hides and skins, raw.—The following table compares the exports of raw hides and skins to the different countries during the past two years :—

TABLE No. 17.

Articles.	Exports during 1925-26.		Exports during 1926-27.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Hides, raw—				
United Kingdom	338	3,45,652	428	3,65,616
Germany	319	4,53,897	823	9,29,790
Norway	23	28,380	8	10,359
Belgium	8	10,748	4	4,121
France	22	23,042	18	16,693
Spain	723	7,91,793	978	9,60,246
Italy	621	6,93,924	397	3,73,117
Sweden	15	15,671	4	4,596
Egypt	14	11,739	40	41,773
Other countries	102	91,984	229	1,72,399
Total ...	2,185	24,66,830	2,929	28,78,710

Articles.	Exports during			
	1925-26.		1926-27.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Skins, raw—				
United Kingdom	199	2,62,616	215	4,07,032
Italy	75	1,04,190	45	68,162
Germany	75	1,20,084	37	67,829
Netherlands	4	5,425	10	17,050
Belgium	2	900	...	..
France	297	5,27,763	333	5,96,241
United States of America—				
Via Atlantic Coast	4,653	63,44,954	4,541	60,91,190
Other countries	...	...	4	5,175
Total ...	5,305	73,65,932	5,185	72,52,679
Cuttings of Hides and Skins ...	157	22,181	72	17,350
Grand total of Hides and Skins, raw.	7,647	98,54,943	8,186	1,01,48,739

Raw Hides.—The hides market showed some activity during the year under report. As a result of famine conditions in certain districts in Sind and a shortage of fodder in parts of Rajputana, larger supplies were available, and the quantity exported rose by 34 per cent. to 2,929 tons and the value by 17 per cent. to Rs. 28·79 lakhs. The smallness of the percentage of increase in the value was partly due to lower prices and partly to shipments of inferior qualities. The improvement during the year occurred chiefly in exports to Germany and Spain, there being a brisk demand for *cow hides* in those countries. Shipments to Italy, on the other hand, contracted from 621 to 397 tons, solely in exports of *buffalo calf skins*.

Raw Skins.—The export trade in raw skins did not show any marked fluctuations, the total quantity having declined by 120 tons only. The decrease occurred in shipments of *sheep skins* to the United Kingdom. *Goat skins*, the principal article, which comprised 98 per cent. of the aggregate shipments of raw skins, on the other hand, showed an improvement of 93 tons in quantity and of Rs. 1·16 lakhs in value. A better demand from the United Kingdom, especially for skins suitable for colouring, caused the increase. The United States of America, the chief purchaser, on the other hand, took less, the figures for the past two years being 4,633 tons and 4,537 tons, respectively.

Miscellaneous.—Among other articles included under class II, exports of *raw silk* expanded in value by Rs. 3·87 lakhs to Rs. 20·65 lakhs, mainly in shipments of *mulberry silk* to France, and *Chàsam or waste silk* to the United Kingdom. There was also an increase of Rs. 5·09 lakhs in the value of shipments of *manures*, consisting chiefly of *crushed bones* and *bonemeal*. Exports of the former, mostly to Belgium, were valued at Rs. 25·99 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 3·18 lakhs. *Bonemeal*

worth Rs. 11·43 lakhs was exported during the year under report against Rs. 10 lakhs last year. The countries taking the principal amounts were the United Kingdom (Rs. 2·65 lakhs), Ceylon (Rs. 2·26 lakhs), the United States of America (Rs. 3·97 lakhs) and Japan (Rs. 1·51 lakhs). Shipments of *chromite* (chrome iron ore), a product of Baluchistan and the only metallic ore exported at this port, fell from 23,209 tons valued at Rs. 6·96 lakhs to 14,150 tons valued at Rs. 4·24 lakhs. Among the principal purchasers, the United Kingdom, Sweden and Belgium reduced their requirements from 4,057 tons, 4,850 tons and 4,500 tons to 1,875 tons, 2,650 tons and 3,800 tons, respectively, while France took 4,075 tons against 3,600 tons last year.

Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

15. The total value of the articles included under this rather unimportant class in the export trade contracted by Rs. 2·50 lakhs to Rs. 25·50 lakhs. Shipments of *hides and skins, tanned or dressed*, the principal article in the group, amounted to 211 tons valued at Rs. 9·26 lakhs as against 231 tons valued at Rs. 9·63 lakhs, the deficiency being noticeable in exports of *tanned sheep-skins* to the United Kingdom. The value of *tanned goat skins*, exported mainly to the United Kingdom, was maintained at Rs. 3·97 lakhs.

Foreign Merchandise, re-exported.

16. The total value of re-exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 167·69 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 18·74 lakhs or 10 per cent. as compared with 1925-26. *Raw wool, woollen manufactures* and *sugar*, the three most important articles entering into the *entrepôt* trade of this port, contributed 44 per cent., 26 per cent. and 10 per cent., respectively to this value. The re-export trade in *raw wool*, which suffered a considerable set-back in the previous year, showed a recovery, the total shipments, *viz.*, 9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 73·53 lakhs having exceeded those in the previous year by 18 per cent. in quantity and 16 per cent. in value. Both the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the usual customers, drew larger quantities. As regards the shipments to the former country, the reasons given for the increase under Indian wool also hold good in the case of foreign wool. The expansion in purchases by the United States of America was due to the fact that the American carpet manufacturers, who largely use *Chinese* and *Kandahar* wool, were unable to secure sufficient quantities of the former variety on account of the domestic troubles in that country, and took more *Kandahar* wool from this port instead. The value of *woollen-manufactures*, consisting mainly of Persian carpets, contracted from Rs. 61·88 lakhs to Rs. 43·63 lakhs in shipments to the United Kingdom, the United States of America and European Turkey. Re-exports of *sugar* at 5,536 tons valued at Rs. 17·27 lakhs maintained the level of the previous year. As usual the gulf ports absorbed the bulk, but the position as regards the principal countries participating in the trade was somewhat changed, in as much as, while Persia curtailed its purchases from

1,688 to 960 tons, the Bahrein Islands increased them from 700 to 1,908 tons. Among other articles, the trade in *cotton piece-goods* is worth notice. The total value, mainly representing coloured goods sent to Persia, stood at Rs. 9·77 lakhs as against Rs. 10·91 lakhs last year.

III.—Coasting Trade.

17. The total value of the coasting trade of the Province of Sind receded by Rs. 80·60 lakhs or 4 per cent. to Rs. 1,740 lakhs during the year under review.

Chief Port—Karachi.

18. The following table shows the aggregate value of the coasting trade of the port of Karachi, including Government stores and treasure, for the last four years and the pre-war year :—

TABLE No. 18.

——	1913-14.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—					
Indian produce ...	4,80,64,652	10,65,71,841	10,88,53,353	10,53,94,778	10,18,66,705
Foreign merchandise...	1 06,39,836	1,15,57,543	1,09,38,353	96,57,743	88,48,246
Gold	855	...	70,625	...	...
Silver	55,486	7,500	6,100	43,000	1,51,000
Total Private ...	5,87,60,829	11,81,36,884	11,98,68,431	11,50,95,521	11,08 65,951
Government—					
Indian produce ...	44,71,700	60,564	3,18,971	4,33,883	7,13,161
Foreign merchandise	11,28,513	8,92,892	7,70,558	7,78,933	8,11,900
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	70,000	...	...	...	...
Total Government ...	56,70,213	9,53,456	10,89,529	12,12,816	15,25,061
Total Imports ...	6,44,31,042	11,90,90,340	12,09,57,960	11,63,08,337	11,23,91,012
EXPORTS.					
Private—					
Indian produce ...	2,51,14,501	9,63,04,710	8,08,98,115	5,34,82,642	5,21,16,093
Foreign merchandise...	44.30,555	1,30,58.173	96,56,764	1,05,56,906	77,39,991
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	1,000	8,65,322	1,500	1,17,300	...
Total Private ...	2,95,46,056	11,02,28,205	9,05,56,379	6.41,56,848	5,98,56,084
Government—					
Indian produce ...	5,236	4,528	9,782	953	4,755
Foreign merchandise...	4,05,734	4,52,535	3,19,575	1.68,326	3,04,271
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	67,238	...	...	...	...
Total Government ...	4,78.208	4,57,063	3,29,357	1,69,279	3,09,026
Total Exports ...	3,00,24,264	11,06,85,268	9,08,85,736	6,43,26,127	6,01,65,110
Total Costing Trade ...	9,44,55,306	22,97,75,608	21,18.43,696	18,06,34,464	17,25,56,122

The aggregate value of the coasting trade of the chief port amounted to Rs. 1,725·56 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 80·78 lakhs or 4 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Both imports and exports suffered a set-back, the value of the former having fallen by Rs. 39·17 lakhs to Rs. 1,123·91 lakhs and that of the latter by Rs. 41·61 lakhs to Rs. 601·65 lakhs.

Private.

19. The coasting trade in private merchandise between the chief port, Karachi and other ports in India, grouped by provinces, is shown in the following table :—

TABLE No. 19.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ... A.*	81,18,036	88,78,847	3,98,954	4,03,267
Bengal ... B.†	2,00,126	88,691	2,12,524	3,11,643
Bombay ... A.	6,95,22,422	6,76,50,915	2,56,82,672	2,38,22,591
Bombay ... B.	92,87,895	86,18,634	71,82,363	41,61,125
Burma ... A.	1,44,47,316	1,24,35,730	12,71,301	12,86,602
Burma ... B.	75,725	10,959	2,15,757	3,42,890
Madras ... A.	68,87,485	74,07,468	1,45,46,336	1,38 27,747
Madras ... B.	7,844	14,603	12,82,497	11'99,750
Total ... A.	9,89,75,259	9,63,72,960	4,18,99,263	3,93'40,207
Total ... B.	95,71,590	87,32,887	88,93,141	60·15,408
British ports within the province. A.	2,04,764	2,39,885	1,47,119	2,11,653
British ports within the province. B.	42	18	46,905	46,469
Cutch ... A.	1,74,199	1,08,618	39,43,315	43,25,861
Cutch ... B.	8,347	822	6,09,903	4,54,174
Kathiawar ... A.	19,53,334	18,67,670	49,57,597	54,52,531
Kathiawar ... B.	75,303	1,08,032	5,38,744	4,49,542
Goa ... A.	1,05,065	64,096	18,40,002	20,84,649
Goa ... B.	1,357	3,283	48,893	49,936
Diu ... A.	...	...	4,764	5,352
Diu ... B.	..	...	310	360
State of Travancore. A.	35,87,276	26,05.926	426	630
State of Travancore. B.	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan Agency Tracts. A.	3,73,548	5,96,138	6,88,596	6,61,885
Baluchistan Agency Tracts. B.	1,104	3,204	4,19,010	7,24,102
Gaikwar's Territory. A.	21,333	11,412	1,560	33,325
Gaikwar's Territory. B.	...	...	...	...
Total ... A.	62,14,755	52,53,860	1,14,36,260	1,25,64.233
Total ... B.	86,111	1,15,341	16,16,860	16,78,114
Grand total ... A.	10,53,94,778	10,18,66,705	5,34,82.642	5,21,16,093
Grand total ... B.	96,57,743	88,48,246	1,05,56,906	77,39,991
Grand total ...	11,50,52,521	11,07,14,951	6,40,39,548	5,98,56.084

*"A" represents Indian produce. †"B" represents Foreign merchandise.

Imports.

20. **Indian Merchandise.**—The value of Indian produce and manufactures imported into Karachi from the coast ports declined from Rs. 1053·95 lakhs to Rs. 1018·67 lakhs. The articles which contributed to the decrease were *kerosene oil* (—Rs. 15·14 lakhs) and *Benzine* and *Petrol* (—Rs. 5·87 lakhs) from Burma, *cotton twist and yarn* (—Rs. 12·06 lakhs), *cotton grey piece-goods* (—Rs. 20·68 lakhs) and *turmeric* (—Rs. 2·70 lakhs), from Bombay, *gunny bags* (—Rs. 5·88 lakhs), from Bengal and *coconut* oil (—Rs. 3·91 lakhs) from Madras. The following articles, on the other hand, showed increases :—*Coal* (+Rs. 10·10 lakhs) from Bengal, *ghee* (+Rs. 2·52 lakhs) from Baluchistan and Kathiawar, *pepper* (+Rs. 2·17 lakhs) from the Travancore State and Bombay, and *teak wood* (+Rs. 6·21 lakhs) from Burma.

Cotton piece-goods.—The table below gives the trade in Indian piece-goods imported coastwise during the past four years and the pre-war year under each of the three headings, grey, white and coloured :—

TABLE No. 20.

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1913-14	116,202,366	1,67,37,078	1,353,702	2,63,589	44,482,977	98,64,034
1923-24	117,640,651	4,63,20,673	2,691,530	13,86,393	37,076,020	185,0,676
1924-25	13,951,697	5,34,41,607	2,803,128	14,57,317	27,236,576	1,23,55,512
1925-26	127,367,032	4,83,74,825	3,379,108	16,86,228	19,415,161	78,26,688
1926-27	133,921,661	4,63,06,733	3,759,125	16,26,142	24,970,030	1,02,34,334

Foreign Merchandise.—The total value of imports of foreign merchandise into Karachi fell by Rs. 8·09 lakhs to Rs. 88·48 lakhs, chiefly in receipts of *cotton piece-goods, grey* (—Rs. 2·73 lakhs), *coloured* (-Rs. 1·84 lakhs) and *aniline dyes* (-Rs. 2·96 lakhs) from Bombay. An improvement, on the other hand, occurred in the arrivals of *cigarettes* (+Rs. 1·80 lakhs) from Bombay.

Cotton piece-goods.—The following table shows the imports of foreign piece-goods coastwise for the past four years and the pre-war year under each of the three headings, grey, white and coloured :—

TABLE No 21.

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1913-14	9,202,068	15,08,779	11,504,815	24,12,808	7,799,610	10,56,876
1923-24	5,004,815	23,48,398	1,124,548	5,77,378	3,102,663	20,02,873
1924-25	3,911,772	18,37,347	696,041	3,80,600	3,164,242	19,84,635
1925-26	1,302,565	6,18,140	590,286	3,52,437	3,845,433	20,42,138
1926-27	896,923	3,45,390	727,152	3,54,672	3,051,153	24,58,311

Exports

21. **Indian produce and manufactures.**—The total value of Indian produce and manufactures exported from Karachi to the coast ports declined from Rs. 534·83 lakhs to Rs. 521·16 lakhs. The articles responsible for the decrease were *cotton* (–Rs. 46·42 lakhs) to Bombay, *rice, other sorts* (–Rs. 15·63 lakhs) to Madras, *pulse* (–Rs. 4·98 lakhs) to Madras, Cutch and Kathiawar and *cotton seed* (–Rs. 2·83 lakhs) to Cutch and Kathiawar. An increase, on the other hand, was noticeable under *wheat* (+Rs. 46·43 lakhs) to Bombay, *gram* (+Rs. 3·84 lakhs) to Madras, *Jowari* and *Bajri* (+Rs. 3·24 lakhs) to Kathiawar and *cleaned rice* (+Rs. 3·11 lakhs) to Cutch and Kathiawar. The following table shows the exports of cotton to Bombay during the past four years and the pre-war year :—

TABLE No. 22.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs.
1913-14	12,002	93,09,940
1923-24	30,578	5,61,05,439
1924-25	27,396	4,28,57,558
1925-26	16,152	1,92,72,487
1926-27	14,351	1,40,57,616

Foreign Merchandise.—The value of exports of foreign merchandise from Karachi to coast ports decreased by Rs. 28·17 lakhs to Rs. 77·40 lakhs, mainly in shipments of *sugar* (–Rs. 10·81 lakhs) and *kerosene oil* (–Rs. 11·83 lakhs) to Bombay.

Subordinate Ports.

22. **Keti Bandar and Sirganda.**—The total value of the entire trade of these ports, which is confined to trade with coast ports, increased slightly from Rs. 14·26 lakhs to Rs. 14·44 lakhs, to which *Keti Bandar* contributed 66 per cent. and *Sirganda* 34 per cent. Rice is the chief produce of both these ports. During the year under report Keti Bandar exported 2,572 tons of rice to Cutch, 140 tons to Madras, 2 tons to Kathiawar and 1,275 tons to Karachi, while Sirganda sent 2,775 tons to Cutch exclusively.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

23. **Shipping.**—The table below gives the number of vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of the Province of Sind during the past two years :—

TABLE No. 23.

	1925-26.		1926-27.	
FOREIGN TRADE.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steam—				
Entered	300	851,233	291	868,865
Cleared	336	953,844	320	940,011
Total ...	636	1,805,077	611	1,808,876
Sailing—				
Entered	244	22,674	195	18,142
Cleared	249	22,338	207	19,483
Total ...	493	45,012	402	37,625
Total Foreign Steam and Sailing ...	1,129	1,850,089	1,013	1,846,501
COASTING TRADE.				
Steam—				
Entered	556	1,349,452	567	1,360,047
Cleared	508	1,164,944	530	1,267,335
Total ...	1,064	2,514,396	1,097	2,627,382
Sailing—				
Entered	2,828	122,005	2,680	124,362
Cleared	2,755	122,803	2,416	117,267
Total ...	5,583	244,808	5,096	241,629
Total Coasting Steam and Sailing ...	6,647	2,759,204	6,193	2,869,011

Foreign trade.—It will be seen from the above table that the total number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade again decreased from 1,129 to 1,013 and their tonnage from 1,850,089 to 1,846,501 tons. The contraction was most noticeable under *sailing vessels*, which accounted for a shortage of 91 vessels out of a total decrease of 116. The number of *steam vessels* declined by 25 only. The average tonnage per steamer increased further from 2,838 tons to 2,961 tons. The sailing vessels comprised country craft trading to the Persian Gulf ports, East Africa, Madagascar, Aden and Zanzibar. The following figures show the

number of steamers of each nationality that entered the port of Karachi during the year 1926-27 as compared with 1925-26 :—

TABLE No. 24.

	1925-26.		1926-27.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	516	1,409,916	511	1,345,874
British Indian...	180	233,727	168	224,300
Italian	49	176,903	51	203,101
German	41	128,703	42	152,586
American	21	89,883	24	101,768
Dutch	15	49,517	16	53,744
Japanese	11	42,687	13	45,825
Norwegian	8	25,388	13	44,271
Swedish	10	30,683	10	30,673
Danish	1	4,501	2	4,069
Jugo-Slavian	1	3,177	2	6,354
Finnish	...	...	2	5,105
French	...	...	2	4,659
Greek	3	5,600	1	2,592
Belgian	...	...	1	3,991
Total ...	856	2,200,685	858	2,228,912

The figures recorded in the above table do not show any marked fluctuations. Though the slump in the export trade was greater than in the previous year, the number of steamers of the principal nationalities entering the port was well maintained. In all 511 steamers flying the British flag entered the port, showing a decrease of 5 vessels only. This figure, however, compares very unfavourably with that recorded in 1924-25, when no less than 639 steamers visited the port, a large number being engaged in carrying wheat and cotton.

Freight.—Freight rates to the United Kingdom ruled easy during the first two months of the year in sympathy with the Bombay market, but the coal strike at home in May had a disorganising effect, and the subsequent months witnessed a considerable rise. The rates for wheat and rapeseed opened at 14*s.* 6*d.*, and 13*s.* 6*d.*, respectively in April, and eased off to 11*s.* and 10*s.* in the first week of May. This favourable position was, however, not long maintained. A steady rise soon followed in the subsequent months, and a level of 24*s.* for wheat and 23*s.* for rapeseed was reached in the third week of October, the quotations being more than double those in May. The scarcity of tonnage on this side raised the rates still further at the end of November, when 37*s.* for wheat and 35*s.* for rapeseed was demanded. Barring small bookings, no export business was, however, secured at such abnormal rates. A turn for the better was taken in January, and this continued up to the end of the year, the closing rates on the 30th March being 19*s.* 6*d.* for wheat and 18*s.* 6*d.* for rapeseed.

24. **Exchange.**—The year under report did not witness any violent fluctuations in the rates of exchange. At the commencement the rate

for demand drafts was quoted at 1*s.* $5\frac{29}{32}$ *d.*, and subsequently rose to 1*s.* 6*d.* on 11th May 1926. With minor fluctuations in the succeeding months, it came down to 1*s.* $5\frac{2}{3}$ *d.* on 30th November 1926, which was the lowest quotation of the year, but a rise soon set in, and the highest figure of 1*s.* $6\frac{1}{16}$ *d.* was quoted on 28th December 1926. A downward tendency followed, however, and the rate at the end of March was 1*s.* $5\frac{29}{32}$ *d.*

25. **Revenue.**—The following table shows the total collections for the province on account of import and export duty and refunds therefrom, and the duty on imported salt, separately for the last four years and the pre-war year:—

TABLE No. 25.

	1913-14.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
IMPORT DUTY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(Exclusive of duty on salt).					
Karachi—Private	90,62,621	3,59,60,693	5,29,80,682	5,10,99,425	5,46,15,216
Karachi—Government ...	...	...	19,63,386	28,79,326	28,73,820
Keti	76	191	98	80	77
Sirganda	72	162	137	207	51
Total ...	90,62,769	3,59,61,046	5,49,14,303	5,39,79,038	5,74,89,164
EXPORT DUTY.					
Karachi—Private	3,15,841	5,43,455	6,61,125	8,56,612	8,53,484
Karachi—Government ...	...	..	1,084	44	26
Keti	19,162	12,803	11,022	11,133	11,946
Sirganda	22,094	29,387	27,377	19,017	13,118
Total ...	3,57,097	5,85,645	7,01,508	8,86,806	8,78,574
Total Gross Duty ...	94,19,866	3,65,46,691	5,56,45,811	5,48,55,844	5,83,67,738
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.		(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)
Imports	63,800	8,92,873	11,72,851	12,49,596	12,74,406
Payments to the Kashmir Darbar ...	58,015	41	9,69,668	11,84,981	46*
Refunds by book adjustment on goods sent to Afghanistan.	...	...	....	1,02,087	1,55,931
Drawback on goods sent to Sistan ...	...	7,09,938	7,03,393	9,22,213	2,10,052*
Exports	16,043	36,639	19,584	14,290	21,520*
Total ...	1,37,858	16,39,491	28,65,496	34,73,167	16,61,955
Total Net Duty ...	92,82,008	3,49,07,200	5,27,80,315	5,13,82,677	5,67,05,783
Import Duty on Salt—Private ...	2,004	1,842	2,054	6,242	15,008
Import Duty on Salt—Government	...	...	105	...	..

(*a*) Includes Rs. 1,29,508 on account of Refunds paid in cash for goods sent to Afghanistan.
(*b*) ,, ,, 8,28,601 ditto ditto.
(*c*) ,, ,, 7,76,837 ditto ditto.
(*d*) ,, ,, 8,28,826 ditto ditto.
*Amounts adjusted up to date.

The total gross receipts of Customs revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 583·68 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 35·12 lakhs or 6 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Collections on account of *import duty* on *private merchandise* rose by Rs. 35·26 lakhs or 7 per cent. to Rs. 546·15 lakhs. The largest amount was recovered on *sugar, viz.*, Rs. 181·22 lakhs, which was Rs. 34·27 lakhs in excess of the receipts last year, and accounted for 33 per cent. of the total import duty on private merchandise. Recoveries on *cotton piece-goods*, the next important item, from a revenue point of view, rose by Rs. 18·08 lakhs to Rs. 111·86 lakhs. Duty on *liquors* also increased by Rs. 1·01 lakhs to Rs. 44·54 lakhs. There was, on the other hand, a decrease in realizations on *tobacco*, Rs. 14·08 lakhs (– Rs. 6·30 lakhs), *kerosene oil*, Rs. 17·01 lakhs (– Rs. 4·48 lakhs), *matches*, Rs. 14·14 lakhs (– Rs. 3·27 lakhs) and *iron and steel, including special protective duties*, Rs. 27·67 lakhs (– Rs. 7·31 lakhs). The total amount of import duty recovered under the Steel Industry (Protection) Act amounted to Rs. 23·35 lakhs, showing a deficit of Rs. 7·68 lakhs as compared with 1925-26. *Protective duties* on *paper* amounted to Rs. 2·39 lakhs as against Rs. 98,971 realized in the last six months of the previous year. The total amount of import duty on *Government stores* decreased slightly by Rs. 5,506 to Rs. 28·74 lakhs. The revenue from export duties also declined slightly by Rs. 8,232 to 8·79 lakhs. Receipts from *rice*, which totalled Rs. 2·77 lakhs, fell by Rs. 49,102, but the deficiency was to a great extent offset by an increase of Rs. 41,009 in collections on *hides* and *skins* amounting to Rs. 5·98 lakhs.

26. **Changes in the rates of duty.**—During the year under report the following important changes were introduced in the rates of import and export duty :—

Articles.	Old rate.	New rate.
Import duty.		
Currants	15 per cent.* . .	Rs. 1-4 per cwt. (with effec from 27th September 1926).
Saccharine (except in tablets) .	Rs. 20 per lb. . .	Rs. 5 per lb. (with effect from 1st April 1926).
Saccharine tablets . .	25 per cent. ad valorem or Rs. 20 per lb. of saccharine contents, whichever is higher.	15 per cent. ad valorem or Rs. 5 per lb. of saccharine contents whichever is higher (with effect from 1st April 1926).
Stick or seed lac . . .	15 per cent. ad valorem .	Free (with effect from 1st April 1926).
Tobacco, unmanufactured .	Re. 1 per lb. . .	Rs. 1-8 per lb. (with effect from 1st March 1927).

* This change was not made by an amendment of the Indian Tariff Act, but by the issue of a Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), Notification No. 36, dated 25th September 1926, under section 23, Sea Customs Act.

Articles.	Old rate.	New rate.
Import duty—contd.		
Mineral oil which has its flashing point at or above 200 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of Jute or other fibre.	7½ per cent. . .	Rs. 10 per ton (with effect from 1st April 1926).
Mineral oil which has its flashing point at or above 200 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for lubrication.	7½ per cent. . .	As. 1-4 per Imperial gallon (with effect from 1st April 1926).
Motor cars, motor cycles and motor scooters, etc.	30 per cent. .	20 per cent. (with effect from 1st March 1927).
Portland cement . . .	15 per cent. . .	Rs. 9 per ton (with effect from 1st April 1926).
Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes for motor cars, motor lorries, motor cycles and motor scooters.	30 per cent. . .	15 per cent. (with effect from 1st March 1927).
Printer's ink . . .	2½ per cent. . .	5 per cent. ad valorem (with effect from 1st April 1926).
Ornamental Arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only an antiquarian value; masonic and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and *dahs* intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.	30 per cent. . .	15 per cent. ad valorem (with effect from 1st April 1926.)
Steel round bar and rod measuring less than half an inch in diameter.	Rs. 40 per ton . .	10 per cent. ad valorem (under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 25, dated 29th July 1926.)
Export duty.		
Tea	Rs. 1-8 per 100 lbs. .	Free (with effect from 1st March 1927).

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Karachi, the 23rd May 1927.

H. H. HOOD,
Collector of Customs.

APPENDICES.

TABLES A to D.

APPENDIX.

TABLE A.

(1) FOREIGN TRADE.

	1913-14.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
IMPORTS—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—					
Merchandise . .	16,27,71,741	21,66,41,215	30,33,62,093	25,58,84,262	28,04,67,511
Gold . . .	14,240	31,93,388	26,39,739	13,17,961	8,11,378
Silver . . .	15,96,401	31,97,959	31,82,043	23,72,842	10,12,399
Currency Notes .	...	58,000	1,65,057	80,757	6,000
Total Private .	16,43,82,382	22,30,90,562	30,93,48,932	25,96,55,822	28,22,97,288
Government—					
Stores . . .	3,73,22,733	4,16,90,192	2,48,63,917	2,77,39,414	3,19,69,337
Silver . . .	21,500	...	...	...	...
Total Government .	3,73,44,233	4,16,90,192	2,48,63,917	2,77,39,414	3,19,69,337
Total Imports .	20,17,26,615	26,47,80,754	33,42,12,849	28,73,95,236	31,42,66,625
EXPORTS—					
Private—					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	65,68,766	2,45,62,739	2,41,24,517	1,86,43,960	1,67,69,395
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	25,87,94,082	37,24,73,529	52,27,55,211	34,93,77,419	24,76,29,663
Gold . . .	1,45,995	18,319	86,291	9,450	1,350
Silver . . .	10,04,520	25,10,417	16,10,445	14,85,700	10,16,253
Currency Notes .	...	8,000	...	...	...
Total Private .	26,65,13,363	39,95,73,004	54,85,76,464	36,95,16,529	26,54,16,661
Government Stores—					
Foreign Manufactures	83,129	6,71,690	4,41,678	8,03,776	1,91,569
Indian Produce and Manufactures .	1,02,279	13,62,893	7,53,351	5,69,091	4,08,542
Gold . .	...	...	...	...	...
Silver . . .	7,710	47,555	36,500	64,850	23,000
Currency Notes .	...	20,800	7,600	8,750	5,000
Total Government .	1,93,118	21,02,938	12,39,129	14,46,467	6,28,111
Total Exports .	26,67,06,481	40,16,75,942	54,98,15,593	37,09,62,996	26,60,44,772
Grand Total of Foreign Trade.	46,84,33,096	66,64,56,696	88,40,28,442	65,83,58,232	58,03,11,397

(II) COASTING TRADE.

	1913-14	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
IMPORTS—					
Private Merchandise—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures .	4,82,12,314	10,68,56,705	10,90,46,302	10,55,72,972	10,20,87,389
Foreign Manufactures . . .	1,07,53,355	1,15,96,512	1,09,92,999	96,97,236	89,03,000
Gold . . .	2,362	...	70,625	...	...
Silver . . .	2,39,184	41,134	57,294	93,392	1,91,529
Total Private .	5,92,07,215	11,84,94,351	12,01,67,220	11,53,63,600	11,11,81,918
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures .	44,71,700	60,564	3,18,971	4,33,883	7,13,161
Foreign Manufactures . . .	11,28,513	8,92,892	7,70,558	7,78,933	8,11,900
Gold . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Silver . . .	70,000	...	...	...	...
Total Government .	56,70,213	9,53,456	10,89,529	12,12,816	152,5,061
Total Imports .	6,48,77,428	11,94,47,807	12,12,56,749	11,65,70,416	11,27,06,979
EXPORTS—					
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures .	2,61,80,283	9,78,55,194	8,23,71,462	5,46,40,217	5,32,43,869
Foreign Manufactures . . .	44,31,125	1,30,65,299	96,57,184	1,05,57,018	77,40,133
Gold . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Silver . . .	1,000	8,65,322	1,500.	1,17,300	...
Total Private .	3,06,12,408	11,17,85,815	9,20,30,146	6,53,14,535	6,09,84,002
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures .	5,236	4,528	9,782	953	4,755
Foreign Manufactures . .	4,05,734	4,52,535	3,19,575	1,68,326	3,04,271
Gold . . .	67,238	...	...	...	...
Silver . .	...	...	...	...	...
Total Government .	4,78,208	4,57,063	3,29,357	1,69,279	3,09,026
Total Exports .	3,10,90,616	11,22,42,878	9,23,59,503	6,54,83,814	6,12,93,028
Grand Total of Coasting Trade . .	9,59,68,044	23,16,90,685	21,36,16,252	18,20,63,230	17,40,00,007
Total of Entire Trade .	56,44,01,140	89,81,47,381	1,09,76,44,694	84,01,18,462	75,43,11,404

NOTE—Throughout this Review the figures of trade for 1913-14 have been shown instead of those for 1922-23 as affording a more interesting standard for comparison.

APPENDIX—*contd.*

TABLE B.

General distribution of the foreign trade of Karachi during the years 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Countries.	Imports.				Exports.				Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	1925-26.	1926-27.	Percentage.		1925-26.	1926-27.	Percentage.			
			1925-26.	1926-27.			1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.				
British Empire—										
United Kingdom	13,68,56,204	14,23,05,636	53·43	50·74	8,52,67,248	6,40,11,130	23·17	24·21	35·60	37·87
Mesopotamia	25,53,847	25,40,346	1·00	0·90	67,75,138	17,64,361	1·84	0·67	1·50	0·79
Aden and Dependencies	7,598	10,006	0·00	0·00	13,63,573	12,66,616	0·37	0·47	0·22	0·28
Bahrein Islands	2,50,877	3,90,969	0·10	0·14	33,78,445	26,36,771	0·92	0·99	0·58	0·55
Ceylon	4,33,067	2,34,268	0·17	0·09	21,27,453	17,05,044	0·57	0·64	0·41	0·35
Mauritius and Dependencies	17	...	0·00	0·00	14,24,296	10,09,272	0·39	0·40	0·23	0·20
Australia and Oceania	1,25,953	96,439	0·05	0·03	38,898	11,174	0·01	0·00	0·03	0·02
Other British Possessions	32,35,437	45,94,610	1·26	1·64	7,22,152	9,66,139	0·20	0·37	0·63	1·02
Total British Empire	14,24,83,000	15,01,72,264	56·66	53·54	10,10,94,193	7,33,71,107	27·47	27·75	39·30	41·03

Foreign Countries—										
Europe—										
Switzerland	16,60,644	26,59,213	0·65	0·95	950	18,935	0·00	0·00	0·26	0·49
Germany	1,54,60,644	2,06,29,250	6·04	7·36	3,48,46,968	1,73,17,582	9·47	6·55	8·06	6·96
Sweden	18,08,846	16,52,691	0·70	0·60	3,91,371	2,28,021	0·11	0·08	0·35	0·34
Netherlands	39,71,594	45,62,732	1·56	1·62	90,95,626	64,61,719	2·48	2·45	2·09	2·03
France	48,12,337	50,04,017	1·88	1·78	1,38,17,325	1,44,49,516	3·75	5·47	3·00	3·60
Spain	19,638	21,883	0·00	0·00	75,10,087	58,44,711	2·04	2·21	1·20	1·08
Italy	39,37,338	65,01,966	1·54	2·33	5,26,45,512	3,59,73,476	14·30	13·61	9·07	7·79
Belgium	1,03,59,029	1,01,03,473	4·05	3·60	1,79,58,017	1,13,57,276	4·88	4·30	4·54	3·94
Other countries	50,08,497	1,52,36,820	1·96	5·43	9,93,041	8,61,591	0·27	0·33	0·07	2·94
Total of Europe	4,70,31,599	6,63,71,025	18·38	23·67	13,72,58,897	9,25,51,819	37·30	35·00	29·54	29·17
Asia—										
China (excluding Hong Kong)	6,16,194	2,49,982	0·24	0·09	2,02,52,917	1,74,53,532	5·50	6·60	3·34	3·25
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman.	1,94,386	2,54,949	0·07	0·09	44,16,953	42,61,814	1·20	1·61	0·74	0·83
Other Native States in Arabia	21,327	1,65,528	0·00	0·06	35,67,391	24,84,906	0·97	0·94	0·58	0·48
Persia	19,53,419	22,19,532	0·77	0·79	62,01,186	31,67,838	1·68	1·20	1·30	1·00
Java	3,11,71,623	3,10,15,628	12·18	11·06	12,104	10,488	0·00	0·00	5·00	5·69
Japan	70,53,765	86,51,670	2·76	3·08	6,67,83,679	5,02,98,509	18·15	19·03	11·84	10·82
Other countries	4,77,810	1,37,040	0·19	0·05	14,96,875	5,34,104	0·41	0·20	0·32	0·12
Total of Asia	4,14,88,524	4,26,94,329	16·21	15·22	10,27,31,005	7,82,10,351	27·91	29·58	23·12	22·19
Africa	16,99,096	86,208	0·66	0·03	1,03,71,779	60,91,545	2·82	2·30	1·93	1·13
America	2,22,02,043	2,11,42,695	8·69	7·54	1,65,65,505	1,41,74,336	4·50	5·37	6·21	6·48
Total of Foreign Countries	11,24,21,262	13,02,95,347	43·94	46·46	26,69,27,186	19,10,27,951	72·53	72·25	60·80	58·97
Grand total of British Possessions and Foreign Countries.	35,58,84,262	28,04,67,511	100·00	100·00	36,80,21,379	26,43,99,058	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

TABLE C.

Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the foreign import trade of Karachi during the last four years and the pre-war year :—

Articles.	1913-14.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Percentage of each item to total imports of merchandise in 1926-27.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton manufactures	7,29,42,268	8,57,32,083	12,77,97,263	8,76,17,212	10,?0,80,007	36·76
Sugar	3,33,25,176	3,48,48,540	5,86,80,230	3,57,90,272	5,30,93,862	18·93
Metals and ores	1,06,03,553	1,64,80,429	1,92,13,030	2,02,26,428	1,56,95,072	5·60
Machinery and millwork	21,87,150	97,72,200	1,17,80,889	1,54,39,031	1,37,43,524	4·90
Oils	46,15,887	93,49,115	1,09,58,994	1,44,76,655	1,24,22,387	4·43
Wool	67,87,471	58,72,714	77,10,190	1,03,80,726	94,23,073	3·36
Motor-cars, motor-cycles, motor-vans and parts thereof.	7,54,734	23,59,054	28,31,758	54,55,340	63,23,792	2·26
Liquors, including methylated and perfumed spirits.	22,47,070	48,63,881	57,77,802	64,99,778	62,12,859	2·22
Articles imported by post	4,67,364	13,68,399	45,67,832	47,89,433	58,14,663	2·07
Provisions and oilman's stores	16,65,136	22,29,023	39,81,281	49,15,190	55,53,959	1·98

Hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplated ware.	22,61,645	31,31,652	39,49,615	40,61,087	40,68,195	1·45
Fruits and vegetables	14,34,054	27,58,355	25,80,803	30,87,809	34,57,627	1·23
Instruments, apparatus and appliances, and parts thereof.	6,82,723	17,41,605	20,96,976	24,90,831	27,26,461	0·97
Paper and pasteboard	10,25,743	20,93,795	23,21,452	21,05,061	25,53,700	0·91
Chemicals and chemical preparations . .	7,70,688	24,28,429	25,14,659	22,15,881	24,79,968	0·88
Apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes)	11,22,237	15,53,503	21,23,603	20,93,155	22,75,557	0·81
Haberdashery and millinery . . .	10,05,463	14,38,465	18,72,871	19,01,625	22,74,835	0·81
Tobacco	11,63,926	33,28,977	24,63,461	29,74,185	19,01,097	0·68
Cycles and parts thereof, and accessories .	2,65,802	7,75,541	10,91,262	14,77,747	17,55,654	0·63
Glass and glassware	11,28,246	14,76,031	13,89,317	14,88,439	17,16,909	0·61
Rubber manufactures	1,00,963	3,52,512	4,50,729	6,80,279	16,26,263	0·58
Soap	6,56,789	10,96,391	13,03,134	11,92,698	14,94,850	0·53
Railway plant and rolling stock . . .	28,72,757	16,74,480	37,10,335	33,44,866	14,25,625	0·51
Arms, ammunition and military stores . .	3,39,944	12,93,845	13,45,821	21,39,913	11,81,941	0·42
Paints and painter's materials . . .	4,33,480	11,82,078	11,21,164	11,75,918	11,43,178	0·41
Matches	9,44,591	17,35,615	11,45,297	14,30,311	11,32,809	0·40
Drugs and medicines	5,10,603	7,52,045	9,41,228	9,99,968	10,73,970	0·38
Building and Engineering materials . .	5,31,723	7,63,816	6,50,236	6,87,559	9,07,737	0·32

TABLE C—*contd.*

Articles.	1913-14.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26	1926-27.	Percentage of each item to total imports of merchandise in 1926-27.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton twist and yarn	20,45,271	16,57,666	21,09,783	11,43,905	8,51,195	0·30
Stationery (excluding paper)	3,25,405	7,58,085	7,88,487	8,20,805	8,26,291	0·29
Silk	6,60,690	3,99,971	5,05,214	4,88,482	7,83,911	0·28
Boots and shoes	10,65,607	2,23,644	4,85,111	6,81,177	7,25,681	0·25
Buttons of all sorts	...	3,46,322	3,48,441	3,44,021	6,41,895	0·23
Dyeing and tanning substances	4,56,093	9,93,036	11,51,482	5,45,101	6,26,212	0·22
Cutlery	2,48,687	3,64,776	7,67,874	6,58,397	5,88,524	0·21
Toys and requisites for games and sports	3,25,991	5,15,962	5,09,580	4,65,603	5,45,649	0·19
Toilet requisites	1,26,023	3,90,186	4,37,616	4,53,102	4,98,688	0·18
Earthenware and porcelain	2,33,278	4,99,048	4,43,363	4,73,245	4,59,995	0·16
Ploishes	1,17,511	4,13,792	4,10,350	4,32,350	4,59,381	0·16

Coal and coke	7,95,355	26,14,291	27,60,178	20,77,469	3,22,234	0·11
Tea	1,02,236	6,89,519	11,50,136	6,21,572	2,80,317	0·10
Printing and lithographing machinery and materials	1,96,557	3,50,185	2,30,911	2,77,738	2,58,721	0·10
Books, printed, and printed matter (including maps and charts)	1,34,007	1,71,608	1,99,453	2,35,154	2,60,225	0·10
Furniture and cabinetware	2,31,249	1,75,922	1,39,907	1,72,175	2,58,717	0·10
Carriages and carts, and parts thereof	1,44,965	3,11,211	2,16,006	1,55,854	2,37,070	0·09
Wood and timber	6,45,447	1,16,006	1,57,764	1,31,660	1,93,611	0·07
Grain, pulse and flour	45,111	15,476	37,503	3,170	1,52,754	0·06
Leather	2,30,434	79,287	1,68,288	1,66,241	1,21,131	0·04
Ships, parts of	...	1,09,810	40,487	5,24,909	95,814	0·03
Other articles	15,41,633	29,92,531	37,32,927	38,74,736	47,19,921	1·68
Total	16,27,71,741	21,66,41,215	30,33,62,093	25,58,84,262	28,04,67,511	100·00

APPENDIX—*contd.*

TABLE D.

Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the foreign export trade of Karachi during the last four years and the pre-war year :—

Articles.	1913-14.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Percentage of each item to total export of foreign merchandise in 1926-27.
Indian produce and manufactures.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton, raw	5,60,77,121	14,91,61,831	18,60,32,447	22,10,95,538	13,59,44,220	54·89
Wheat	9,78,20,192	8,62,65,024	16,11,75,254	2,69,62,840	2,57,65,281	10·41
Wool, raw	1,29,20,448	1,53,88,570	2,41,24,401	2,02,67,932	2,29,90,579	9·28
Rapeseed	3,24,76,577	5,66,64,989	4,58,09,458	1,95,67,771	2,06,71,238	8·35
Wheat flour	59,80,199	64,33,410	98,80,381	95,51,128	74,48,706	3·01
Rice not in the husk	73,35,062	43,02,077	61,43,160	91,79,078	72,04,754	2·99
Skins, raw	98,04,183	59,01,428	55,46,671	73,65,932	72,52,679	2·93
Bones	20,23,589	34,87,127	24,34,383	32,82,305	37,42,306	1·51
Hides, raw	56,37,691	15,34,821	25,36,849	24,66,830	28,78,710	1·15
Pulse	52,01,987	72,86,590	1,64,24,197	48,07,786	27,21,216	1·09

Silk, raw	12,68,815	22,79,978	18,22,762	16,78,045	20,65,296	0·83
Skins, tanned or dressed	4,63,068	7,01,225	12,02,750	8,81,236	8,45,595	0·34
Fish dry, salted	2,40,579	3,89,343	6,64,555	4,75,612	5,79,594	0·24
Cotton seed	13,96,489	38,07,288	39,91,780	82,04,487	6,61,759	0·23
Chromite or chrome iron ore	1,38,078	5,58,540	6,43,980	6,96,270	4,24,510	0·17
Fishmaws and sharkfins	3,33,983	4,62,240	5,08,658	3,97,784	3,91,938	0·15
Cotton manufactures	1,72,136	3,57,558	2,93,661	2,93,777	2,47,548	0·10
Fruits and vegetables	2,09,633	1,89,417	1,97,950	2,19,483	2,46,085	0·10
Fodder, bran and pollards	2,47,271	2,34,682	2,31,573	1,77,963	1,57,971	0·06
Ghi	...	21,026	60,420	5,05,024	1,29,649	0·05
Jowar and bajra	20,29,485	4,39,024	1,35,451	2,94,193	1,42,226	0·05
Barley	1,07,16,729	1,68,99,725	4,49,37,013	46,13,506	99,766	0·04
Castor seed	...	24,024	9,77,644	4,81,432	98,300	0·03
Hides, tanned or dressed	...	1,85,855	1,48,020	81,719	80,512	0·03
Wool manufactures	27,552	88,086	26,117	48,238	68,547	0·02
Sesamum seed	37,47,112	1,06,843	1,81,232	9,81,898	21,261	0·01
Maize	55,418	51,65,338	15,44,208	1,13,981	2,230	0·01
Lac	2,15,356	91,386	47,723	18,814	30,957	0·01
Oils	49,873	30,496	45,378	35,524	25,087	0·01

TABLE D—*concld.*

Articles.	1913-14.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Percentage of each item to total export of foreign merchandise in 1926-27.
Indian produce and manufactures – contd.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Tobacco	...	25,347	28,473	20,006	14,099	0·01
Linseed	5,25,295	1,71,463	47,463	...	...	...
Saltpetre	...	1,17,176	...	...	...	...
Other articles	21,55,511	37,01,465	49,11,099	46,11,287	46,77,044	1·90
Total Exports of Indian produce	25,87,94,082	37,24,73,392	52,27,55,111	34,93,77,419	24,76,29,663	100·00
Foreign merchandise.						
Wool, raw	40,79,784	61,44,094	82,58,163	63,50,359	73,53,351	43·85
Wool manufactures	22,500	46,23,973	66,14,096	61,88,089	43,62,993	26·02
Sugar	7,45,386	49,67,394	28,26,769	17,30,182	17,29,028	10·31
Cotton manufactures	5,08,751	15,60,177	14,34,167	11,04,308	10,64,258	6·35
Fruits and vegetables	2,64,567	7,54,449	4,85,910	4,23,087	4,38,587	2·62

Apparel	1,52,870	4,13,243	2,12,843	1,64,087	1,59,560	0·94
Skins, tanned or dressed	...	26,27,042	16,89,042	10,45,412	1,41,283	0·84
Provisions and oilman's stores	25,788	45,145	36,915	43,456	69,205	0·41
Chemicals	18,751	31,137	12,453	19,870	40,229	0·24
Liquors	7,400	26,572	23,981	19,646	37,275	0·22
Matches	10,210	1,23,458	90,787	1,05,433	27,230	0·16
Tobacco	3,833	9,961	6,822	1,250	4,114	0·03
Other articles	7,28,926	32,36,094	24,31,669	14,48,781	13,42,282	8·01
Total Exports of Foreign Merchandise	65,68,766	2,45,62,739	2,41,24,517	1,86,43,960	1,67,69,395	100·00
GRAND TOTAL EXPORTS	26,53,62,848	39,70,36,131	54,68,79,628	36,80,21,379	26,43,99,068	...

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Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the official year 1927-28

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Pustakalaya Sahayak Sahakari Mandal, Ltd., Baroda.
A. H. Wheeler & Co., Allahabad, Calcutta and Bombay.
R. B. Umadikar & Co., The Bharat Book Depot, Dharwar.
The Standard Bookstall, Karachi, Quetta, Delhi, Murree and Rawalpindi.
The Karachi Book Depot, Elphinstone Street, Camp, Karachi.
The English Bookstall, Karachi.
The Standard Bookstall, Quetta.
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J. Ray & Sons, 43, K. & L., Edwards Road, Rawalpindi and Murree.
The Standard Book Depot, Lahore, Lucknow, Nainital, Mussoorie, Dalhousie, Ambala Cantonment and Delhi.
N. B. Mathur, Supdt., Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
The North India Christian Tract and Book Society, 18, Clive Road, Allahabad.
Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra, Allahabad.
Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.
The Upper India Publishing House, Ltd., 41, Aminabad Park, Lucknow.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore and Allahabad.
Rama Krishna & Sons, Booksellers, Anarkali, Lahore.
Puri Brothers, Booksellers & Publishers, Katcheri Road, Lahore.
The Insurance Publicity Co., Ltd., Lahore.
The Tilak School Bookshop, Lahore.
The Standard Bookstall, Lahore.
The Proprietors, Punjab Sanskrit Book Depot, Saidmitha Street, Lahore.
The Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore.
Manager of the Imperial Book Depot, 63, Chandni Chauk Street, Delhi.
The Indian Army Book Depot, Juhi, Cawnpore.
Oxford Book and Stationery Company, Delhi.
Supdt., American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Proprietor, Rangoon Times Press, Rangoon.
The Modern Publishing House, Ltd., 30, Phayre Street, Rangoon.
Burma Book Club, Ltd., Rangoon.
Manager, The "Hitavada," Nagpur.
Bhisey Brothers, Booksellers and Stationers, Sitabaldi, Nagpur.
S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students & Co., Cooch Behar.
The Manager, Ceylon Observer, Colombo.
The Manager, The Indian Book Shop, Benares City.
The Srivilliputtur Co-operative Trading Union, Ltd., Srivilliputtur (Satur, S. I. R.)
The Students' Emporium, Patna.
Raghunath Prasad & Sons, Patna City.
K. L. Mathur & Bros., Guzri, Patna City.
Dandekar Brothers, Indore City.
The Hyderabad Book Depot, Chaderghat, Hyderabad (Deccan).

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Graphs. Page.

1. Values of the import and export foreign trade for the ten years from 1918-19 to 1927-28 and the pre-war year 1913-14 . Frontispiece.
2. Fluctuations in balance of trade during the ten years from 1918-19 to 1927-28 and the pre-war year 1913-14 . . . . . .

Para.

I.—General Review of Foreign Trade.

1. General position of foreign trade . 1
2. Balance of trade 2
3. Geographical distribution . . 2
4. Variations in the average prices of articles, with remarks thereon 5
5. Treasure—Private . . . 8
6. Government transactions . . 9

II.—Foreign Trade.

Imports.

7. Table showing the value of the private import trade according to the prescribed groups . . 10
   Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—
   Sugar 11
   Liquors 12
   Tobacco 14
   Fruits and vegetables . . 14
   Provisions and oilman's stores 14
   Tea 15
8. Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
   Oils 15
   Coal 17
9. Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
   Cotton, yarns and manufactures—18
   Table shewing imports of cotton goods 19
   Cotton twist and yarn . . 19
   Cotton piece-goods . . 20
   Woollen goods 21
   Silk 22
   Metals—
   Table showing imports of metals 22
   Iron and steel 23
   Other metals 24
   Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery . . 24
   Railway plant and rolling stock 25
   Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus) 25
   Chemicals, drugs and medicines 25
   Vehicles (excluding locomotives, etc., for railways) . . 26
   Other articles 27
10. Class V.—Postal articles not specified 28

Exports.

Indian produce and manufactures

11. Agricultural conditions . . 29
12. Table showing the value of the private export trade according to the prescribed groups . 31
13. Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—
    Grain, pulse and flour . . 32
14. Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
    Textile materials—
    Raw cotton 35
    Raw wool 36
    Seeds 36
    Hides and skins, raw . . 38
    Miscellaneous 40
15. Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured . . 40
16. Foreign merchandise re-exported 40

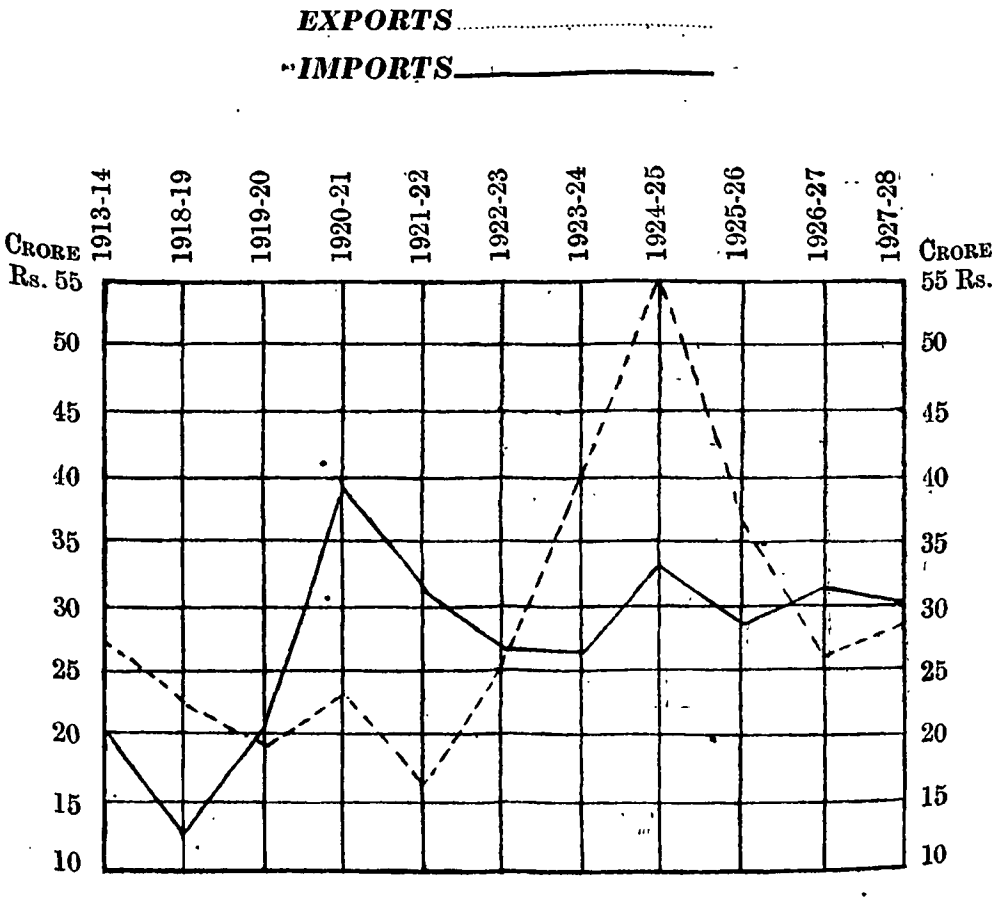
III.—Coasting Trade.

17. Aggregate value of coasting trade 40
18. Comparative table with value of imports and exports (chief port Karachi), with general remarks . 41
19. Distribution of the coasting trade by provinces 42
20. Imports 43
21. Exports 44
22. Subordinate ports of Keti Bandar and Sirganda 44

IV.—Miscellaneous.

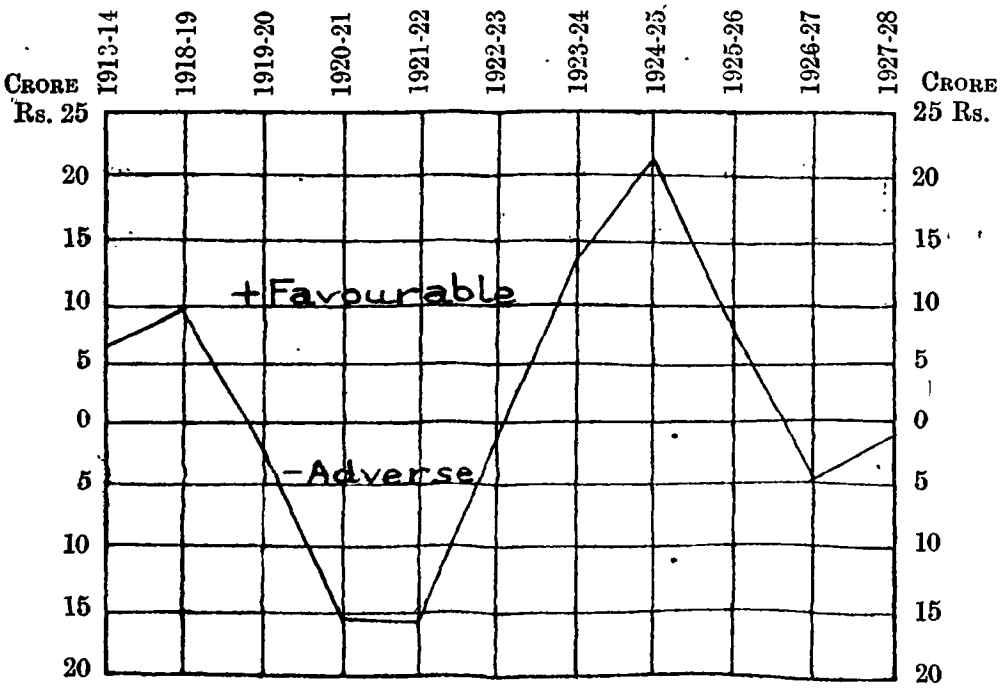
23. Shipping—
    Foreign trade 45
    Table showing nationalities of steamers 46
    Freight 46
24. Exchange 47
25. Revenue 47
26. Changes in the rates of duty . 48
    Appendix—
    Table A 52
    Do. B 54
    Do. C 56
    Do. D 60

Ten years' foreign trade from 1918-19 to 1927-28 and the pre-war year 1913-14.



NOTE—For details see paragraph 2 at page 2.

Ten years' balance of trade from 1918-19 to 1927-28 and the pre-war year 1913-14.



NOTE—For details see paragraph 2 at page 2.

I.—GENERAL REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE.

1. General Position of Trade.—Taken as a whole, the year 1927-28 was more or less an uneventful one, and produced little or no achievement worthy of note towards the progress of the trade of the port. On a reference to the figures embodied in Table A of the Appendix it will be seen that though the total value of the entire *maritime trade* of the Province of Sind, which amounted to Rs. 7,648 lakhs, showed a slight increase of Rs. 105 lakhs or 1 per cent over the figures recorded in the previous year—a year of great depression—it compared very unfavourably with the values recorded in 1924-25 and 1925-26, *viz.*, Rs. 10,976 lakhs and Rs. 8,404 lakhs respectively. The *foreign trade* with which this chapter exclusively deals accounted for 78 per cent of this value, or Rs. 5,932 lakhs, an excess of 2 per cent over 1926-27. The share of *imports* in the total value of the foreign trade was 51 per cent and that of *exports* 49 per cent as against 54 per cent and 46 per cent, respectively last year.

The outstanding feature of the *export trade* was a partial revival in shipments of *wheat*—a factor which helped to relieve the situation to a considerable extent. The value of the total turnover of exports aggregated Rs. 2,877 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 217 lakhs or 8 per cent as compared with 1926-27. A comparison of this figure with 1924-25 and 1925-26, however, reveals a considerable shortage of 48 per cent and 22 per cent, respectively. The chief disturbing factor was a large reduction in shipments of raw cotton, which has now become the principal staple commodity in the export trade of the port, displacing wheat, the pre-war leading article. The financial crisis in Japan and the civil war in China had a decidedly adverse effect on the cotton business, the value of the total purchases by these two countries during the year under report being only Rs. 333 lakhs as against Rs. 675 lakhs in 1926-27, Rs. 868 lakhs in 1925-26 and Rs. 555 lakhs in 1924-25. A pleasing feature, besides the recovery in shipments of wheat, was a substantial expansion in exports of *barley* and *raw hides*. Other marked increases or decreases in the value of the more important articles included in the export trade will be found from a comparison of the figures embodied in Table D of the Appendix.

The aggregate value of the *import trade* declined from Rs. 3,143 lakhs in 1926-27 to Rs. 3,055 lakhs or by 3 per cent in 1927-28. If, however, the comparison were restricted to the figures of private merchandise only, *i.e.*, excluding imports on Government account, the decrease would be still higher, *viz.*, 6 per cent. From the figures given in Table C of the Appendix it will be noticed that the contraction occurred chiefly in imports of *cotton manufactures* and *sugar*, the two leading commodities, which between them accounted for 45 per cent of the total value of the import trade. Imports of *metals*, *fuel oil*, *provisions* and *motor cars* and *motor lorries*, on the other hand, showed a healthy expansion.

Among the principal features responsible for the general depression in trade which existed throughout the year were the extreme tightness of money

and a continuous fall in prices which entailed many heavy losses and also resulted in the failure of a couple of firms of standing.

A detailed examination of the variations in the volume and value of all the important imports and exports classified under the five main categories into which the trade is divided will be found in Section II of this Report.

2. Balance of Trade.—The following table shows the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure under foreign trade during the last ten years and the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

TABLE NO. 1.

Years.	Including Government Transactions.			Excluding Government Transactions.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1913-14 .	20,17,26,615	26,67,06,481	6,49,79,866	16,43,82,382	26,65,13,363	10,21,30,981
1918-19 .	12,70,92,632	22,62,66,780	9,91,74,148	11,54,14,204	22,30,35,398	10,76,21,194
1919-20 .	20,77,71,267	19,01,18,670	—1,76,52,597	17,10,90,357	18,22,39,524	1,11,49,167
1920-21 .	38,86,21,593	23,51,87,068	—15,34,34,525	34,89,86,664	21,10,19,286	—13,79,67,378
1921-22 .	31,78,66,737	16,25,56,650	—15,53,10,087	26,38,31,651	15,36,11,357	—11,02,20,294
1922-23 .	26,69,64,067	25,36,17,30	—1,33,46,750	20,94,68,883	25,11,56,578	4,16,87,695
1923-24 .	26,47,80,754	40,16,75,942	13,68,95,188	23,30,00,562	39,95,73,004	17,64,82,442
1924-25 .	33,42,12,849	54,98,15,593	21,56,02,744	30,93,48,932	54,85,76,464	23,92,27,532
1925-26 .	28,73,95,236	37,09,62,996	8,35,67,760	25,96,55,822	36,95,16,529	10,98,60,707
1926-27 .	31,42,66,625	26,60,44,772	—4,82,21,853	28,22,97,288	26,54,16,661	—1,68,80,627
1927-28 .	30,54,53,820	28,77,34,070	—1,77,19,759	26,55,97,095	28,71,70,917	2,15,73,822

A study of the figures given in the above table, and the illustrations in the two graphs prefixed to this Report, will show that the aggregate balance of trade in merchandise and treasure, including transactions on Government account, was again adverse to the port, but it is somewhat encouraging to note that the debit balance which last year reached the high figure of Rs. 482 lakhs was appreciably reduced to Rs. 177 lakhs during the year under report. The figures of private trade, excluding Government transactions, on the other hand, reveal a more satisfactory position, the total value of exports having exceeded that of imports by as much as Rs. 216 lakhs.

3. Geographical Distribution.—The distribution of the foreign import and export trade of Karachi by countries is shown in detail in Table B of the

Appendix with the percentage which each country bears to the whole. The following table compares the percentage shares of the principal countries during 1927-28 with those in 1926-27 and the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1913-14.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1913-14.	1926-27.	1927-28.
British Empire	61·67	53·54	54·26	41·63	27·75	35·82
United Kingdom	59·90	50·74	50·90	38·31	24·21	32·22
Other British Possessions	1·77	2·80	3·36	3·32	3·54	3·60
Europe	18·71	23·67	22·87	50·65	35·00	41·40
Germany	5·18	7·36	5·37	15·34	6·55	11·85
Belgium	3·59	3·60	3·98	18·39	4·30	5·66
Italy	0·94	2·33	3·34	2·39	13·61	12·16
France	1·52	1·78	2·95	8·97	5·47	5·97
Other European countries	7·48	8·60	7·23	5·56	5·07	5·76
Asia	16·61	15·22	15·73	3·37	29·58	15·81
Java	14·71	11·06	11·03	..	0·00	0·01
Japan	0·98	3·08	3·16	0·68	19·03	11·03
China	0·02	0·09	0·07	0·01	6·60	0·67
Other Asiatic countries	0·90	0·99	1·47	2·68	3·95	4·10
America	2·81	7·54	7·13	2·85	5·37	5·12
Africa	0·20	0·03	0·01	1·49	2·30	1·85

Import Trade.—During the year under report the share of the *British Empire* in the total value of the import trade of the port of Karachi was 54·26 per cent as against 53·54 per cent in the preceding year. The contribution of the *United Kingdom* was practically the same as in 1926-27, *viz.*, 51 per cent, though the value of the goods received therefrom decreased by Rs. 79 lakhs to Rs. 1,344 lakhs. The aggregate turnover with foreign countries in *Europe* also did not show any marked fluctuations. *Germany*, the principal country, retained the premier position, but the improvement in her trade with this port noticed in the preceding year was not maintained. The value of her sales fell from Rs. 206 lakhs to Rs. 142 lakhs in 1927-28, reducing the

percentage share from 7 to 5 per cent. The value of the goods purchased from *Belgium* increased by Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 105 lakhs, her quota of the total trade rising in consequence from 3 to 4 per cent. The progressive increase in the trade with *Italy* noticed during the last five years was further continued, the value of the total transactions advancing from Rs. 65 lakhs to Rs. 88 lakhs and the percentage share from 2 to 3. Trade with the *Netherlands* which has increased in importance in recent years owing to a considerable growth in supplies of vegetable products (vegetable ghi, vegetable fat, etc.) again showed a marked development. No less than Rs. 84 lakhs worth of goods were received from that country as against Rs. 46 lakhs in 1926-27, which resulted in the percentage share going as high as 3·20 as against 1·62 last year. Among foreign countries in *Asia*, *Java* which takes the first place on account of her exports of sugar, retained the level of the previous year at 11 per cent in the percentage share, but lower prices brought about a falling off of Rs. 19 lakhs in the total value of her sugar, despite an increase of 8,844 tons in the quantity. *Japan's* contribution remained stationary at 3 per cent, though the value of her exports, consisting mostly of cotton grey goods, contracted slightly by Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 83 lakhs. The value of imports from the *United States of America* again suffered a set-back to the extent of Rs. 23 lakhs, but the percentage share was almost the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 7 per cent.

The position of the principal countries participating in the trade in the more important commodities is summarized in the following statement:

Articles.	United Kingdom.	Foreign countries.						America.
		Southern Russia.	Europe.			Asia.		
			Germany	Belgium.	France.	Java.	Japan.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton manufactures	83	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	..
Iron and steel	43	..	5	41	3	..	..	4
Machinery	70	..	11	1	..	..	..	12
Woollen manufactures including Yarn and Knitting wool.	24	..	16	2	36	..	..	..
Liquors	64	..	12	..	17	..	..	..
Railway plant and rolling stock	84	..	10	1	..	..	..	4
Kerosene oil	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	78
Lubricating oil	10	..	1	3	..	..	..	82

Export Trade.—The share of the *British Empire* in the export trade, which in the preceding two years stood at the low level of 27 per cent as against

41 per cent in 1924-25 and in the pre-war year 1913-14, showed a partial recovery, having attained to 36 per cent of the total value of exports recorded during the year. The *United Kingdom*, as usual, accounted for the bulk of the trade. The total value of her purchases advanced by Rs. 281 lakhs to Rs. 921 lakhs and represented 32 per cent of the aggregate exports. The expansion was largely due to increased shipments of wheat during the year under report. Increases were also recorded in her purchases of cotton, barley, raw hides and rapeseed. Among continental countries, *Italy* continued to occupy the first place, though reduced takings of rapeseed lowered the total value of exports thereto from Rs. 360 lakhs to Rs. 347 lakhs and the percentage share from 14 to 12. But shipments of cotton, which comprised the bulk of Italy's purchases, showed an improvement. *Germany* followed close on Italy's heels, and the progress made by that country is worthy of note. The total value of her transactions rose to Rs. 339 lakhs (a figure almost double that recorded in 1926-27), which resulted in her quota of the total trade advancing from 7 to 12 per cent. The expansion occurred chiefly in shipments of cotton. Substantial increases were also recorded under barley and raw hides. Among the remaining countries in Europe, *France* and *Belgium* improved their positions by one point, by reason of increased takings of cotton, wheat and barley. As regards exports to Asiatic countries, the effect of the financial troubles in *Japan* and of the civil war in *China* were clearly visible in the figures recorded during the year. Both these countries greatly curtailed their orders for cotton and, in consequence, their respective shares receded from 19 and 6 per cent in 1926-27 to 11 and 1 per cent in 1927-28. The export trade with the *United States of America* did not show any marked fluctuations, the percentage share remaining stationary at 5. Wool, cotton and goat skins were the principal articles purchased. Shipments of the first two appreciated somewhat, while those of goat skins registered a decline.

The present position of the principal countries as regards the more important commodities exported from Karachi is summarized in the following statement :—

Articles.	United Kingdom.	Foreign countries.						
		Europe.					Asia.	America.
		Italy.	Germany.	Netherlands.	Belgium.	France.	Japan.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton raw	0	23	18	8	7	5	25	1
Wheat	84	..	..	..	7	7	..	..
Hides and Skins raw	13	6	25	..	..	8	..	37
Rapeseed	19	33	16	14	3	15	..	..
Wool, raw	87	..	..	..	1	..	..	10

4. Variations in the average prices of articles.—The following table shows the variations in the average prices of certain articles imported

into and exported from the Province of Sind, the average prices of the years 1898-1899, 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 being taken as 100 :—

TABLE No. 2.

Articles.	Average for 3 years ending 1900-01.	1910-11.	1920-21.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
IMPORTS.									
Coal . . Ton	100	87·61	389·43	182·87	154·14	135·45	130·51	114·68	125·11
Dates . . ,,	100	128·23	213·97	109·95	147·80	142·46	159·13	220·66	154·81
Copper . Cwt.	100	94·78	156·26	152·63	123·04	115·37	108·16	96·89	95·11
Iron and steel . Ton	100	97·53	370·07	166·12	174·32	163·05	152·13	134·63	129·58
Steel bars . . ,,	*100*	*80·03*	*294·83*	*134·77*	*126·55*	*123·73*	*111·15*	*98·31*	*88·82*
Kerosene oil . Gal.	100	111·00	197·92	159·05	160·89	170·95	163·47	167·97	156·12
Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above. Ton	100	90·59	292·63	160·89	159·37	135·29	93·48	102·16	88·38
Cotton twist and yarn. Lb.	100	144·86	633·63	337·24	328·40	338·47	270·50	224·12	230·32
Cotton grey piece-goods. Yd.	100	146·05	539·29	357·27	348·33	352·52	317·31	277·93	249·57
Cotton white piece-goods. ,,	100	123·59	437·68	307·75	295·91	305·74	275·89	237·77	216·19
Cotton coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods. ,,	100	140·97	584·86	396·55	411·86	409·20	351·23	315·66	291·86
Woollen piece-goods. ,,	100	108·42	614·68	308·59	285·74	277·60	243·69	213·10	186·65
EXPORTS.									
Rice not in the husk. Ton	100	113·39	243·19	221·77	186·88	199·96	213·73	224·86	210·65
Wheat . . ,,	100	110·08	184·61	167·65	153·71	166·12	178·27	164·63	157·55
Hides, raw . ,,	100	171·32	151·23	126·24	153·22	181·31	159·36	138·73	174·32
Skins, raw . ,,	100	133·95	199·65	107·22	125·21	124·98	124·30	125·22	129·81
Rapeseed . ,,	100	115·92	241·48	181·21	180·24	190·86	195·07	189·77	182·78
Sesamum til or jinjili seed. ,,	100	116·03	248·19	147·82	173·80	182·38	181·71	184·46	184·42
Cotton, raw . ,,	100	156·32	187·89	218·73	330·63	310·76	252·75	189·97	197·15
Wool (Indian) . Lbs.	100	97·21	186·91	168·43	184·58	195·12	192·22	194·94	195·55
Wool (Foreign) ,,	100	110·73	187·04	146·13	156·43	188·64	179·32	175·56	180·58

The figures given in the above table show that, barring coal and cotton twist and yarn, the average price level for all important commodities *imported* during the year was lower than in the previous year. The heavy drop of about 66 points in the price of dates was due to a bumper crop in Mesopotamia. The increase under cotton twist and yarn, despite a substantial decline under cotton piece-goods, is attributed to the control of selling prices by the Cotton Yarn Association in the United Kingdom. On the *export* side, while the prices for rice, wheat, rapeseed and sesamum seed declined, those for hides and skins, raw, cotton and wool exhibited a rise. The increase in the price of hides was particularly striking, and was the result of a world-wide demand.

The effect of the change in the level of prices since the outbreak of the great war is illustrated in the following table in which the volume of the trade in 1927-28 in some of the more important articles of the import and export trade is compared with the pre-war volume and its value recalculated at pre-war rates :—

TABLE No. 2-A.

1	2		3		4
Articles.	Average of three pre-war years 1911-12 to 1913-14.		Actual imports in 1927-28.		Value of imports if recalculated at prices derived from column 2.
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
IMPORTS.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Fruits and vegetables dried, salted or preserved. Tons	11,728	14,36,418	19,623	28,69,793	24,03,817
Grain, pulse and flour. „	973	92,532	549	90,019	52,155
Liquors including methylated and perfumed spirits. Gals.	822,461	22,22,589	1,088,994	63,24,239	28,58,609
Oils . . . „	10,957,700	50,01,515	23,756,689	1,38,68,724	1,18,78,344
Metals and ores . Tons	66,080	92,48,640	123,450	2,11,43,751	1,72,83,000
Sugar. . . „	153,781	3,01,29,193	152,075	2,96,53,221	2,98,06,700
Cotton twist and yarn. Lbs.	2,724,471	21,48,756	693,172	8,14,516	5,41,543
Cotton piece-goods Yds.	376,364,819	6,33,40,880	320,746,187	8,84,61,146	6,01,39,910
Woollen piece-goods. „	4,759,423	39,73,816	5,815,975	79,69,015	47,25,480
Tobacco . . Lbs.	311,250	9,97,301	1,064,165	40,90,594	34,58,536
Total . Rs.	..	11,85,91,640	..	17,52,85,018	13,31,48,094
EXPORTS.					
Grain, pulse and flour. Tons	1,567,147	15,87,51,561	481,915	7,26,96,141	4,87,93,894
Hides, and skins, raw. „	9,113	1,31,87,641	11,111	1,47,08,015	1,60,77,617
Seeds . . „	205,745	3,31,60,843	80,198	1,55,33,090	1,29,11,878
Cotton, raw . „	60,024	4,48,81,255	131,558	12,62,68,266	9,83,72,494
Wool, raw . . Lbs.	31,631,527	1,40,07,736	30,005,055	2,60,96,900	1,31,27,211
Total Rs. .	..	26,39,89,036	..	25,53,02,412	18,92,83,094

A study of the figures given in the above table discloses the actual position of the present values of imports as compared with the pre-war values. It will be noticed that though the actual total value of the selected articles in 1927-28 was higher than that of the pre-war average values by as much as 48 per cent, yet if it were recalculated at pre-war rates, this excess would be reduced to 12 per cent, the disparity between the two percentages indicating the extent of the present high level of prices. The increase in the value even at pre-war normal rates, however, proves that the volume of trade is now larger than in pre-war times.

The position in the case of exports was, however, not satisfactory. Both the actual values and values worked out at pre-war rates were lower than the pre-war average, the decrease in the case of the former being 3 per cent and that in the case of the latter 28 per cent.

Treasure—Private.

5. Treasure Private.—The following table compares the imports and exports of treasure on private account for the last two years :—

TABLE NO. 3.

Description.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Description.	1926-27.	1927-28.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	EXPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—					
Bullion (bar, ingots and other kinds of uncoined gold).	7,64,640	8,43,900	Gold—		
Coin—Sovereign and other British gold coins.	45,838	43,285	Bullion and coin . .	1,350	..
Other coined gold . .	900	10,448			
Total .	8,11,378	8,97,633			
Silver—			Silver—		
Bullion—Bar . . .	41,271	2,32,677	Bullion	..	..
Other kinds of uncoined silver.	15	180			
Coin—Government of India rupees.	9,71,113	3,76,765	Coin—Government of India rupees.	3,27,100	9,22,950
Coin—Other coins . .	..	..	Do.—Other coins . .	6,89,153	4,32,500
Total .	10,12,399	6,09,622	Total .	10,16,253	13,55,450
Currency Notes .	6,000	..	Currency Notes .	..	..
GRAND TOTAL .	18,29,777	15,07,255	GRAND TOTAL .	10,17,603	13,55,450

Though the total value of imports of *gold*, which comprized mainly *bar gold* from the *United Kingdom*, increased slightly from Rs. 8·11 lakhs in 1926-27 to Rs. 8·97 lakhs in 1927-28, it fell far short of imports in the preceding three years, *viz.*, 1923-24, 1924-25 and 1925-26, when values to the extent of Rs. 31·93 lakhs, Rs. 26·40 lakhs and Rs. 13 lakhs, respectively were recorded. Purchases of *bar silver*, which last year dwindled to the low figure of Rs. 41,271 from Rs. 4·41 lakhs in 1925-26, showed a partial recovery at Rs. 2·33 lakhs, but the figure was also much below the quinquennial average.

It must be explained here that silver is also imported in large quantities by rail from Bombay, and the negligible direct imports from home recorded last year were due to purchases made at Bombay. It is reported that the total arrivals during the year under report, both direct and from Bombay by rail, were actually less than in the previous year. The general trade depression and the tightness of the money market were responsible for restricted imports of both gold and silver. *Government of India rupees* come here from the gulf ports for the purchase of food-stuffs and cloth, and the contraction of Rs. 5·94 lakhs in their value was due to smaller receipts from Persia (—Rs. 2·68 lakhs), Bahrein Islands (—Rs. 2·37 lakhs) and Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman (—Rs. 1 lakh).

There were no exports of *gold* during the year. The increase in exports of *silver* occurred solely in despatches of *Government of India rupees* to the Bahrein Islands where they are sent for the purchase of pearls. The value Rs. 4·32 lakhs recorded under '*other coins*' represent shipments of *krans* purchased at favourable rates at Quetta and Chaman and sent through this port to Persia.

Government Transactions.

6. Government Transactions.—The following table compares the items of importance to the commercial public in Government transactions with foreign countries during the two years 1926-27 and 1927-28 :—

TABLE NO. 4.

Articles.	1926-27.		1927-28.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
IMPORTS.		Rs.		Rs.
Machinery and millwork . .Value	..	47,13,498	..	32,19,599
Metal and ores . . . . Tons	9,472	23,32,825	38,283	58,56,962
Railway plant and rolling stock—				
Carriages and wagons and parts thereof. Value	..	42,19,816	..	1,08,94,168
Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof. „	..	9,49,585	..	11,59,335
Materials for construction—				
Sleepers and keys of steel and iron. Tons	766	97,167	30,526	34,46,084
Other sorts . . . . . „	9,772	25,22,190	19,288	29,59,926
Total Railway Plant, etc. . .Value	..	77,88,758	..	1,84,59,513
Vehicles . . . . . „	..	77,08,818	..	29,81,621
Other articles . . . . . „	..	94,25,438	..	93,30,039
Total Imports of Stores . . .	..	3,19,69,337	..	3,98,56,734
Treasure . . . . . .Value	..	..	..	..
Grand Total .	..	3,19,69,337	..	3,98,56,734

TABLE No. 4—*contd.*

Articles.	1926-27		1927-28.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
EXPORTS.				
Re-exports . . . . .Value	..	1,91,569	..	2,58,556
Exports . . . . . „	..	4,08,542	..	3,04,597
Treasure . . . . . „	..	28,000	..	..
Grand total Exports .	..	6,28,111	..	5,63,153
Total entire Foreign Trade .	..	3,25,97,448	..	4,04,19,887

The aggregate value of stores *imported* on Government account during the year under report amounted to Rs. 398·57 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 78·87 lakhs or 25 per cent as compared with the previous year. The expansion was most noticeable under *railway plant and rolling stock*, and was the result of larger arrivals of *carriages and wagons and parts thereof* from the United Kingdom and *sleepers and keys of steel and iron* from Belgium for the North-Western Railway. The improvement of 28,811 tons in quantity and of Rs. 35·24 lakhs in value under *metals* occurred notably in receipts of *steel rails* and *fish plates* from the United Kingdom and *dog spikes* and *tie bars* from Belgium. Imports of *vehicles* and *machinery*, mainly from the United Kingdom, on the other hand, suffered a set-back to the extent of Rs. 47·27 lakhs and Rs. 14·94 lakhs, respectively, the former owing to smaller arrivals of *aeroplanes and parts thereof* and the latter to a reduction in the orders placed for the Lloyd Barrage and the Sutlej Valley projects.

II.—FOREIGN TRADE.

IMPORTS.

7. The following table gives the value of the import trade under the five main classes for the last four years and the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

TABLE No. 5.

Articles.	1913-14.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	3,99,06,893	7,46,54,426	5,39,14,623	7,06,00,986	5,44,70,984
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	64,05,580	1,44,80,553	1,73,47,561	1,38,60,417	1,56,89,155
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	11,59,72,433	20,96,56,019	17,98,28,616	19,01,73,945	18,76,45,190
IV.—Living animals .	19,471	3,263	4,029	17,500	7,820
V.—Postal articles not specified.	4,67,364	45,67,832	47,89,433	58,14,663	62,76,691
Grand Total of Imports	16,27,71,741	30,33,62,093	25,58,84,262	28,04,67,511	26,40,89,840

Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

The total value of the imports of the various articles included under *class I* declined by Rs. 161·30 lakhs or 23 per cent to Rs. 544·71 lakhs. The reasons for the fluctuations in the principal articles are discussed below.

Sugar.—The following table exhibits the imports, both from foreign countries and from Bombay, re-exports to foreign countries and coastwise exports of sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above, including beet sugar, for the past two years and for the year 1913-14 ;—

TABLE No. 6.

Whence imported.	1913-14.		1926-27.		1927-28.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	76	28,928	1,014	2,32,700	54	28,978
Aden and Dependencies	..	100	..	..	..	..
Canada *vid* Atlantic Coast	..	..	3,200	7,59,727	..	48
Ceylon	8	751	..	..	..	..
Mesopotamia	..	..	..	12	..	20
Hong-Kong	26	5,290	..	..	..	..
Mauritius and dependencies	8,691	17,10,483	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	8,760	19,86,463	..	22
Southern Russia	..	..	9,366	22,37,737	142	34,792
Germany	..	..	21,189	49,96,804	538	1,18,265
Netherlands	..	..	700	1,54,250	..	..
Belgium	8	2,227	3,230	8,31,412	306	92,049
Austria-Hungary	38,027	71,62,775	..	..	..	..
Fiume	..	..	1,070	4,28,078	..	..
Austria	..	..	35	7,025	..	..
Hungary	..	..	16,816	41,23,731	784	1,74,717
Czechoslovakia	..	..	15,230	35,77,320	552	1,12,849
Turkey—Persian Gulf	..	30	..	..	—	..
Java	131,034	2,35,29,246	139,217	3,08,60,054	148,061	2,90,00,380
Egypt	76	23,375	..	..	—	..
France	..	..	52	14,676	8	2,500
United States of America (*vid* Atlantic Coast)	..	7	10,019	23,18,342	—	—
Total	177,941	3,24,63,212	230,807	5,24,29,831	150,445	2,95,64,620
Imports from Bombay	704	1,45,752	..	2,780	1	630
Re-exports	3,368	7,45,386	5,536	17,27,184	4,340	11,08,020
Exports in Coasting Trade	8,596	17,28,822	3,883	12,66,204	2,628	7,79,579

The phenomenal expansion recorded in the previous year when the volume of business done reached the unprecedented figure of 230,807 tons was not maintained, and imports fell by as much as 80,362 tons or 35 per cent to 150,445 tons in quantity and by Rs. 228·65 lakhs or 44 per cent to Rs. 295·65 lakhs in value. Several factors contributed to bring about the depression in the trade. The large carryover of some 45,000 tons from the preceding year,

coupled with a continuous fall in prices throughout the year in consequence of a larger crop in Java, restricted business to a great extent. The uncertainty of future prices made forward commitments difficult. Dealers were reluctant to hold large stocks, and notwithstanding the extreme caution exercised in conducting their business they found the market against them when the goods arrived, which resulted in heavy losses being incurred. The world prices of sugar were also on the downward grade for most of the year, and the Cuban restriction of output had very little effect on them owing to a considerable growth of world production. The local prices of *white Java* which at the commencement of the year stood at Rs. 15-6-6 per cwt. rose to Rs. 15-10 in the last week of April, but a steady decline soon followed, and the quotation came down to Rs. 15-1 at the end of June. Prices continued to weaken still further, and Rs. 14-5 was touched on the 2nd August. A slight temporary appreciation was noticed in September, but a re-action set in quickly, and the latter half of the year was marked by a more substantial and continued downward trend. From Rs. 14-2-6 in the middle of October prices dropped to Rs. 13-2 at the end of February, and the closing price on the 27th of March was Rs. 13, which was the lowest figure of the year. Besides the reasons given above, direct imports by some of the Kathiawar ports also to a certain extent adversely affected the business of the port. Moreover the demand for despatches to Persia by land was also reduced owing to severe Russian competition with Indian traders in that country. It is further reported that the prices quoted by some of the leading local merchants were somewhat higher than in the Bombay market, in consequence of which some of Karachi's legitimate export business for both upcountry and gulf ports was secured by that port.

Turning to the figures recorded in the table at the head of this paragraph, it will be seen that the requirements during the year were almost entirely met by imports from Java. Arrivals of *beet sugar*, which last year aggregated 76,888 tons, dwindled to the low figure of 2,016 tons, representing imports in the first two months of the year. The prices of this article remained above the parity of Java sugar, and no new business was therefore possible. It may be noted that the stocks of sugar remaining on hand at the close of the year were estimated at 22,000 tons.

Liquors.

TABLE No. 7.

	1913-14.		1926-27.		1927-28.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Ale, beer and porter, cider and other fermented liquors	557,428 2,130	6,16,481 8,478	694,013 1,833	17,71,786 10,862	799,968 2,566	20,32,161 16,149
Spirits—						
Whisky . . .	103,125	7,13,772	120,178	21,64,019	111,245	21,14,331
Brandy . . .	81,531	2,82,358	75,698	9,30,491	58,380	7,50,075
Spirit denatured Imported direct.	..	..	4	41	18	79
Spirit denatured at Custom House immediately on arrival before clearance.	..	..	21,788	30,201	27,798	33,997
Other sorts . . .	20,912	2,87,294	35,149	6,53,614	36,109	6,98,578
Total of Spirits .	155,568	12,83,424	252,767	37,78,366	233,550	35,97,055
Wines	34,803	3,88,687	51,004	6,51,845	52,010	6,78,274
Total Liquors .	7,49,935	22,47,070	999,617	62,12,859	1,088,994	63,24,239

Ale, beer and porter.—The following statement compares the quantities imported from the chief sources of supply during the past two years :—

Countries of consignment.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Excess or deficiency.
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
United Kingdom	452,567	552,982	+100,415
Germany	209,021	205,590	—3,431
Netherlands	31,519	37,318	+5,799
France	378	..	—378
Japan	1,392	..	—1,392
Other countries	969	4,078	+3,109

Following upon a corresponding decrease in the previous year, imports of *ale, beer* and *porter* expanded by 105,955 gallons to 799,968 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 2·60 lakhs to Rs. 20·32 lakhs in value, the outstanding feature being the advance of *British beer*, both bulk and bottled, at the expense of the German product. The United Kingdom supplied the whole of the beer imported in cask, the quantity amounting to 439,024 gallons as against 364,926 gallons in 1926-27. Imports of bottled beer also advanced by 39,926 gallons to 337,133 gallons, but the improvement was mainly in purchases from the United Kingdom, which sent 90,442 gallons, while Germany, the chief supplier, sent slightly less, *viz*: 205,590 gallons as against 206,103 gallons last year.

Spirits.—Imports of whisky, mainly from the United Kingdom, again suffered a set-back to the extent of 8,933 gallons or 7 per cent in quantity and of Rs. 49,688 or 2 per cent in value, the comparative smallness of the drop in the value being accounted for by larger importations of superior brands during the year. A decrease of 17,318 gallons or 22 per cent in quantity and of Rs. 1·80 lakhs or 19 per cent in value also occurred in arrivals of *brandy*, chiefly from France. The reduction in imports of both brandy and whisky was partly due to increased consumption of beer by the poorer classes and partly to the Army Canteen Board, on liquidation, having flooded the market, both here and in the Punjab, with their large surplus stocks at exceedingly low prices. *Denatured spirit*, shown as imported, was *rectified spirit* from *Java* denatured at the Custom House on arrival. This new enterprise, started in recent years as an experimental measure, has been found to be profitable, and all local and mofussil requirements, including some from the Punjab which were formerly met from Calcutta and Bombay, are now obtained at this port.

Wines.—As was the case in the previous year, an increase under wines was noticeable in arrivals of *vermouth*, both from France and Italy. This beverage finds favour with the Indian public, possibly on account of its relative cheapness. Imports of *port* declined further by 859 gallons or 10 per cent as a result of higher prices in Portugal and the release of large stocks by the Army Canteen Board at very low prices.

Tobacco.—As anticipated in last year's report, the reduction in the local Municipal terminal tax on *cigarettes* had the desired effect, and the port regained the trade which had been diverted to Bombay last year. No less than 1,064,165 lbs. of *tobacco*, mainly *cigarettes* from the United Kingdom valued at Rs. 40·91 lakhs were imported during the year, the quantity showing an excess of 589,935 lbs. or 124 per cent and the value of Rs. 21·89 lakhs or 115 per cent over imports in 1926-27. The figures were also higher than in any of the previous years, except 1920-21, when imports amounted to 1,359,822 lbs. valued at Rs. 56·17 lakhs.

Fruits and Vegetables.—The total value of imports of fruits and vegetables declined by Rs. 2·67 lakhs to Rs. 31·91 lakhs. Arrivals of *dates* from the gulf ports form the bulk of the trade in this group. Lower prices consequent on a bumper crop in Mesopotamia reduced the value of this commodity by Rs. 2·77 lakhs to Rs. 27·38 lakhs, though the quantity expanded by 4,416 tons to 19,417 tons. Mesopotamia was, as usual, the chief supplier.

Provisions and Oilman's Stores.—There has been a remarkable further advance of Rs. 47·84 lakhs or 78 per cent in the total value recorded under this head, *viz.*, Rs. 109 lakhs. The following statement shows the variations in the quantities of some of the principal items imported during the year :—

Principal articles.	Quantity.	
	1926-27.	1927-28.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canned and bottled provisions—		
Vegetable products	53,485	167,952
Other sorts	14,209	17,551
Farinaceous foods	8,188	7,901
Biscuits and cakes	4,701	4,657
Bacon and hams	1,743	1,917
Jams and jellies	2,982	2,659
Cheese (including canned)	2,354	2,431
Milk, condensed, etc.	7,623	6,018
Pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments	1,529	1,434
Confectionery	5,980	5,396
Other sorts of provisions	5,467	6,269

It will be seen from the above statement that the main cause of the enormous expansion in the provision trade has been the exceptionally heavy imports of *vegetable products*, an article imported chiefly from the Netherlands, and to

a less extent from Belgium and the United Kingdom, and used as a substitute for, and an adulterant of, indigenous ghi. The commodity was only put on the market in recent years, but, as the figures show, the trade has made very rapid strides. Beginning with an insignificant consignment of 7 cwt. in 1923-24, imports have progressively advanced to 10,731 cwt. in 1924-25, 36,188 cwt. in 1925-26 and 53,435 cwt. in 1926-27, while during the year under review no less than 167,952 cwt. valued at Rs. 69·90 lakhs were imported. A reduction in the local Municipal terminal tax, this year, also stimulated imports to some extent. It appears, however, that there has been overtrading in the article, and imports in the coming year are not expected to be so high, especially in view of a decline in the price of pure ghi upcountry.

The decrease of 1,605 cwt. in arrivals of *condensed milk* is mainly attributed to the disposal of the surplus stocks of the Army Canteen Board which went into liquidation this year. Fluctuations in other descriptions of provisions were not considerable and need no comment.

Tea.—The import business in *tea*, which showed a remarkable development during the five years previous to 1926-27 owing to a strong demand for Chinese *green tea* for despatch to Persia, was greatly curtailed last year, and the position during the year under report was also practically the same. This tea was imported here mostly for re-exportation to Meshed by land, whence it found its way to Russian Turkistan. It is understood that the latter country now obtains its requirements direct from China, a fact which accounts for the decline in the imports at this port. The following figures exhibit the course of the trade in green tea during the last five years :—

	lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
1923-24	516,841	4·31
1924-25	884,500	9·72
1925-26	386,388	4·02
1926-27	56,069	0·60
1927-28	52,020	0·48

Black tea as usual came largely from Ceylon, the quantity imported rising slightly by 23,976 lbs. to 251,244 lbs. and its value by Rs. 21,916 to Rs. 2·42 lakhs. The bulk of this tea, as usual, consisted of dust tea which is mostly consumed in Indian tea shops.

Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.

8. The aggregate value of the various articles included in *Class II* amounted to Rs. 156·89 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 18·29 lakhs or 13 per cent. The variations in the volume and value of some of the more important commodities are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Oils.—The value recorded under this head rose by Rs. 14·46 lakhs to Rs. 138·69 lakhs, the bulk of the imports comprising *mineral oils*. The following

table shows the imports of mineral oils for the past two years and the pre-war year, including, in the case of kerosene, imports from Burma.

TABLE No. 8.

		1913-14.		1926-27.		1927-28.	
		Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Mineral—							
Kerosene—							
United Kingdom	Tins	..	..	..	..	175	100
Southern Russia	Bulk	992,573	3,41,197	..	..	2,329,308	13,10,236
United States of America *vid* Atlantic coast.	Tins	1,401,697	9,80,307	1,138,743	11,05,026	1,138,366	11,28,990
	Bulk	2,705,383	9,60,314	7,855,073	54,56,931	7,095,212	52,00,165
United States of America (*vid* Pacific).	Bulk.	1,463,008	4,72,317	1,813,778	13,13,275	..	..
Dutch Borneo	Tins	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bulk	1,678,146	6,09,310	..	..	..	..
Persia	Bulk	1,154,878	5,50,704	..	..	608,550	3,04,275
	Tins.	11,955	8,347	..	..	128,820	1,13,075
Straits Settlements	Tins	..	..	15,196	11,855	12,840	8,827
	Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra	Bulk	..	..	58,474	40,201	..	..
Total Kerosene	Bulk	8,053,988	29,32,032	9,727,325	68,10,407	10,633,070	68,14,676
	Tins	1,413,652	9,88,654	1,153,939	11,16,881	1,280,207	12,51,601
Grand Total of Kerosene (Foreign trade)		9,467,640	39,21,586	10,881,264	79,27,288	11,913,277	80,66,277
Coastwise imports from Burma		5,821,433	25,77,893	7,392,775	48,35,277	10,388,423	60,45,968
Grand Total of Kerosene, Foreign and Indian.		15,289,073	64,99,479	18,274,039	1,27,62,565	22,301,700	1,41,12,245
Other sorts of mineral oils	Fuel	359,372	51,475	7,004,573	20,78,799	10,431,549	30,45,779
	Lubricating	730,899	5,25,409	1,157,955	19,54,043	1,022,608	19,86,476
	Other sorts	13,058	18,158	117,241	2,29,656	340,148	5,73,155
	Total	1,103,330	5,95,042	8,279,769	42,62,498	11,794,305	56,05,410

The outstanding features of the *mineral oil* trade were an import, after a lapse of thirteen years, of *Russian kerosene oil*, said to have been purchased from the Soviet Government of Russia, and the resultant price-cutting war during the latter part of the year amongst the principal companies who import kerosene oil at this port. As a result of this price war, kerosene oil is being sold at prices well below world parity, and in order to safeguard the Indian oil industry the Government of India have directed the Tariff Board to examine the question and to report on the advisability or otherwise of granting protection to indigenous oil against the dumping of foreign oil.

Turning to the figures given in the above table it will be seen that the decrease of 22 per cent mentioned in last year's report in the total quantity of kerosene oil imported from both foreign countries and Burma was converted into an equivalent increase during the year under report, when imports stood at 22¼ million gallons as against 18¼ million gallons in the previous year. Both foreign and Indian oils contributed to the recovery, but the expansion was

more marked in the case of the latter. Arrivals from foreign countries rose by over 1 million gallons or 9 per cent to nearly 12 million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 1·39 lakhs or 2 per cent to Rs. 80·66 lakhs in value. The United States of America, as usual, supplied most of the oil, but the quantity received from that country declined to 8¾ million gallons from 10¾ million gallons in 1926-27. The total quantity of *Russian oil* referred to above amounted to 2¼ million gallons. Persia was another country which sent kerosene oil this year for the first time after a number of years. Her supplies aggregated 737,376 gallons, 608,550 gallons being *bulk oil* and 128,826 gallons *case oil*: all the latter passed through this port in transit to Duzdap by land.

Imports of *Burma oil* aggregated over 10¼ million gallons valued at Rs. 60·46 lakhs, an advance of nearly 3 million gallons or 41 per cent in quantity and Rs. 12·11 lakhs or 25 per cent in value.

Arrivals of *fuel oil* amounting to 10½ million gallons valued at Rs. 30·46 lakhs exceeded those of last year by 49 per cent in quantity and 47 per cent in value, and created a fresh record for the port, the previous best being 7¼ million gallons valued at Rs. 23·02 lakhs in 1925-26. Persia and British Borneo were the only two sources of supply, the quantity received therefrom being 6¾ million gallons and 3¾ million gallons as against 4¾ million gallons and 2¼ million gallons, respectively in 1926-27. The demand for this oil is continuously on the increase owing to its extensive use for oil engines, especially in the Punjab and also by oil-driven ships.

After a substantial increase in the previous year, imports of *lubricating oils* suffered a slight set-back to the extent of 135,347 gallons in quantity, but the value rose by Rs. 32,433. The United States of America, as usual, supplied the bulk, *viz.*, 822,906 gallons, the other principal amounts being 93,771 gallons from the United Kingdom and 40,580 gallons from Dutch Borneo.

Other mineral oils included an item of 134,400 gallons of *motor spirit* from Persia, which passed through this port in transit to Duzdap.

Coal.—The total quantity of foreign coal imported during the year under report increased by 16,520 tons or 115 per cent to 30,823 tons and its value by Rs. 4·18 lakhs or 135 per cent to Rs. 7·27 lakhs. The following statement shows the variations in the quantities imported from the principal foreign countries and also from Bengal during the past two years :—

	1926-27.	1927-28.	Excess or deficiency.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom	322	6,755	+6,433
Natal	11,799	23,426	+11,627
Portuguese East Africa	1,962	..	—1,962
Other countries	220	642	+422
Total	14,303	30,823	+16,520
Bengal	181,809	149,629	—32,180

It will be seen from the above table that *Natal* again supplied most of the non-Indian coal imported here, and was responsible for 76 per cent of the total increase in the quantity of foreign coal, this increase being due mainly to shipowners preferring Natal coal even at higher rates on account of its good quality. Supplies from the *United Kingdom* showed an improvement of 6,433 tons over the negligible quantity of 322 tons sent last year as a result of domestic troubles. Arrivals of *Bengal coal*, which, thanks to the efforts of the Indian Coal Grading Board, made great headway against foreign coal, and reached the record figure of 181,809 tons last year, receded by 32,180 tons to 149,629 tons, but notwithstanding this decrease the figure was the second highest on record.

Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

9. The aggregate value of the commodities classified under this category, which is the most important and accounted for no less than 71 per cent of the total value of the import trade amounted to Rs. 1876·45 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 25·29 lakhs or 1 per cent as compared with the previous year. The variations in the volume and value of some of the more important articles are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Cotton Yarn and Manufactures.—The import business in cotton goods remained depressed during the year under report. The total value contracted by 13 per cent as compared with the previous year, but the decrease was to a certain extent accounted for by a further fall in prices, the actual reduction in volume being 5 per cent only. A poor demand and cautious buying were the outstanding features of the trade during the year. The piece-goods market again showed a continuous downward tendency, and the consequent instability of prices coupled with losses entailed in disposing of high-priced stocks remaining in hand from arrivals in the concluding months of last year precluded the possibility of commitments being entered into to any large extent. Another disturbing factor which made replacements difficult was the fact that, notwithstanding the efforts of manufacturers towards a further reduction, home prices remained above the parity of the local market, especially in the latter part of the year. In fact there was a great lack of confidence on this side in the prices quoted by manufacturers, and the policy of purchasing for immediate requirements was adopted. The position was further aggravated by the continued tightness of the money market which seriously affected the financial position, especially of weak holders. Other factors which were also partly responsible for the restriction in the volume of business were the increased consumption of Indian-made cloth and paucity of demand from the Afghanistan and Persian markets, which largely obtained their requirements from Russia and other countries direct. A redeeming feature was the elimination from the market of the speculative element which in recent years greatly interfered with the business of *bona-fide* traders. The judicious buying done during the year, however, had a beneficial effect on the market; stocks at the close of the year were reported to be much lighter, and with the serious attempts now made by the different cotton Associations at home to reduce cost of production, there is a probability of business being done on a larger scale and a sounder basis in the coming year,

The following table shows the quantity and value of cotton twist and yarn and other manufactures during the past two years and the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

TABLE No. 9.

	1913-14.		1926-27.		1927-28.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Vaue.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I—Twist and yarn—						
From United Kingdom lbs.	1,753,315	14,08,604	573,796	6,58,662	535,258	6,41,639
„ Japan . . „	..	..	11,866	13,439	..	..
„ Other countries „	728,562	6,36,667	158,685	1,79,094	157,914	1,72,877
Total Twist and Yarn „	2,481,877	20,45,271	744,347	8,51,195	693,172	8,14,516
II—Manufactures—Piece-goods—						
Grey (unbleached).						
From United Kingdom Yds.	33,837,462	57,36,658	5,862,719	14,44,256	4,593,761	9,28,577
„ Japan . . „	..	..	21,903,487	66,13,397	21,996,012	60,23,739
„ Other countries „	5,680,888	14,41,467	1,308,000	4,51,524	550,600	1,65,597
Total Grey . „	39,518,350	71,78,125	29,134,206	85,09,177	27,140,373	71,17,913
White (bleached).						
From United Kingdom Yds.	216,718,546	3,39,76,670	202,203,631	5,40,97,011	183,675,874	4,41,10,161
„ Japan . . „	..	..	80	39	30,779	8,756
„ Other countries „	1,009,435	2,82,378	4,158,229	22,85,977	7,036,592	32,52,465
Total White . „	217,727,981	3,42,59,048	206,361,940	5,63,83,027	190,743,245	4,73,71,882
Coloured, printed or dyed.						
From United Kingdom Yds.	149,672,044	2,70,33,728	91,735,027	3,24,88,976	84,372,898	2,80,32,871
„ Japan . . „	6,648	1,711	4,379,328	11,77,793	5,789,023	14,08,003
„ Other countries „	6,469,972	26,53,723	6,127,975	29,13,474	11,441,298	40,64,294
Total coloured, etc. . „	156,148,659	2,96,89,162	102,242,330	3,65,75,243	101,603,219	3,35,05,168
Other sorts of piece-goods „	650,528	1,00,420	861,095	3,46,736	1,259,350	4,66,688
Total piece-goods . „	414,045,518	7,12,26,755	338,599,571	10,18,14,183	320,746,187	8,84,61,146
Other cotton fabrics . „	..	17,18,355	..	12,65,824	..	13,48,967
GRAND TOTAL .	..	7,49,90,381	..	10,39,31,202	..	9,06,24,629

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn which have been on the downward path during the preceding two years again receded by 51,175 lbs. or 6 per cent to 693,172 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 36,679 or 4 per cent to Rs. 8·15 lakhs in value, the comparative smaller decline in the percentage of value being due to the control of selling prices by the United Kingdom Cotton Yarn Association which continued to function in the first seven months of the year. The decrease was most noticeable in arrivals of *white yarns* (— 45,272 lbs.) from the United Kingdom and of *coloured yarns*, Nos. 26 to 30 (—34,221 lbs.) from Switzerland, Italy and the United Kingdom.

Imports of coloured yarn of higher counts, *viz.*, 31-40, on the other hand, rose from 454,590 lbs. to 508,943 lbs., the principal amounts being received from the United Kingdom (374,686 lbs.), Switzerland (63,899 lbs.) and the Netherlands (54,660 lbs.). Arrivals of *grey yarns*, which last year totalled 19,876 lbs., fell to the negligible figure of 100 lbs. owing to non-receipt from Japan and the United Kingdom as against 11,066 lbs. and 8,010 lbs. respectively in 1926-27.

Piece-goods.—Imports of cotton piece-goods amounted to 321 million yards valued at Rs. 884·61 lakhs, the yardage having contracted by 17 million yards or 5 per cent and the value by Rs. 133·53 lakhs or 13 per cent as compared with imports in 1926-27. The decrease was shared by all the three principal sub-divisions, *viz.*, grey, white and coloured. The following statement shows in a comparative form the imports of some of the important descriptions under the three main sub-divisions of piece-goods :—

Description.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	Yds.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
1. *Grey (unbleached).*				
Longcloth and shirtings	21,899,982	22,495,008	63·70	58·91
Grey drills and jeans	4,391,280	2,521,400	13·73	7·59
Jaconets including madapollams, mulls and cambrics.	1,247,175	1,392,594	2·76	2·61
2. *White (bleached).*				
Checks, spots and stripes	9,492,954	11,220,277	31·13	32·82
Longcloth and shirtings	53,422,168	51,924,356	176·71	159·13
Mulls	120,633,032	102,809,811	288·62	215·20
Nainsooks	12,089,458	15,786,414	23·80	28·80
3. *Coloured, printed and dyed.*				
Printed and dyed cambrics	19,488,269	16,202,923	55·56	45·13
Printed drills and jeans	12,144,958	11,631,107	40·27	35·58
Printed and dyed twills	13,259,330	15,796,273	44·04	45·19
Printed saris and scarves	2,291,083	3,714,900	9·84	14·27
Printed and dyed shirtings	25,413,333	29,395,100	80·06	92·19

Grey Goods.—Arrivals of grey goods declined by nearly 2 million yards to 27 million yards in volume and by Rs. 13·91 lakhs in value. Japan's competition in this description of piece-goods was again keen. The total yardage received from that country actually rose slightly by 33,000 yards to nearly 22 million yards, but the value declined by Rs. 5·90 lakhs to Rs. 60·24

lakhs. *Longcloth* and *shirtings* were, as usual, the chief descriptions of grey goods supplied by Japan, the quantity amounting to 19¾ million yards as against 18 million yards and the value to Rs. 53·84 lakhs as against Rs. 54·96 lakhs last year. Japan again competed successfully with the United States of America in her sales of *drills* and *jeans*, with a share of 84 per cent in the total value. Despatches of grey goods from the United Kingdom mainly consisting of longcloth and shirtings suffered a set-back of 1¼ million yards in quantity and Rs. 5·16 lakhs in value.

White Goods.—The United Kingdom maintained its supremacy in the supply of white goods, but imports recorded a heavy fall of 15½ million yards and of Rs. 90 lakhs, notably under *mulls* and *longcloth* and *shirtings*.

Coloured Goods.—The import business in coloured goods also showed a reduction of over half a million yards in volume and of Rs. 30·70 lakhs in value, solely in purchases from the United Kingdom. Italy and Japan, on the other hand, supplied more, the value of their sales amounting to Rs. 28·78 lakhs and Rs. 14 lakhs as against Rs. 18 lakhs and Rs. 12 lakhs, respectively in the previous year. The following statement gives the average prices of a few selected varieties during the year :—

—	—	—	Average price 1926-27.	Average price 1927-28.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Grey	Shirting Asahi .	Per piece of 40 yds.	13 12 0	12 6 0
„	Pepperill drill .	Ditto .	16 0 0	16 8 0
„	Japanese drill, 3 dogs in triangle.	Ditto .	13 8 0	13 8 0
White . . .	Shirting hand and key.	Ditto .	16 0 0	15 8 0
„ . .	Shirting, Saw .	Ditto .	15 0 0	15 0 0
„ . . .	Mulls 84 . .	Per piece of 20 yds.	5 12 0	5 10 0
A particular quality of coloured white ground prints.	....	Per yard . . .	0 6 6	0 6 0
Coloured . . .	Jean prints, Ganesh	Do. . .	0 7 0	0 6 9

It will be noticed from the above statement that the decline in the price of piece-goods was more marked in the case of grey *shirting*, *Asahi*, white shirting, *hand and key* and white *mulls 84*. The price of *Pepperill drill*, on the other hand, exhibited an advance.

Woollen Goods.—The total value of imports of woollen manufactures, including yarn and knitting wool, advanced by Rs. 29·07 lakhs or 31 per cent to Rs. 121·24 lakhs, the figure being the highest ever recorded. The expansion was noticeable in almost all the important branches of the trade. Arrivals of *yarn and knitting wool*, chiefly intended for the Amritsar market, rose by 107,261 lbs. to 470,066 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 3·56 lakhs to Rs. 13·99 lakhs in value. The British share in the total supplies was the largest, *viz.*, 183,634

lbs., other principal amounts having come from Germany (143,621 lbs.), France (72,972 lbs.) and Poland (52,231 lbs.). There was also a remarkable increase in arrivals of *piece-goods*, the yardage, *viz.*, $5\frac{3}{4}$ million yards showing an excess of nearly 2 million yards and the value, Rs. 79·69 lakhs, an excess of Rs. 19·82 lakhs over imports in the previous year. France was again the largest supplier, the value of her exports to this port, consisting mainly of *shawl cloth* and *merinos*, having risen from Rs. 22·77 lakhs to Rs. 41·44 lakhs. Supplies from the United Kingdom and Germany also increased in value by Rs. 0·53 lakhs and Rs. 2·03 lakhs to Rs. 19·47 lakhs and Rs. 8·98 lakhs, respectively. The value of *carpets and rugs* purchased during the year rose by as much as Rs. 8·67 lakhs or 107 per cent to Rs. 16·75 lakhs, imports comprising mainly *wrap* and *bed rugs* from Italy. It is, however, reported that the imports of both piece-goods and carpets and rugs were somewhat in excess of requirements, and large stocks remained in hand at the close of the year.

Silk.—After a substantial improvement of 60 per cent in the previous year, the total value of imports of *silk yarn* and *manufactures* fell back by Rs. 1·90 lakhs to Rs. 5·94 lakhs. The decrease was chiefly due to smaller receipts of *silk piece-goods* from China and of *goods of silk mixed with other materials* from Germany. As was the case last year, silk yarn almost entirely came from Italy.

Metal and Metal Manufactures.—The following table shows the quantities and value of the different descriptions of metals and manufactures of metal during the past two years :—

TABLE NO. 10.

Description.		1926-27.		1927-28.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Aluminium	Cwts.	283	29,215	438	47,222
Brass	,,	7,136	3,84,631	6,262	3,28,500
Copper	,,	14,798	7,84,069	12,196	6,34,302
German silver	,,	210	24,206	39	4,466
Iron and Steel—					
Bars and channel	Tons	18,175	20,61,946	26,062	26,77,195
Hoops and strips	,,	4,480	7,43,986	3,492	4,73,564
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and Bridge work.	,,	17,377	21,06,737	27,578	30,63,238
Tubes, Pipes and Fittings, wrought.	,,	3,440	10,12,735	6,540	18,83,156
Sheets and plates—					
Galvanised	,,	6,600	19,96,497	13,329	33,93,807
Tinned	,,	3,667	12,37,263	4,318	14,18,410
Not galvanised or tinned	,,	4,897	7,01,430	8,839	13,56,859
Other sorts of iron and steel	,,	25,614	42,32,718	31,909	53,86,499
Total of Iron and Steel	,,	84,250	1,40,93,312	122,067	1,96,52,728

TABLE No. 10—*contd.*

Description.	1926-27.		1927-28.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Lead . . . . . Tons.	177	1,00,083	265	1,25,260
Quicksilver . . . . Lbs.	96	472	107	644
Tin . . . . . Cwts.	1,141	2,19,256	1,032	2,06,599
Zinc or spelter . . . ,,	828	25,104	1,424	32,019
Metals, unenumerated . . ,,	521	34,724	1,161	1,12,011
Grand total . Tons.	85,673	1,56,95,072	123,450	2,11,43,751

Iron and Steel.—The year 1927-28 has been a boom year for the import trade in manufactured iron and steel, imports having attained the highest level on record, *viz.*, 122,067 tons valued at Rs. 196·53 lakhs, showing an increase of 37,817 tons or 45 per cent in quantity and of Rs. 55·59 lakhs or 39 per cent in value as compared with the previous year. An event of importance affecting the assessment of iron and steel to import duties was the replacement of the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1924, by the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927, which came into force on 1st April 1927 and imposed differential duties on certain classes of British and non-British steel. The following table compares the share of each country in the total imports of iron and steel for the past two years :—

TABLE No. 11.

—	1926-27.				1927-28.			
	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.
United Kingdom.	17,877	22%	44,82,576	32%	40,405	33%	84,15,281	43%
Italy . .	120	..	30,454	..	263	..	42,189	..
Sweden .	137	..	91,003	..	194	..	1,07,324	1%
Norway .	104	..	35,857	..	127	..	45,317	..
Belgium .	49,832	60%	60,34,791	43%	66,125	54%	80,39,961	41%
United States of America—*Vid* Atlantic.	2,708	4%	11,89,074	9%	2,148	2%	8,02,550	4%
France . .	2,759	4%	3,36,616	3%	5,298	5%	5,94,517	3%
Netherlands .	139	..	32,288	..	401	..	70,204	..
Luxemburg .	448	..	55,795	..	981	1%	89,538	..
Germany .	8,912	10%	16,79,082	12%	4,297	4%	10,38,936	5%
Austria . .	288	..	1,18,348	1%	559	..	1,80,914	1%
Czechoslovakia	205	..	42,923	..	612	..	1,24,706	1%
Other countries	721	..	19,505	..	657	1%	92,201	1%
Total .	84,250	100%	140,98,312	100%	1,22,067	100%	1,96,52,728	100%

During the year under report a great demand sprang up for iron and steel required for constructional works both in Sind and the Punjab, stimulated somewhat by a very low carryover at the beginning of the year and by a further reduction in prices. Large orders placed by the Indian Stores Department with local firms also gave an impetus to the trade during the year. Turning

to the figures given in the table at the head of this paragraph, it will be seen that supplies of *British* iron and steel, which on account of the coal strike last year fell to only 17,877 tons from 26,534 tons in 1925-26 showed a striking recovery, importations having aggregated no less than 40,405 tons, equal to 33 per cent of the total trade as against 22 per cent last year. The expansion was particularly noticeable in sales of steel rails, 30 lbs. per yard and over, galvanised sheets, tin plates, sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned, wrought tubes, pipes and fittings and steel structures. The British steel industry, which was almost completely paralysed last year on account of the coal strike, enjoyed great activity during the year, and the output of steel reached 9,097,900 tons, the highest figure since 1918. It is, however, noteworthy that, notwithstanding the efforts made to secure lost markets by a further cutting down of prices, British manufacturers were again undersold by Continental producers. *Belgium*, despite higher rates of duty, supplied the largest quantity, *viz.*, 66,125 tons, which was 16,293 tons in excess of imports in 1926-27. Her competition was particularly keen in supplies of angles, beams and joists and bars, other than cast steel. Her quota of the total trade in iron and steel, however, receded from 60 to 54 per cent. Arrivals from *France* also made a big advance, but Germany and the United States of America sent less. Of the total quantity of iron and steel received during the year, *viz.*, 122,067 tons, no less than 93,691 tons paid the protective duties. It may be mentioned that the trade in iron and steel has been overdone this year, and a falling off is expected next year.

Other Metals.—Imports of *copper* amounted to 12,196 cwt. valued at Rs. 6·34 lakhs, showing a further reduction of 2,602 cwt. and Rs. 1·50 lakhs, chiefly under sheets from Germany. The decrease was partly due to a poor demand from Sind and the Punjab and partly to large stocks remaining unsold from the imports made in the previous year. Imports of *brass* also fell off slightly by 874 cwt. and Rs. 56,131 to 6,262 cwt. valued at Rs. 3·28 lakhs, mostly as a result of smaller exports of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing from Germany.

Machinery of all kinds.—There was again a lesser demand for machinery from both Sind and the Punjab, and in consequence arrivals fell in value by Rs. 18·88 lakhs to Rs. 118·55 lakhs. The principal types of machinery imported and the statistics with regard to each are shown in the following statement :—

Description.	1926-27.	1927-28.
A. Prime movers (other than electrical)	Rs. 23·70 lakhs.	Rs. 17·20 lakhs.
B. Electrical machinery	„ 22·15 „	„ 23·25 „
C. Boilers	„ 3·67 „	„ 1·75 „
D. Mining machinery	„ 6·19 „	„ 9·10 „
E. Rice and flour mill machinery	„ 3·18 „	„ 2·30 „
F. Textile machinery	„ 7·33 „	„ 2·93 „
G. Sewing and knitting machines	No. 34,279	No. 33,585
H. Typewriters	„ 1,601	„ 1,831
I. Other sorts of machinery	Rs. 37·75 lakhs	Rs. 28·80 lakhs.

It will be noticed that among the important descriptions, *prime-movers (other than electrical)* were down by Rs. 6·50 lakhs in value. Reduced purchases of *oil engines* from the United Kingdom, especially due to the tightness of the money market mostly accounted for the decline. The deficiency of Rs. 4·40 lakhs under *textile machinery* was the result of smaller importations of *cotton machinery* from the United Kingdom. *Sewing and knitting machines* declined in number from 34,279 to 33,585, of which 22,835 were British and 10,614 German. *Mining-machinery*, on the other hand, increased in value by Rs. 2·91 lakhs, chiefly owing to larger requirements of casing and drive pipes by the Attock Oil Company. The demand for *electrical machinery* also continued to increase, the value improving further by Rs. 1·10 lakhs. British supplies increased, while Germany lost ground. The steady advance recorded year by year in imports of *typewriters*, mostly American, was noticeable this year also, the total number showing an excess of 230 machines over imports in 1926-27.

Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.—As was to be expected, British manufacturers set themselves assiduously to work off the arrears of orders which accumulated during the coal strike, and in consequence there has been a considerable expansion in imports of railway plant and rolling stock, mostly for the Jodhpur Bikaner Railway. The total value advanced by Rs. 7·44 lakhs to Rs. 21·70 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom alone contributed Rs. 18·24 lakhs. The increase was most noticeable in receipts of *carriages and parts thereof* (+Rs. 7·35 lakhs) and *wagons and parts thereof* (+Rs. 3·88 lakhs) from the United Kingdom and *locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof* (+Rs. 4·09 lakhs) from the United Kingdom and Germany. There were, on the other hand, no imports of *sleepers and keys of steel or iron* during the year as against a substantial purchase to the extent of over Rs. 8 lakhs made from Belgium last year.

Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments (excluding Electrical Instruments and Apparatus).—The total value under this group receded by Rs. 4·56 lakhs to Rs. 57·56 lakhs. Most of the decrease occurred under *metal lamps*, the value of which contracted by Rs. 3·16 lakhs to Rs. 5·56 lakhs. The reduction in the trade is ascribed to smaller imports from Germany and the United States of America on account of markets being overstocked. The value of *cutlery, viz.*, Rs. 5·40 lakhs almost maintained the level of the previous year, the principal supplies coming from Germany (Rs. 4·02 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (Rs. 1·12 lakhs). Imports of *builders' hardware* decreased slightly in value from Rs. 6·32 lakhs to Rs. 5·66 lakhs to which Germany contributed Rs. 2·24 lakhs, Sweden Rs. 1·87 lakhs and the United Kingdom Rs. 1·36 lakhs. Among other important items, the value of *implements and tools, other than agricultural implements* and *machine tools*, amounting to Rs. 8·20 lakhs, also recorded a falling off of Rs. 89,789 as compared with the previous year. The United Kingdom, Germany and the United States of America were, as usual, the chief sources of supply.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.—The value of imports under this head totalled Rs. 42·72 lakhs, an advance of Rs. 5·72 lakhs over imports in 1926-27. The expansion was most noticeable in receipts of chemicals, and was attributed to the opening of new agencies by a large importing firm at various centres in Sind and the Punjab during the year under report. Imports of *sodium car-*

bonate (*soda ash and soda crystals*), in particular, rose by 29,939 cwt. to 201,032 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 1·61 lakhs to Rs. 12·02 lakhs in value, the United Kingdom being the chief supplier as usual. An improvement also occurred in imports of *Bicarbonate of soda* (+Rs. 42,654), *caustic soda* (+Rs. 22,833), and *alum* (+Rs. 19,805), purchased almost entirely from the United Kingdom. *Proprietary and patent-medicines*, the principal item under drugs, also came in larger quantities, the value expanding by Rs. 24,469 to Rs. 3·96 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom alone contributed Rs. 2·60 lakhs.

Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for Railways).—The increase of Rs. 8 lakhs in the imports of vehicles recorded in the previous year was followed by a further increase of Rs. 23·16 lakhs, and in consequence the total value rose to the high figure of Rs. 107·35 lakhs during the year under report. The number of the principal classes of vehicles imported during the past two years is given in the following statement :—

Description of vehicles.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	No.	No.
1. Motor cars	1,825	1,979
2. Motor cycles	248	216
3. Motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries	872	2,053
4. Cycles	21,946	22,593
5. Carriages	573	166

Motor cars.—After a slight set-back in the previous year, imports of *motor cars* rose in number from 1,825 to 1,979 and their value from Rs. 38·76 lakhs to Rs. 43·92 lakhs. The reduction in duty gave a considerable fillip to imports, especially of British cars. The following statement shows the number and value of motor cars imported during the past two years from the principal sources of supply :—

Origin.	1926-27.		1927-28.	
	Nos.	Value.	Nos.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
United States of America	636	14·84	663	16·46
Canada	754	13·26	736	12·90
United Kingdom	240	6·28	374	9·89
Italy	142	3·23	177	3·93
France	45	0·98	20	0·56
Other Countries	8	0·17	9	0·18
Total Imports	1,825	38·76	1,979	43·92

It will be noticed that the largest increase was recorded in arrivals from the United Kingdom which sent 374 cars as against 240 last year. A large number of these were used cars imported by private individuals. Canada, the chief supplier, on the other hand, sent a smaller number. The decrease was due to the almost complete cessation, for the greater part of the year, of receipts of *Ford cars*, the manufacture of which was suspended while machinery was being got ready for the production of a new model.

There was an extraordinary boom in the trade in *commercial vehicles* during the year under report. No less than 2,053 motor omnibuses, vans and lorries of the value of Rs. 33·30 lakhs were purchased from foreign countries, the figures surpassing last year's record imports by 135 per cent in number and 96 per cent in value. The disparity between the two percentages is explained by lower prices ruling during the year. Of the total number imported, only 203 were complete trucks with bodies, while 1,850 or 90 per cent were chassis only. The largest number came from Canada, *viz.*, 1,437—all chassis. Imports from the United States of America comprised 178 complete trucks and 339 chassis, while the British quota was 17 trucks with bodies and 41 chassis. The heavy import during the year is a definite indication of the extensive use to which they are put in both Sind and the Punjab, especially the latter, for the transport of goods and passengers, in the place of bullock carts and other similar conveyances.

The *cycle* trade, which has assumed considerable proportions during the last three years, made further progress. The total number received during the year was 22,593, an excess of 647 machines over last year's figures, which were a record. Lower prices, however, reduced the value by Rs. 89,248 to Rs. 9·89 lakhs. Nearly 99 per cent of these came from the United Kingdom and were mostly machines of the cheaper type.

Other Articles.—The total value of imports of *apparel, including boots and shoes*, declined by Rs. 3·80 lakhs to Rs. 26·21 lakhs, mainly owing to smaller receipts of *second-hand clothing* from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Overtrading in the previous year checked imports. *Dyes and colours* rose in value by Rs. 2·38 lakhs to Rs. 20·38 lakhs as a result of larger arrivals of *alizarine dyes* from Germany and *varnish* from the United Kingdom. The total value of *glassware* and *earthenware* decreased by Rs. 96,263 to Rs. 20·82 lakhs, chiefly in receipts of *beads and false pearls* from Germany, *Sodawater bottles* from the United Kingdom and Germany and *sheet and plate glass* from Belgium. There has been a reduction to the extent of Rs. 5·58 lakhs in the value of *paper, pastcboard and stationery* amounting to Rs. 28·22 lakhs. The decrease was most noticeable in purchases of *news printing paper* from Austria and Germany and of *writing paper* from the United Kingdom and Germany, and is mainly ascribed to increased consumption by the Punjab of Indian-made paper. Imports of *cement* advanced by 994 tons to 5,360 tons in quantity and by Rs. 12,899 to Rs. 2·48 lakhs in value, chiefly owing to larger receipts of *Portland cement* from the United Kingdom. Arrivals of *matches* fell from 1,032,543 to 618,795 gross of boxes in quantity and from Rs. 11·33 lakhs to Rs. 7·21 lakhs in value. Sweden continued to be the chief source of supply, and the contraction was largely due to competition by matches of Indian manufacture. Among other items, the value of *soap* declined slightly by Rs. 38,228 to Rs. 14·57 lakhs, chiefly in imports from the United Kingdom.

Class V.—Postal articles not specified.

10. The figures registered under this head exclude the imports by post of the five specified articles, *viz.*, (1) gold and silver thread, (2) cinematograph films, (3) jewellery, (4) precious stones and (5) cigarettes, which are included under the relative heads in the general imports. The total value of postal articles not specified rose further by Rs. 4·62 lakhs or 8 per cent to Rs. 62·77 lakhs to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 53·08 lakhs. The total number of parcels dealt with during the year was 118,913 as against 113,658 in 1926-27. Besides these, 54,965 letter packets were assessed to duty as against 41,782 last year. The total amount of import duty realized on all articles imported by parcel post increased from Rs. 10,59,891 to Rs. 11,06,007 and that on articles contained in letter packets from Rs. 49,031 to Rs. 74,411.

EXPORTS.

Indian Produce and Manufactures.

11. **Agricultural Conditions.**—As the bulk of the export trade of this port consists of agricultural produce, it will be useful to give a brief review of weather conditions during the year and of the area and yield of the principal crops in Sind and the neighbouring provinces before entering into a detailed examination of the figures relating to the more important commodities.

In *Sind* the rainfall was excessive, and the consequent serious floods caused heavy losses both to the cultivators and to the Government, especially in the Southern portion of the Thar and Parkar and Hyderabad districts. The inundation of 1927 was also not favourable. The river commenced to rise late and fell below the normal irrigating level earlier than usual, and the *kharif* crops were largely saved by resorting to the distribution of canal water by rotation. The prospects for the *rabi* crops are, however, reported to be good. In the *Punjab* the monsoon appeared in the beginning of July, and gave sufficient rains all over the province, except in the west where it was light. Subsequent rains were, however, irregular, and the climatic conditions were not so favourable for the sowing of the *kharif* crops. The river supply was also not sufficient to meet the keen demand on the various canals. Winter rains, however, proved somewhat beneficial to the standing crops, but it is now reported that subsequent high winds and hailstorms at a critical stage of development have seriously affected the *rabi* crops all over the province.

The *rabi* area in the Punjab up to the end of December 1927 was 5,843,673 acres as against 5,738,992 acres during the corresponding period last year, an increase of 104,681 acres, which was mainly attributed to the commencement of irrigation on the Sutlej Valley canals. It may be mentioned here that an important stage in the progress of the Sutlej Valley project was reached this year in the completion of the Ferozepore weir, which was the second of its kind to be completed, the first being the Suleimanke weir opened in 1926. In the *United Provinces* the monsoon broke in June, and the *kharif* sowings commenced at the proper time. Heavy rains in October, however, damaged the crops to a certain extent. The *rabi* sowings were, on the other hand, carried out under very favourable conditions, and a good harvest is expected.

In the following table the area and yield for the past two seasons of the three most important crops, in Bombay, the Punjab and the United Provinces, *viz.*, wheat, rape and mustard seed and cotton are compared, the figures being taken from the returns furnished by the Directors of Agriculture for those provinces. In the case of wheat, rape and mustard seed, which are *rabi* crops, the figures for the season 1926-27 are compared with those for 1925-26 as the produce exported in 1927-28 relates mostly to the former season. In the

case of cotton, which is a *kharif* crop, exports relate to the season 1927-28, and therefore the crop figures for 1927-28 are compared with those for 1926-27.

TABLE No. 12.

Province.	Wheat.		Rape and Mustard seeds.		Cotton.	
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1926-27.	1927-28.
	Area.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sind . . .	393,000	455,000	149,000	193,000	342,000	271,000
Punjab . . .	10,683,000	10,626,000	752,000	877,000	2,803,000	2,074,000
United Provinces .	6,791,000	6,831,000	2,593,000	2,390,000	809,000	647,000
	Yield.					
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Bales of 400 lbs.	Bales of 400 lbs.
Sind . . .	85,000	104,000	14,000	17,000	83,000	75,000
Punjab . . .	3,382,000	3,431,000	125,000	134,000	599,000	605,000
United Provinces .	2,314,000	2,514,000	428,000	449,000	259,000	200,000

The above figures show that the total outturn of *wheat* in the three provinces increased by 5 per cent despite a curtailment of 1 per cent in the area. The improvement in the case of Sind and the Punjab was ascribed to a better yield in the irrigated areas, while in the United Provinces it was the result of good winter rains, which proved beneficial to the crops in many districts. The areas sown under *rapeseed* in both Sind and the Punjab were higher by 29 per cent and 17 per cent respectively than those in the previous year, and in consequence the outturn of the crops also rose by 21 per cent and 7 per cent. The United Provinces, on the other hand, produced 21,000 tons more, though the area cultivated contracted by 203,000 acres. The *cotton* crops in the three provinces showed a decrease in both area and yield, the former to the extent of 24 per cent and the latter 6 per cent. In Sind the late inundation of the year was mainly responsible for the curtailment in the area and the consequent decline in the yield, and the production further suffered from heavy rains and floods in some of the districts and also as a result of the early fall of the river. The reduction of 26 per cent in the area in the Punjab was partly due to the heavy fall in the price of cotton last year and partly to the scarcity of rain at sowing time. The monsoon rains, however, proved beneficial, and the outturn increased slightly by 1 per cent. Of the total area under cotton in the Punjab, *viz.*, 2,074,000 acres, some 1,316,000 acres were reported to be

under *Desi* and 758,000 acres under *American* cotton. In the United Provinces, both the area and outturn registered a decline. Heavy rains at the time when the crop was in flower caused some damage in a number of districts. The total area and yield of these three crops in the whole of India were as follows :—

Crop.	Area.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	Yield.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Acres.		Tons.	
Wheat	31,244,000	+2	8,948,000	+3
Rape and mustard seed .	5,491,000	—1	983,000	+8
			Bales of 400 lbs.	
Cotton	24,722,000	—40	5,871,000	+17

12. The following table gives the value of the export trade, including re-exports, under the five main classes for the last four years and the pre-war year.

TABLE No. 13.

Articles.	1913-14.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
EXPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(Indian Produce and Manufactures.)					
I.—Food, drink and tobacco	13,00,57,948	24,18,81,223	5,73,19,549	4,48,80,111	7,43,55,419
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	12,72,21,953	27,71,96,633	28,87,13,675	19,96,58,157	19,36,72,899
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	13,76,892	31,33,297	28,00,414	25,50,199	31,36,172
IV.—Living animals . .	78,283	29,516	59,795	34,485	51,371
V.—Postal articles . .	59,011	5,14,542	4,83,986	5,06,711	6,51,576
Total Indian Produce and Manufactures.	25,87,94,082	52,27,55,211	34,93,77,419	24,76,29,663	27,18,67,431
(Foreign Merchandise.)					
I.—Food, drink and tobacco	10,54,978	33,82,781	22,20,789	22,81,938	17,61,231
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	42,27,081	97,23,263	68,54,393	76,53,345	63,08,129
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	12,54,491	1,10,17,973	95,67,278	68,33,412	58,78,676
IV.—Living animals . .	..	500	1,500	700	..
V.—Articles re-exported by post.	32,216	..	..	..	..
Total Foreign Merchandise .	65,68,766	2,41,24,517	1,86,43,960	1,67,69,395	1,39,48,036
Grand total of Exports .	26,53,62,848	54,68,79,728	36,80,21,379	26,43,99,058	28,58,15,467

Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

13. The total value of the articles included in *class I* rose from Rs. 449 lakhs to Rs. 744 lakhs, or by 66 per cent. The variations in the volume and value of some of the more important articles are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—An all-round expansion in the shipments of the various kinds of food-grains was the chief redeeming factor of the export trade of the Province during the year under report. The aggregate quantity of exports under this head rose by 87 per cent to 481,915 tons and its value by 67 per cent to Rs. 726·96 lakhs over the figures recorded in 1926-27.

The following statement compares the quantities of the different kinds of food-grains exported during 1927-28, 1926-27 and the pre-war year :—

Articles.		Quantity exported.		
		1913-14.	1926-27.	1927-28.
1		2	3	4
Wheat	Tons.	893,324	168,769	297,479
Rice	„	53,739	33,684	47,296
Wheat flour	„	39,882	35,254	36,255
Maize	„	664	16	9,396
Gram	„	55,638	8,904	10,705
Barley	„	127,622	838	68,902
Pulse, other sorts	„	1,934	9,025	9,452
Jowar and bajra	„	22,836	1,154	2,243
Other sorts	„	110	151	187

Wheat.—After passing through two years of acute depression the export business in wheat showed some activity, and shipments which last year stood at the low level of 168,769 tons valued at Rs. 257·65 lakhs rose appreciably to 297,479 tons valued at Rs. 434·62 lakhs, an increase of 128,710 tons or 76 per cent in quantity and of Rs. 176·97 lakhs or 69 per cent in value. A larger available surplus resulting from a better crop and a good demand from abroad coupled with more inclination on the part of holders to sell when selling was good, especially at the time when the produce of other exporting countries had not arrived on the market, made export business possible, and nearly 83 per cent of the entire shipments took place during the short period of three months June to August. The recovery, though satisfactory, can only be called partial when compared with the pre-war level of 893,000 tons. Indian wheat is now consumed in the country on a much larger scale than before. Moreover the world production during the year was again ample, and the abundant supply caused a keen competition among exporting countries, with

the result that prices were forced downward, especially during the latter part of the year, making business on a larger scale difficult. The local price of *white* wheat opened at Rs. 5-1-0 per maund on the 5th April and rose steadily to Rs. 5-6-6 in the first week of May, which was the highest figure of the year. This level was more or less retained for about the next four weeks, but thereafter the arrival of the new crop in the market caused a decline, and the quotation fell to Rs. 5-5-3 in the first week of June. A steady decline continued and after touching Rs. 5-2-6 in the last week of June, the price came down to Rs. 4-15-6 in the second week of August. The succeeding few weeks witnessed a slight appreciation, but a relaxation again set in, and Rs. 4-13-0 was recorded on the 26th October, which was the lowest figure of the year. The situation in the following months continued to be easy, and with minor fluctuations the year closed at Rs. 4-14-6 on the 27th March. The following statement shows the distribution of wheat exports for the past two years and the pre-war year.

TABLE No. 14.

—	1913-14.		1926-27.		1927-28.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	605,222	6,65,19,898	136,641	2,07,75,049	251,053	3,66,16,027
Bahrein Islands	1,788	2,09,088	1,410	2,28,854	1,523	2,50,710
Natal	..	..	3,000	4,80,000	..	..
Mesopotamia	..	..	46	7,460	..	..
Other British Possessions	95	14,782	.. 4	688	28	4,474
Sweden	10,868	12,32,850	..	..	..	..
Germany	23,175	26,12,277	900	1,26,000	625	87,500
Belgium	134,238	1,46,40,723	7,222	10,86,896	19,675	28,54,375
Spain	9,705	10,62,280	..	..	5	700
Denmark	12,082	12,51,700	..	..	..	..
France	89,855	95,58,105	13,400	21,10,100	20,499	30,18,605
Italy	1,500	1,79,500	600	96,000	..	..
Syria	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman.	2,122	2,17,545	1,188	1,94,070	1,241	2,04,836
Other Native States in Arabia	..	..	369	67,313	1,102	1,77,152
Persia	695	81,322	460	78,190	92	15,587
Egypt	234	30,502	3,510	5,10,864	192	28,725
Other Foreign Countries	1,750	2,09,460	19	2,897	1,444	2,03,377
Total	893,329	9,78,220,092	168,769	2,57,65,281	297,479	4,34,62,068

The above figures show that almost all the principal countries drew larger quantities than in the previous year. Shipments to the United Kingdom rose by 114,412 tons or 84 per cent. to 251,053 tons, and France and Belgium, the next best customers, took 7,099 tons and 12,453 tons more than in 1926-27.

It may be noted that shipments of wheat from Karachi represented 99 per cent. of the total quantity (299,733 tons) exported from India.

Other Food Grains.—*Barley* was next in importance to wheat among the different food-grains, and it is satisfactory to note that shipments which, last year, dwindled to the low figure of 838 tons from 388,062 tons in 1924-25 and 34,473 tons in 1925-26 rose to 68,902 tons valued at Rs. 81·99 lakhs in 1927-28. A good crop made it possible for shipments to be effected on a larger scale in response to a keen demand from abroad which resulted from a shortage in Europe and Canada. Of the total quantity exported, *viz.*, 68,902 tons, the principal amounts went to the United Kingdom (31,577 tons), Germany (24,523 tons), Belgium (7,354 tons) and the Netherlands (2,710 tons). Karachi was the largest exporter of barley also, shipments representing 96 per cent. of the entire quantity (71,628 tons) exported from India. *Maize* was also in good demand, exports having advanced from the negligible figure of 16 tons valued at Rs. 2,230 in 1926-27 to 9,396 tons valued at Rs. 10·28 lakhs in 1927-28. Smaller crops in the United States of America and a delay in the movement of the Argentine crop led to an enquiry for Indian maize, the United Kingdom and Belgium being the chief purchasers. Of the total quantity of maize exported from India, *viz.*, 9,496 tons, the bulk, *viz.*, 9,396 tons went through this port. The quantity of *gram* shipped during the year was 10,705 tons and its value Rs. 15·69 lakhs as against 8,904 tons valued at Rs. 14·07 lakhs in 1926-27. The increase was most noticeable in shipments to France (+1,334 tons) and Egypt (+180 tons). The share of Karachi in the total quantity of gram shipped from India was 61 per cent. as against 64 per cent. last year. Shipments of *wheat flour* increased in quantity by 1,001 tons to 36,255 tons, but lower prices reduced the value by Rs. 1·41 lakhs to Rs. 73·08 lakhs. Egypt as usual, took the largest quantity, *viz.*, 11,078 tons, but it was 4,443 tons less than that exported in 1926-27. The decrease was due to larger purchases from Australia where prices were more favourable than those at this port. Aden and Italian East Africa, on the other hand, took more, *viz.*, 5,632 tons and 2,080 tons as against 3,223 tons and 266 tons, respectively in the previous year. There was also a healthy expansion in the export business in *rice* during the year under report. The aggregate shipments amounting to 47,296 tons valued at Rs. 94·77 lakhs were the highest in the quinquennium, and showed an excess of 13,612 tons or 40 per cent. in quantity and of Rs 22·73 lakhs or 32 per cent. in value over the figures recorded last year. Heavy shipments of *boiled rice* to Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman (+5,498 tons) and Other Native States in Arabia (+6,337 tons) mainly accounted for the improvement. Bengal rice generally finds most favour with the consumers in Gulf ports, but that rice being dearer this year, by about Rs. 18 per candy, larger purchases were made at this port.

Class II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.

14. The total value of exports of the various articles included under this class fell by Rs. 59·85 lakhs or 3 per cent. to Rs. 1,936·73 lakhs. The fluctuations in the trade in some of the principal articles are explained below :—

Raw Cotton.—The following table shows how cotton exports were distributed during the past two years and the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

TABLE No. 15.

Countries.	1913-14.		1926-27.		1927-28.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
British Empire—						
United Kingdom	1,002	8,36,935	7,876	75,77,445	11,823	1,14,07,041
Other British Possessions	5	2,675	4	4,000	8	5,750
Foreign countries—						
Indo-China	..	..	537	4,95,000	72	80,000
Southern Russia	385	3,08,000	..	..	..	..
Sweden	118	82,760	149	1,41,000	50	45,925
Germany	33,711	2,53,00,756	14,823	1,32,10,660	24,402	2,33,50,483
Netherlands	463	3,45,630	3,421	32,16,065	4,320	39,80,080
Portugal	..	..	18	20,000	20	16,500
Belgium	17,760	1,35,08,708	6,766	63,14,215	8,874	86,00,110
France	2,269	18,00,340	5,996	59,44,810	8,258	81,30,069
Spain	1,389	10,85,645	5,048	47,26,175	7,025	65,65,400
Denmark	..	..	1	600	10	9,350
Italy	6,863	50,61,787	27,301	2,52,63,590	29,888	2,88,42,806
Greece	..	..	201	2,10,500	92	86,350
China, exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao.	28	25,665	18,604	1,74,46,200	2,007	19,14,000
Japan	2,452	17,58,734	54,805	5,00,28,235	32,698	3,14,04,260
United States of America—						
Via Atlantic Coast	22	17,480	1,189	11,13,650	1,500	13,81,820
Via Pacific Coast	..	..	26	28,750	211	1,85,442
Other Foreign Countries	8,219	59,42,006	230	1,96,925	300	2,62,880
Total	74,686	5,60,77,121	146,995	13,59,44,220	131,558	12,62,68,266
Exports to Bombay	12,002	93,09,940	14,351	1,40,57,616	19,841	1,51,06,785

The financial crisis in Japan and the civil war in China have left their mark on Karachi's trade in raw cotton, shipments of which fell heavily by 15,437 tons or 11 per cent. to 131,558 tons in quantity and by Rs. 96·76 lakhs or 7 per cent. to Rs. 1,262·68 lakhs in value during the year under report. These

two countries, which between them took 73,409 tons or half the entire quantity exported last year, purchased only 34,705 tons, a shortage of 38,704 tons. The banking crisis in Japan severely affected the textile industry of the country, and mills were obliged to work short time in consequence. Notwithstanding this falling off, Japan again proved to be our best customer, her total purchases amounting to 32,698 tons. The decrease of 38,704 tons in shipments to Japan and China was, however, to a great extent, counterbalanced by the substantial increase of 23,233 tons in exports to European countries, all of which took larger quantities than in the previous year. Italy stood first with a total purchase of 29,888 tons, an advance of 2,587 tons over the figures recorded in 1926-27. Germany and the United Kingdom, which came next, purchased as much as 24,402 tons and 11,823 tons as against 14,823 tons and 7,876 tons, respectively in the previous year. It may be remarked here that the prices obtainable during the year were more favourable than in the previous year, and business on a larger scale, especially with European countries, should have been possible, were it not for the fact that some dealers again preferred to hold back their cotton in the expectation of higher values. It is understood that they received greater financial support from some of the local banks, this year, and were therefore in a position to hold their stocks for a longer time than in previous years. Notwithstanding the restricted volume of business done, shipments of cotton were the third highest on record, and accounted for 46 per cent. of the total value of the export trade of the port as against 55 per cent. in 1926-27. As in the previous two years, the United Provinces and Rajputana sent some cotton for export at this port, the former to the extent of about 6,000 to 8,000 bales and the latter about 15,000 bales. It may be noted that shipments of cotton through Bombay again showed a heavier proportionate decrease, *viz.*, 19 per cent., the figures for the past two years being 373,924 tons and 303,755 tons, respectively.

Wool, raw.—The increased trading done in the previous year was further improved upon during the year under report, shipments rising by 3½ million lbs. or 13 per cent. to 30 million lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 31 lakhs or 14 per cent. to Rs. 260·97 lakhs in value. Price stability and a brisk demand throughout the year were among the principal factors which brought about the expansion. The United Kingdom, our usual chief customer, took 26¼ million lbs. valued at Rs. 22·82 lakhs, an increase of 1½ million lbs. in quantity and of Rs. 14·81 lakhs in value as compared with 1926-27. Good prices realized at the Liverpool auction sales stimulated exports, and shipments to the United States of America also made a big advance, the figures recorded, *viz.*, 3¼ million lbs. and Rs. 28·26 lakhs, showing an increase of 1½ million lbs. or 91 per cent. in quantity and of Rs. 13·74 lakhs or 95 pe cent. in value as compared with the previous year. It may, however, be noted that the increase of 3½ million lbs. in the exports of *Indian* wool mentioned above was partly offset by a decrease of 2 million lbs. in re-exports of *foreign* wool, mostly Kandahar wool. This variation is dealt with at a later stage in this report.

Seeds.—The steady decline in exports of seeds, which has been such a noticeable feature of the past three years, continued during the year under report also, and the total shipments were further reduced by 18 per cent. to 80,198 tons in quantity and by 28 per cent. to Rs. 155·33 lakhs in value. The

following table compares the volume and value of exports of the different kinds of seeds to the principal countries during the past two years and the pre-war year.

TABLE No. 16.

——	1913-14.		1926-27.		1927-28.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Castor seed—						
United Kingdom	74	7,327	489	97,420	20	4,037
Other countries	..	..	3	880	150	34,175
Total	74	7,327	492	98,300	170	38,212
Cotton seed—						
United Kingdom	18,891	13,94,911	6,703	6,59,620	18,888	19,17,109
Other countries	22	1,578	17	2,139	39	4,220
Total	18,913	13,96,489	6,720	6,61,759	18,927	19,21,329
Linseed—						
United Kingdom	524	1,57,195	..	..	..	..
Germany	1,224	3,13,000	..	..	..	..
France	100	30,000	..	..	..	..
Spain	100	24,200	..	..	..	..
Total	1,048	5,25,295	..	..	..	..
Rapeseed—						
United Kingdom	11,988	23,59,705	6,456	14,72,430	11,485	24,78,898
Germany	48,289	80,89,895	9,938	22,82,502	9,754	21,27,808
Netherlands	..	..	11,112	25,09,231	8,328	18,11,654
Spain	500	90,000	600	1,43,000	..	..
Belgium	90,544	1,55,43,576	4,035	10,71,891	1,750	3,96,000
France	32,008	53,68,115	14,189	32,12,895	9,365	21,00,863
Italy	1,050	2,14,524	42,646	97,92,229	19,372	43,44,033
Austria Hungary	4,478	8,10,550	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	600	1,28,000	..	..
Other countries	..	12	..	..	..	..
Total	188,017	3,24,76,377	90,176	2,06,71,238	60,054	1,32,59,256
Sesamum (til or jinjili)—						
Egypt	..	..	25	8,892	507	1,81,141
Germany	1,583	4,37,095	9	2,860	..	..
Belgium	6,140	17,51,886	..	..	..	..
France	1,516	4,54,745	..	..	76	21,420
Italy	200	60,000	..	..	..	..
Austria Hungary	3,002	10,23,472	..	..	..	..
Other countries	112	20,014	32	9,509	215	54,460
Total	13,453	37,47,112	66	21,261	798	2,57,021
Other seeds	1,009	1,50,074	242	67,646	249	57,272
Total seeds	224,314	3,83,03,274	97,696	2,15,20,204	80,198	1,55,33,090

Rapeseed.—Shipments of rapeseed, which represented nearly 75 per cent. of the volume of the oilseeds trade of the port, contracted by 30,122 tons in quantity and by Rs. 74·12 lakhs in value. Several factors contributed to bring about the depression in the trade. Though the crop was slightly larger than in the previous year, the inferior quality of the *toria* variety made overseas buyers reluctant to purchase on a larger scale. Moreover an increased internal consumption also restricted exports to a certain extent. It is further reported that rapeseed was displaced in many mills at home and on the continent by relatively cheaper groundnuts, the all-India 1927-28 crop of which was the highest on record. From the figures given in the above table it will be seen that Italy, the chief purchaser of rapeseed in recent years, took only 19,372 tons as against 42,646 tons in 1926-27, while shipments to France also declined from 14,189 tons to 9,365 tons. It is significant to note that the all-India exports of groundnuts to Italy and France, which, last year, stood at 50,333 tons and 125,379 tons rose as high as 79,776 tons and 143,400 tons, respectively during the year under report. Shipments of rapeseed to the United Kingdom showed a partial recovery at 11,485 tons, but the figure was far behind the quinquennial average of 24,737 tons. As usual, Karachi was the chief exporter of rapeseed, her share representing 91% of the total quantity, *viz.*, 66,259 tons shipped from India.

Other seeds.—Of these, *cotton* seed is the only important item worth notice. After a heavy fall of 64,901 tons in the previous year, shipments of this seed rose by 12,207 tons to 18,927 tons in quantity and by Rs. 12·60 lakhs to Rs. 19·21 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom was practically the sole purchaser as usual. Exports of *sesamum* and *castor* seeds were insignificant and need no comment.

Hides and skins, raw.—The following table compares the exports of raw hides and skins to the different countries during the past two years :—

TABLE NO. 17.

Articles.	Exports during			
	1926-27.		1927-28.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Hides, raw—				
United Kingdom	428	3,65,616	1,034	12,82,402
Germany	823	9,29,790	2,733	35,47,216
Norway	8	10,359	12	18,056
Belgium	4	4,121	52	73,604
France	18	16,693	40	50,049
Spain	978	9,60,246	870	10,76,358
Italy	397	3,73,117	579	7,33,511
Sweden	4	4,596	70	89,392
Egypt	40	41,773	147	1,36,390
Other countries	229	1,72,399	987	10,49,715
Total	2,929	28,78,710	6,524	80,56,693

TABLE NO. 17—*contd.*

Articles.	Export during			
	1926-27.		1927-28.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Skins, raw—				
United Kingdom	215	4,07,032	249	5,78,629
Italy	45	68,162	110	1,97,202
Germany	37	67,829	102	1,84,197
Netherlands	10	17,050	9	8,950
Belgium	..	..	5	9,750
France	333	5,96,241	254	4,20,662
United States of America—				
Via Atlantic Coast	4,541	60,91,190	3,800	51,44,768
Other countries	4	5,175	58	1,07,164
Total	5,185	72,52,679	4,587	66,51,322
Cuttings of Hides and Skins	72	17,350	356	63,675
Grand total of Hides and Skins raw	8,186	1,01,48,739	11,467	1,47,71,690

Raw Hides.—Shippers of *raw hides* had a busy and prosperous year. A world shortage created a large demand for Indian hides, both from the United Kingdom and the continent, and exceptionally high prices were paid. In consequence, the aggregate shipments advanced considerably by 3,595 tons or 123 per cent. to 6,524 tons in quantity and by Rs. 51·78 lakhs or 180 per cent. to Rs. 80·57 lakhs in value. Germany took the largest quantity, *viz.*, 2,733 tons valued at Rs. 35·47 lakhs, an excess of 1,910 tons and of Rs. 26·17 lakhs over shipments in the previous year. The bulk of her purchases comprised *cow hides* and *cow calf skins*. The United Kingdom also drew heavily (mostly *cow hides*), her purchases rising from 428 tons valued at Rs. 3·66 lakhs in 1926-27 to 1,034 tons valued at Rs. 12·82 lakhs in 1927-28. Spain, last year's chief customer, on the other hand, took 108 tons less, but higher prices raised the value by Rs. 1·16 lakhs.

Raw Skins.—The export trade in raw skins did not share the good fortune of the hides trade. The aggregate shipments amounting to 4,587 tons valued at Rs. 66·51 lakhs showed a further set-back to the extent of 598 tons or 11 per cent. in quantity and of Rs. 6·01 lakhs or 8 per cent. in value as compared with the previous year. The reduction in the trade was due to the diversion to Calcutta of large quantities of *Punjab* skins, which formerly came to this port for shipment. *Goat skins*, the principal article, decreased in quantity from 5,075 tons to 4,321 tons and in value from Rs. 70·91 lakhs to Rs. 61·53 lakhs, mostly in shipments to the United States of America. Exports of *sheep skins*, on the other hand, showed an improvement of 152 tons as a result of a better demand from Italy and Germany.

Miscellaneous.—Among articles of lesser importance the following deserve notice. Exports of *raw silk* increased further in value by Rs. 5·73 lakhs to Rs. 26·38 lakhs owing to larger purchases of *mulberry silk, raw* by the United Kingdom and of *chasam* or *waste silk* and *cocoons* by France. The value of *manures* advanced by Rs. 1·16 lakhs to Rs. 39·54 lakhs, shipments mainly consisting of *crushed bones* (Rs. 26·72 lakhs) and *bone-meal* (Rs. 11·43 lakhs). The former went mostly to Belgium, Germany and France, while bone-meal was chiefly taken by the United Kingdom, Ceylon, Germany and the United States of America. Exports of *chromite* (chrome iron ore), a product of Baluchistan which, last year, registered a decline of over 9,000 tons made a partial, recovery, the quantity increasing by 6,836 tons to 20,986 tons and the value by Rs. 2·05 lakhs to Rs. 6·29 lakhs. The chief purchases were made by Belgium (11,916 tons), France (4,000 tons) and the Netherlands (3,900 tons).

Class III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured.

15. The aggregate value of the articles included under this rather unimportant class rose by Rs. 5·86 lakhs to Rs. 31·36 lakhs. Shipments of *skins, dressed or tanned*, the principal article, were valued at Rs. 10·09 lakhs an increase of Rs. 1·64 lakhs, which was due to a larger demand for *sheep skins*, from the United Kingdom.

Foreign Merchandise, Re-exported.

16. The total value of foreign merchandise re-exported during the year under report declined by Rs. 28·21 lakhs to Rs. 139·48 lakhs. The decrease was shared by all the three principal articles entering into the *entrepôt* trade of this port, *viz.*, *raw wool, woollen manufactures* and *sugar*. Exports of *raw wool* fell by 2 million lbs. to 7 million lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 58·53 lakhs in value, mainly owing to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States of America, which took more Indian wool instead. Exports of *woollen manufactures*, which contributed Rs. 37·33 lakhs to the total value of the re-export trade, exhibited a contraction of Rs. 6·30 lakhs. Shipments consisted mostly of *Persian Carpets*, and the decrease was due to a reduced demand from the United States of America. Re-exports of *sugar* amounted to 4,340 tons valued at Rs. 11·09 lakhs, a decrease of nearly 1,200 tons in quantity and of Rs. 6·18 lakhs in value as compared with the previous year. The bulk of the sugar, as usual, went to the Gulf ports, and the decrease was most noticeable in shipments to the Bahrein Islands and Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman, which, this year, drew much larger quantities from Bombay, where the prices quoted were somewhat more favourable than at this port.

III.—Coasting Trade.

17. The total value of the Coasting trade of the Province of Sind declined by Rs. 24 lakhs or 1 per cent. to Rs. 1,716 lakhs during the year under review.

Chief Port—Karachi.

18. The following table shows the aggregate value of the Coasting trade of the port of Karachi, including Government stores and treasure, for the last four years and the pre-war year :—

TABLE No. 18.

——	1913-14.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—					
Indian produce	4,80,64,652	10,88,53,353	10,53,94,778	10,18,66,705	10,00,25,656
Foreign merchandise	1,06,39,836	1,09,38,353	96,57,743	88,48,246	84,72,259
Gold	855	70,625	..	..	..
Silver	55,486	6,100	43,000	1,51,000	7,178
Total Private	5,87,60,829	11,98,68,431	11,50,95,521	11,08,65,951	10,94,05,093
Government—					
Indian produce	44,71,700	3,18,971	4,33,883	7,13,161	5,84,582
Foreign merchandise	11,28,513	7,70,558	7,78,933	8,11,900	10,20,879
Gold	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	70,000	..	..	..	..
Total Government	56,70,213	10,89,529	12,12,816	15,25,061	16,05,461
Total Imports	6,44,31,042	12,09,57,960	11,63,08,337	11,23,91,012	11,10,10,554
EXPORTS.					
Private—					
Indian produce	2,51,14,501	8,08,98,115	5,34,82,642	5,21,16,093	5,08,60,517
Foreign merchandise	44,30,555	96,56,704	1,05,56,906	77,39,991	87,16,564
Gold	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	1,000	1,500	1,17,300	..	..
Total Private	2,95,46,056	9,05,56,379	6,41,56,848	5,98,56,084	5,95,77,081
Government—					
Indian produce	5,230	9,782	953	4,755	3,336
Foreign merchandise	4,05,734	3,19,575	1,68,326	3,04,271	2,16,234
Gold	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	67,238	..	..	..	..
Total Government	4,78,208	3,29,357	1,69,279	3,09,026	2,19,570
Total Exports	3,00,24,264	9,08,85,736	6,43,26,127	6,01,65,110	5,97,96,651
Total Coasting Trade	9,44,55,306	21,18,43,696	18,06,34,464	17,25,56,122	17,08,07,205

The aggregate value of the coasting trade of the chief port amounted to Rs. 1,708·07 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 17·49 lakhs or 1 per cent. as compared with 1926-27. Both imports and exports registered a decline, the value of the former having fallen by Rs. 13·80 lakhs to Rs. 1,110·11 lakhs and that of the latter by Rs. 3·68 lakhs to Rs. 597·97 lakhs.

Private.

19. The coasting trade in private merchandise between the chief port, Karachi and other ports in India, grouped by provinces, is shown in the following table :—

TABLE No. 19.

		Imports.		Exports.	
		1926-27.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1927-28.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	A.*	88,78,847	86,73,497	4,03,267	8,43,731
	B.†	88,691	99,324	3,11,643	2,73,850
Bombay	A.	6,76,50,915	6,42,99,811	2,38,22,591	2,22,10,203
	B.	86,18,634	83,35,504	41,61,125	60,26,869
Burma	A.	1,24,35,730	1,68,98,663	12,86,602	8,30,502
	B.	10,959	8,069	3,42,890	46,113
Madras	A.	74,07,468	49,01,365	1,38,27,747	1,79,74,965
	B.	14,603	5,582	11,99,750	5,50,129
Total	A.	9,63,72,960	9,47,73,336	3,93,40,207	4,18,59,401
	B.	87,32,887	84,48,479	60,15,408	68,96,961
British ports within the province.	A.	2,39,885	63,727	2,11,653	1,76,866
	B.	18	165	46,469	35,095
Cutch	A.	1,03,618	1,49,222	43,25,861	27,14,424
	B.	822	970	4,54,174	4,73,872
Kathiawar	A.	18,67,670	24,17,517	54,52,531	40,60,001
	B.	1,08,032	20,464	4,49,542	4,83,484
Goa	A.	64,096	36,336	20,84,649	12,79,175
	B.	3,283	13	49,936	1,269
Diu	A.	..	..	5,352	..
	B.	..	..	360	..
State of Travancore	A.	26,05,926	27,57,048	630	9,900
Baluchistan Agency Tracts	A.	5,96,138	6,98,790	6,61,885	7,40,600
	B.	3,204	2,168	7,24,102	8,25,883
Gaikwar's Territory	A.	11,412	29,680	33,325	150
Pondicherry	A.	..	..	..	20,000
Total	A.	52,53,860	60,88,593	1,25,64,233	88,24,250
	B.	1,15,341	23,615	16,78,114	17,84,508
Grand total	A.	10,18,66,705	10,09,25,656	5,21,16,093	5,08,60,517
	B.	88,48,246	84,72,259	77,39,991	87,16,564
Grand total		11,07,14,951	10,93,97,915	5,98,56,084	5,95,77,081

*" A " represents Indian produce. † " B " represents Foreign merchandise.

Imports.

20. **Indian Merchandise.**—The value of Indian produce and manufactures imported into Karachi from the coast ports fell from Rs. 1,018·67 lakhs to Rs. 1,009·26 lakhs. The articles responsible for the decrease were *cotton twist and yarn* (—Rs. 13·52 lakhs), *grey piece-goods* (—Rs. 18·96 lakhs), *white piece-goods* (—Rs. 5·82 lakhs) and *candles* (—Rs. 2·24 lakhs) from Bombay, *coal* (—Rs. 6·51 lakhs) from Bengal, *copra or coconut-kernel* (—Rs. 12·40 lakhs) from Madras and *pepper* (—Rs. 1·97 lakhs) from Travancore. The following articles, on the other hand, showed increases :—*Benzine and petrol* (+Rs. 32·19 lakhs) and *kerosene oil* (+Rs. 12 lakhs) from Burma, *cotton coloured piece-goods* (+Rs. 2·70 lakhs) and *matches* (+Rs. 1·69 lakhs) from Bombay, and *fresh vegetables* (+Rs. 2·43 lakhs) and *gram* (+Rs. 2·17 lakhs) from Kathiawar.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS.—The table below gives the trade in Indian piece-goods imported coastwise during the past four years and the pre-war year under each of the three headings, grey, white and coloured :—

TABLE No. 20.

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1913-14 . . .	118,202,366	1,87,37,078	1,353,702	2,63,589	44,482,977	98,64,034
1924-25 . . .	13,951,697	5,34,41,007	2,803,128	14,57,317	27,236,576	1,23,85,512
1925-26 . . .	127,367,032	4,83,74,825	3,379,108	16,86,228	19,415,161	78,26,688
1926-27 . . .	133,921,661	4,03,06,733	3,789,135	16,26,142	24,970,030	1,02,34,334
1927-28 . . .	133,560,675	4,44,54,620	2,692,825	10,43,666	32,962,800	1,05,06,016

Foreign Merchandise.—The total value of imports of foreign merchandise into Karachi declined by Rs. 3·76 lakhs to Rs. 84·72 lakhs chiefly in receipts of *cotton grey piece-goods* (—Rs. 2·42 lakhs) and *cigarettes* (—Rs. 1·26 lakhs) from Bombay. An increase was, on the other hand, noticeable in arrivals of *cotton coloured piece-goods* (+Rs. 5·35 lakhs) from Bombay.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS.—The following table shows the imports of foreign piece-goods coastwise for the past four years and the pre-war year under each of the three headings, grey, white and coloured :—

TABLE No. 21.

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1913-14 . . .	9,292,068	15,68,779	11,564,815	24,12,808	7,799,610	19,56,876
1924-25 . . .	3,911,772	18,27,347	696,041	3,80,800	3,164,242	19,84,835
1925-26 . . .	1,302,505	6,18,140	590,236	3,52,437	3,845,433	26,42,138
1926-27 . . .	896,933	3,45,390	727,152	3,54,872	3,651,153	24,58,311
1927-28 . . .	305,134	1,06,113	653,195	3,25,729	4,468,051	29,03,152

Exports.

21. **Indian Produce and Manufactures.**—The total value of Indian produce and manufactures exported from Karachi to the coast ports receded by Rs. 12·56 lakhs to Rs. 508·61 lakhs. The articles which contributed to the decrease were *wheat* (—Rs. 33·79 lakhs) to Bombay, *Rice* (—Rs. 19·17 lakhs) to Cutch, Kathiawar and Goa, *Jowari* (—Rs. 8·06 lakhs) to Cutch and Kathiawar, *cottonseed* (—Rs. 3·67 lakhs) to Kathiawar, and *fish dry, unsalted* (—Rs. 3·30 lakhs) to Burma. Increases, on the other hand, occurred under *cotton* (+Rs. 14·78 lakhs), to Bombay and Madras, *gram* (+Rs. 6·06 lakhs), *pulse* (+Rs. 6·14 lakhs) and *wheat flour* (+Rs. 8·70 lakhs) to Madras, *rapeseed* (+Rs. 4·23 lakhs) to Calcutta and *kerosene oil* (+Rs. 4·19 lakhs) to Kathiawar.

The following table shows the exports of cotton to Bombay during the past four years and the pre-war year :—

TABLE No. 22.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs.
1913-14	12,002	93,09,940
1924-25	27,396	4,28,57,558
1925-26	16,152	1,92,72,487
1926-27	14,351	1,40,57,616
1927-28	19,841	1,51,96,785

Foreign Merchandise.—The total value of exports of foreign merchandise from Karachi to coast ports advanced by Rs. 9·76 lakhs to Rs. 87·16 lakhs, mainly in shipments of *fruits, dried* (+Rs. 8·88 lakhs) to Bombay. A decrease was, on the other hand, noticeable in shipments of *sugar* (—Rs. 4·87 lakhs) to Madras.

Subordinate Ports.

22. **Keti Bandar and Sirganda.**—The total value of the entire trade with these two ports, which is confined to trade with coast ports, declined from Rs. 14·44 lakhs to Rs. 8·26 lakhs to which *Keti Bandar* contributed 70 per cent. and *Sirganda* 30 per cent. *Rice* is the chief produce of both these ports. During the year under report Keti Bandar exported 1,207 tons of rice to Cutch and 330 tons to Karachi, while Sirganda sent 1,687 tons to Cutch exclusively.

IV. Miscellaneous.

23. **Shipping.**—The table below gives the number of vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of the Province of Sind during the past two years:—

TABLE No. 23.

—	1926-27.		1927-28.	
FOREIGN TRADE.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steam—				
Entered	291	868,865	328	949,242
Cleared	320	940,011	347	1,026,414
Total	611	1,808,876	675	1,975,656
Sailing—				
Entered	195	18,142	248	24,479
Cleared	207	19,483	270	24,773
Total	402	37,625	518	49,252
Total Foreign Steam and Sailing	1,013	1,846,501	1,193	2,024,908
COASTING TRADE.				
Steam—				
Entered	567	1,360,047	587	1,453,382
Cleared	530	1,267,335	568	1,376,877
Total	1,097	2,627,382	1,155	2,830,259
Sailing—				
Entered	2,680	124,362	2,249	98,795
Cleared	2,416	117,267	2,124	97,180
Total	5,096	241,629	4,373	195,975
Toal Coasting Steam and Sailing	6,193	2,869,011	5,528	3,026,234

Foreign Trade.—The total number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade increased from 1,013 to 1,193 and their tonnage from 1,846,501 to 2,024,908 tons. The improvement occurred under both steam and sailing vessels, the number of the former advancing from 611 to 675 and that of the latter from 402 to 518. The average tonnage per steamer decreased slightly from 2,961 tons to 2,927 tons. The sailing vessels were *native craft* trading to the Persian Gulf ports, Aden and Dependencies, Zanzibar, Kenya Colony, Somaliland Protectorate and Madagascar.

The following figures show the number of steamers of each nationality that entered the port of Karachi during the year 1927-28 as compared with 1926-27 :—

TABLE No. 24.

	1926-27.		1927-28.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	511	1,345,874	544	1,422,257
British Indian	168	224,300	187	254,823
Total	679	1,570,174	731	1,677,080
Foreign—				
German	42	152,586	54	223,507
Italian	51	203,101	48	209,419
American	24	101,768	24	101,210
Dutch	16	53,744	18	62,096
Japanese	13	45,825	15	52,700
Norwegian	13	44,271	11	31,144
Swedish	10	30,673	9	30,086
Belgian	1	3,991	2	7,181
Finnish	2	5,105	1	2,760
French	2	4,659	1	2,836
Greek	1	2,592	1	2,605
Danish	2	4,069	..	..
Jugo-Slavian	2	6,354	..	..
Total	179	658,738	184	725,544
GRAND TOTAL	858	2,228,912	915	2,402,624

It will be seen from the above table that the total number of steamers entering the port rose by 57, the major portion of the increase, *viz.*, 33 being appropriated by vessels flying the British flag, whose number went up to 544 from 511 in 1926-27. Foreign steamers exhibited a net increase of 5, but the share of the vessels of the various nationalities participating in the trade showed some notable fluctuations. German vessels, in particular, made a big advance, their number having increased from 42 to 54, mostly at the expense of Italian, Danish and Jugo-Slavian vessels. The expansion in the export trade in wheat and other food-grains, raw hides and wool mainly accounted for the increased steamer tonnage during the year under report.

Freight.—Freight rates to the United Kingdom which kept at the low level of 17*s.* 6*d.* for wheat and 16*s.* 6*d.* for rapeseed rose to 23*s.* and 22*s.* in

the second week of June, the highest figures of the year. This high level was, however, maintained for about two or three weeks only. A decline set in thereafter, and the closing rates on the 28th of March were 20*s.* 6*d.* for wheat and 19*s.* 6*d.* for rapeseed.

24. **Exchange.**—Exchange fluctuated within narrow limits during the year, the extremes being 1*s.* $5\frac{13}{16}$*d.* and 1*s.* $6\frac{1}{16}$*d.*, reached on the 27th April and 15th December 1927, respectively.

25. **Revenue.**—The following table shows the total collections for the province on account of import and export duty and refunds therefrom and the duty on imported salt, separately for the last four years and the pre-war year :—

TABLE No. 25.

——	1913-14.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
IMPORT DUTY. (Exclusive of duty on salt).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi—Private	90,62,621	5,20,80,682	5,10,89,425	5,46,15,216	5,19,31,368
Karachi—Government	..	19,63,386	28,79,326	28,73,820	42,22,264
Keti	76	98	80	77	36
Sirganda	72	137	207	51	112
Total	90,62,769	5,40,44,303	5,39,69,038	5,74,89,164	5,61,53,780
EXPORT DUTY.					
Karachi—Private	3,15,841	6,61,125	8,56,612	8,53,484	10,09,637
Karachi—Government	..	1,984	44	26	12
Keti	19,162	11,022	11,133	11,946	6,489
Sirganda	22,094	27,377	19,017	13,118	8,713
Total	3,57,097	7,01,508	8,86,806	8,78,574	10,24,851
Total Gross Duty	94,19,866	5,50,45,811	5,48,55,844	5,83,67,738	5,71,78,631
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.					
Imports	63,800	(*a*) 11,72,851	(*b*) 12,49,596	(*c*) 12,74,406	(*d*) 11,43,795
Payments to the Kashmir Darbar.	58,015	9,69,668	11,84,981	11,15,967	9,76,050*
Refunds by book adjustment on goods sent to Afghanistan.	..	..	1,02,087	2,91,790	3,59,508*
Drawback on goods sent to Sistan.	..	7,03,398	9,22,213	3,03,612	1,27,606*
Exports	16,043	19,584	14,290	21,520	15,821
Total	1,37,858	28,65,496	34,73,167	30,07,295	26,23,680
Total Net Duty	92,82,008	5,27,80,315	5,13,82,677	5,53,60,443	5,45,54,951
Import Duty on Salt—Private	2,004	2,054	6,242	15,908	6,235
Import Duty on Salt—Government.	..	105	..	..	..

(*a*) Includes Rs. 8,28,601 on account of Refunds paid in cash for goods sent to Afghanistan.
(*b*) " " 7,76,837 ditto ditto.
(*c*) " " 8,28,826 ditto ditto.
(*d*) " " 5,18,688 ditto ditto.
* Amounts adjusted up to date.

The total Customs duty realized during the year under report amounted to Rs. 570·84 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 12·83 lakhs or 2 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Collections on account of *import duty on private merchandise* declined by Rs. 27·78 lakhs to Rs. 518·37 lakhs, mainly under *sugar* and *cotton piece-goods*, the two leading articles of the import trade. Realizations on sugar fell by Rs. 44·14 lakhs to Rs. 137·08 lakhs, while those on cotton piece-goods by Rs. 14·70 lakhs to Rs. 97·16 lakhs. Decreases were also recorded under matches, Rs. 10·68 lakhs (—Rs. 3·46 lakhs), motor cars, motor cycles and parts, Rs. 10·36 lakhs (—Rs. 2·65 lakhs) and liquors, Rs. 42·20 lakhs (—Rs. 2·34 lakhs). There was, on the other hand, an increase in receipts from tobacco, Rs. 30·14 lakhs (+Rs. 16·06 lakhs), kerosene oil, Rs. 18·50 lakhs, (+Rs. 1·49 lakhs), iron and steel, including special protective duties, Rs. 35·55 lakhs (+Rs. 7·89 lakhs), woollen-yarn and other manufactures, Rs. 17·39 lakhs (+Rs. 4·54 lakhs) and provisions, Rs. 16·47 lakhs (+Rs. 7·58 lakhs). It is noteworthy that of the total import duty on provisions, *viz*,, Rs. 16·47 lakhs, vegetable products claimed the bulk, *viz*., Rs. 11·28 lakhs. *Protective duties* on iron and steel rose by Rs. 7·14 lakhs to Rs. 30·38 lakhs, but those on paper fell slightly from Rs. 2·39 lakhs to Rs. 2·36 lakhs. The import duty on *Government stores* was Rs. 42·22 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 13·49 lakhs as compared with the previous year. The total recoveries on account of *export duty* advanced by Rs. 1·46 lakhs to Rs. 10·25 lakhs, to which *rice* contributed Rs. 3·08 lakhs (+Rs. 31,296) and *raw hides* and *skins*, Rs. 7·13 lakhs (+Rs. 1·16 lakhs).

26. Changes in the rates of duty.—Various important changes were effected in the rates of import duty during the year under report. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Tariff Board, the Steel Industry (Protection) Act 1924, which was due to expire on the 31st March 1927, was replaced by the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927 with effect from 1st April 1927. The new act provided for the continuance of protection to the Steel Industry for a further period of seven years and also introduced a system of differential duties under which certain articles of iron and steel of British manufacture pay a lower rate of duty than the same articles of foreign make. Towards the middle of the year, the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act, 1925 which was found defective in certain respects was modified by a further Act, whereby printing paper containing no mechanical wood pulp was, according to the original intention of the Legislature, brought within the scope of the protective duty of one anna per lb. with retrospective effect from 21st September 1925, the date on which the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act became law. The amended Act also made it clear that for determining the rate of duty to be levied on paper, the percentage of mechanical wood pulp was to be calculated on the fibre content and not on

the total weight. Another Act passed in September 1927 exempted certain machinery and mill stores from import duty as from 1st October, the details of which will be found along with other changes effected by the Indian Tariff (Cotton Yarn Amendment) Act, 1927 in the table below :—

Articles.	Old rate.	New rate.
1. Sago flour	15 per cent. *ad valorem*	Free, with effect from 1st October 1927.
2. Tallow	15 per cent. .	Do. Do.
3. China clay	Ditto . . .	Do. Do.
4. Bleaching paste and bleaching powder	Ditto . . .	Do. Do.
5. Magnesium chloride	Ditto . . .	Do. Do.
6. Dyes derived from coal tar and coal tar derivatives used in any dyeing process.	Ditto . . .	Do. Do.
7. All machinery and machines worked by steam, electric or other power, not being manual or animal power.	2½ per cent. *ad valorem*	Do. Do.
8. Certain descriptions of textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated, such as healds, heald cords and heald knitting needles, etc.	Ditto . .	Do. Do.
9. Printing and Lithographing material, presses, etc., excluding type leads, brass rules, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys and metal furniture.	Ditto. .	Do. Do.
10. Component parts of items 7, 8 and 9 above.	Ditto .	Do Do.
11. Ropes, cotton	15 per cent. *ad valorem*	Do. Do.
12. Starch and Farina	Ditto .	Do. Do.
13. Artificial Silk yarn and thread . .	Ditto .	7½ per cent. *ad valorem.*
14. Cotton, twist and yarn and cotton, sewing or darning thread.	5 per cent *ad valorem*	5 per cent. *ad valorem* or 1½ annas per lb. whichever is higher, with effect from 22nd September 1927.
15. Zinc, unwrought, etc.. . . .	15 per cent. *ad valorem*	Free, with effect from 1st April 1927, under the Steel (Protection) Industry Act, 1927.

H. H. HOOD,
Collector of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE ;
Karachi, the 15th May 1928.

F

APPENDICES.

TABLES A to D.

APPENDIX.

TABLE A.

(I) FOREIGN TRADE.

	1913-14.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
IMPORTS—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—					
Merchandise . .	16,27,71,741	30,33,62,093	25,58,84,262	28,04,67,511	26,40,89,840
Gold . . .	14,240	26,39,739	13,17,961	8,11,378	8,97,633
Silver . . .	15,96,401	31,82,043	23,72,842	10,12,399	6,09,622
Currency Notes .	..	1,65,057	80,757	6,000	..
Total Private .	16,43,82,382	30,93,48,932	25,96,55,822	28,22,97,288	26,55,97,095
Government—					
Stores . . .	3,73,22,733	2,48,63,917	2,77,39,414	3,19,69,337	3,98,56,734
Silver . . .	21,500	..	..	..	..
Total Government .	3,73,44,233	2,48,63,917	2,77,39,414	3,19,69,337	3,98,56,734
Total Imports .	20,17,26,615	33,42,12,849	28,73,95,236	31,42,66,625	30,54,53,829
EXPORTS—					
Private—					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	65,68,766	2,41,24,517	1,86,43,960	1,67,69,395	1,39,48,036
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	25,87,94,082	52,27,55,211	34,93,77,419	24,76,29,663	27,18,67,431
Gold . . .	1,45,995	86,291	9,450	1,350	..
Silver . . .	10,04,520	16,10,445	14,85,700	10,16,253	13,55,450
Currency Notes .	..	..	..	..	..
Total Private .	26,65,13,363	54,85,76,464	36,95,16,529	26,54,16,661	28,71,70,917
Government Stores—					
Foreign Manufactures	83,129	4,41,678	8,03,776	1,91,569	2,58,556
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	1,02,279	7,53,351	5,69,091	4,08,542	3,04,597
Gold . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Silver . .	7,710	36,500	64,850	23,000	..
Currency Notes .	..	7,600	8,750	5,000	..
Total Government .	1,93,118	12,39,129	14,46,467	6,28,111	5,63,153
Total Exports .	26,67,06,481	54,98,15,593	37,09,62,996	26,60,44,772	28,77,34,070
Grand Total of Foreign Trade.	46,84,33,096	88,40,28,442	65,83,58,232	58,03,11,397	59,31,87,899

(II) COASTING TRADE.

	1913-14.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
IMPORTS—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private Merchandise— Indian Produce and Manufactures.	4,82,12,314	10,90,46,302	10,55,72,972	10,20,87,389	10,11,03,921
Foreign Manufactures	1,07,53,355	1,09,92,999	96,97,236	89,03,000	85,20,864
Gold . . .	2,362	70,625	..	..	..
Silver . . .	2,39,184	57,294	93,392	1,91,529	13,198
Total Private .	5,92,07,215	12,01,67,220	11,53,63,600	11,11,81,918	10,96,37,983
Government Stores— Indian Produce and Manufactures.	44,71,700	3,18,971	4,33,883	7,13,161	5,84,582
Foreign Manufactures	11,28,513	7,70,558	7,78,933	8,11,900	10,21,279
Gold . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Silver . . .	70,000	..	..	..	..
Total Government .	56,70,213	10,89,529	12,12,816	15,25,061	16,05,861
Total Imports	6,48,77,428	12,12,56,749	11,65,70,416	11,27,06,979	11,12,43,844
EXPORTS—					
Private Merchandise— Indian Produce and Manufactures.	2,61,80,283	8,23,71,462	5,46,40,217	5,32,43,869	5,14,53,124
Foreign Manufactures	44,31,125	96,57,184	1,05,57,018	77,40,133	87,17,437
Gold . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Silver . . .	1,000	1,500	1,17,300	..	..
Total Private .	3,06,12,408	9,20,30,146	6,53,14,535	6,09,84,002	6,01,70,561
Government Stores— Indian Produce and Manufactures.	5,236	9,782	953	4,755	3,336
Foreign Manufactures	4,05,734	3,19,575	1,68,326	3,04,271	2,16,234
Gold . . .	67,238	..	..	..	..
Silver . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Total Government .	4,78,208	3,29,357	1,69,279	3,09,026	2,19,570
Total Exports .	3,10,90,616	9,23,59,503	6,54,83,814	6,12,93,028	6,03,90,131
Grand Total of Coasting Trade.	9,59,68,044	21,36,16,252	18,20,63,230	17,40,00,007	17,16,33,975
Total of Entire Trade .	56,44,01,140	1,09,76,44,694	84,04,18,462	75,43,11,404	76,48,21,874

NOTE.—Throughout this Review the figures of trade for 1913-14 have been shown instead of those for 1923-24 as affording a more interesting standard for comparison.

TABLE B.

General distribution of the foreign trade of Karachi during the years 1926-27 and 1927-28.

Countries.	Imports.				Exports.				Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	1926-27.	1927-28.	Percentage.		1926-27.	1927-28.	Percentage.			
			1926-27.	1927-28.			1926-27.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1927-28.
British Empire—	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.				
United Kingdom	14,23,05,626	13,44,28,786	50·74	50·90	6,40,11,130	9,20,76,702	24·21	32·22	37·87	41·19
Mesopotamia	25,40,346	25,83,155	0·90	0·98	17,64,361	15,52,215	0·67	0·54	0·79	0·75
Aden and Dependencies	10,006	11,495	0·00	0·00	12,66,610	22,83,807	0·47	0·80	0·23	0·42
Bahrein Islands	3,90,969	2,70,668	0·14	0·10	26,36,771	24,90,518	0·99	0·87	0·55	0·50
Ceylon	2,34,268	2,92,849	0·09	0·11	17,05,644	20,34,918	0·64	0·71	0·35	0·42
Mauritius and Dependencies	..	..	0·00	..	10,69,272	11,27,117	0·40	0·39	0·20	0·20
Australia and Oceania	96,439	22,536	0·03	0·01	11,174	19,121	0·00	0·01	0·02	0·01
Other British Possessions	45,94,610	56,81,834	1·64	2·16	9,66,139	7,92,112	0·37	0·28	1·02	1·18
Total British Empire	15,01,72,264	14,32,91,323	53·54	54·26	7,33,71,107	10,23,76,510	27·75	35·82	41·03	44·67

Foreign Countries—										
Europe—										
Switzerland	26,59,213	33,30,522	0·95	1·26	18,925	10,200	0·00	0·00	0·49	0·61
Germany	2,06,29,230	1,41,77,982	7·36	5·37	1,73,17,582	3,38,57,234	6·55	11·85	6·93	8·74
Sweden	16,52,691	14,08,638	0·60	0·53	2,28,621	1,42,035	0·08	0·05	0·34	0·28
Netherlands	45,62,732	84,47,443	1·62	3·20	64,81,719	72,81,977	2·45	2·55	2·03	2·86
France	50,04,017	77,82,020	1·78	2·95	1,44,49,518	1,70,81,187	5·47	5·98	3·60	4·52
Spain	21,883	27,064	0·00	0·01	58,44,711	77,46,008	2·21	2·71	1·08	1·41
Italy	65,01,866	88,23,072	2·33	3·34	3,59,72,476	3,47,45,749	13·61	12·16	7·79	7·92
Belgium	1,01,03,473	1,05,14,426	3·60	3·98	1,13,57,276	1,61,81,860	4·30	5·66	3·94	4·86
Other countries	1,52,36,820	58,79,687	5·43	2·23	8,81,591	12,63,969	0·33	0·44	2·04	1·30
Total of Europe	6,63,71,925	6,03,90,854	23·67	22·87	9,25,51,819	11,83,10,219	85·00	41·40	29·17	32·50
Asia—										
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	2,49,982	1,97,900	0·09	0·07	1,74,52,582	19,22,000	6·60	0·67	3·25	0·39
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman.	2,54,949	2,96,954	0·09	0·11	42,61,814	51,43,203	1·61	1·80	0·83	0·99
Other Native States in Arabia	1,65,528	70,347	0·06	0·03	24,84,966	38,72,008	0·94	1·35	0·48	0·72
Persia	22,19,532	33,93,206	0·79	1·29	31,67,838	25,51,725	1·20	0·89	1·00	1·08
Java	3,10,15,628	2,91,39,951	11·06	11·03	10,488	32,277	0·00	0·01	5·69	5·30
Japan	86,51,670	83,34,640	3·08	3·16	5,02,98,509	3,15,04,676	19·03	11·03	10·82	7·24
Other countries	1,37,040	98,989	0·05	0·04	5,34,104	1,79,625	0·20	0·06	0·12	0·05
Total of Asia	4,26,94,329	4,15,31,987	15·22	15·73	7,82,10,251	4,52,05,514	29·58	15·81	22·19	15·77
Africa	86,298	83,894	0·03	0·01	60,01,545	52,81,889	2·30	1·85	1·13	0·97
America	2,11,42,695	1,88,41,782	7·54	7·13	1,41,74,336	1,46,41,335	5·37	5·12	6·48	6·09
Total of Foreign Countries	13,02,95,247	12,07,98,517	46·46	45·74	19,10,27,951	18,34,38,957	72·25	64·18	58·97	55·32
Grand total of British Possessions and Foreign Countries.	28,04,67,511	26,40,89,840	100·00	100·00	26,43,99,058	28,58,15,467	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

TABLE C.

Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the foreign import trade of Karachi during the last four years and the pre-war year :—

Articles.	1913-14.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Percentage of each item to total imports of merchandise in 1927-28.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton manufactures	7,29,42,268	12,77,97,263	8,76,17,212	10,30,80,007	8,98,10,113	34·01
Sugar	3,33,25,176	5,86,80,230	3,57,90,272	5,30,93,862	2,96,53,221	11·23
Metals and ores	1,06,03,553	1,92,13,030	2,02,26,428	1,56,95,072	2,11,43,751	8·01
Oils	46,15,887	1,09,58,994	1,44,76,655	1,24,22,387	1,38,68,724	5·25
Woollen manufactures including yarn and knitting wool.	67,87,471	77,10,190	1,03,80,726	94,23,073	1,21,23,756	4·59
Machinery and millwork	21,87,150	1,17,80,889	1,54,39,031	1,37,43,524	1,18,55,508	4·49
Provisions and oilman's stores	16,65,136	39,81,281	49,15,190	55,53,959	1,09,00,658	4·13
Motor-cars, motor-cycles, motor-vans and parts thereof.	7,54,734	28,31,758	54,55,340	63,23,792	86,58,548	3.28
Liquors, including methylated and perfumed spirits.	22,47,070	57,77,802	64,99,778	62,12,859	63,24,239	2·39
Articles imported by post	4,67,364	45,67,832	47,89,433	58,14,663	62,76,691	2·38

Tobacco	11,63,926	24,63,461	29,74,185	19,01,097	40,90,594	1·55
Hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplated ware.	22,61,645	39,49,615	40,61,087	40,68,195	38,55,733	1·46
Rubber manufactures	1,00,963	4,50,729	6,80,279	16,26,263	36,70,273	1·39
Fruits and vegetables	14,34,054	25,80,803	30,87,809	34,57,627	31,90,709	1·21
Chemicals and chemical preparations	7,70,688	25,14,659	22,15,881	24,79,968	29,08,307	1·10
Instruments, apparatus and appliances, and parts thereof.	6,82,723	20,96,976	24,90,831	27,26,461	26,33,700	1·00
Railway plant and rolling-stock	28,72,757	37,10,335	33,44,866	14,25,625	21,69,713	0·82
Paper and pasteboard	10,25,743	25,21,452	21,05,061	25,53,700	21,09,423	0·80
Haberdashery and millinery	10,05,463	18,72,871	19,01,625	22,74,835	19,29,878	0·73
Cycles and parts thereof, and accessories	2,65,802	10,91,262	14,77,747	17,55,654	18,20,685	0·69
Apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes)	11,22,237	21,23,603	20,93,155	22,75,557	17,12,807	0·65
Glass and glassware	11,28,246	13,89,317	14,88,439	17,16,909	15,22,274	0·58
Soap	6,56,789	13,03,134	11,92,698	14,94,850	14,56,622	0·55
Paints and painters' materials	4,33,480	11,21,164	11,75,918	11,43,178	13,07,261	0·49
Drugs and medicines	5,10,603	9,41,228	9,99,968	10,73,970	12,09,594	0·46
Arms, ammunition and military stores	3,39,944	13,45,821	21,39,913	11,81,941	11,38,590	0·43
Boots and shoes	10,65,607	4,85,111	6,81,177	7,25,681	9,08,691	0·34
Cotton twist and yarn	20,45,271	21,09,783	11,43,905	8,51,195	8,14,516	0·31
Building and Engineering materials	5,31,723	6,50,236	6,87,559	9,07,737	7,44,004	0·28
Coal and coke	7,95,355	27,60,178	20,77,469	3,22,234	7,28,956	0·28

TABLE C—*contd.*

Articles.	1913-14.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Percentage of each item to total imports of merchandise in 1927-28.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Matches	9,44,591	11,45,297	14,30,311	11,32,809	7,20,667	0·27
Stationery (excluding paper)	3,25,405	7,88,487	8,20,805	8,26,291	7,12,665	0·27
Dyeing and tanning substances	4,56,093	11,51,482	5,45,101	6,26,212	6,96,319	0·26
Silk manufactures (including silk yarn)	6,60,690	5,05,214	4,88,482	7,83,911	5,93,858	0·22
Earthenware and porcelain	2,33,278	4,43,363	4,73,245	4,59,995	5,59,806	0·21
Toilet requisites	1,26,023	4,37,616	4,53,102	4,98,688	5,58,332	0·21
Cutlery	2,48,687	7,67,874	6,58,397	5,88,524	5,39,796	0·20
Toys and requisites for games and sports	3,25,991	5,09,580	4,65,603	5,45,649	4,99,847	0·19
Polishes	1,17,511	4,10,350	4,32,350	4,59,381	4,86,804	0·18
Buttons of all sorts	..	3,48,441	3,44,021	6,41,895	4,26,507	0·16
Printing and lithographing machinery and materials.	1,96,557	2,30,911	2,77,738	2,58,721	3,04,231	0·12
Tea	1,02,236	11,50,136	6,21,572	2,80,317	2,89,724	0·11
Furniture and cabinetware	2,31,249	1,39,907	1,72,175	2,58,717	2,81,339	0·11

Wood and timber	6,45,447	1,57,764	1,31,660	1,93,611	2,32,501	0·09
Books, printed, and printed matter (including maps and charts).	1,34,007	1,99,453	2,35,154	2,60,225	2,20,162	0·08
Leather	2,30,434	1,68,288	1,66,241	1,21,131	2,10,764	0·08
Carriages and carts, and parts thereof	1,44,965	2,16,006	1,55,854	2,37,070	1,77,220	0·07
Grain, pulse and flour	45,111	37,503	3,170	1,52,754	90,010	0·03
Ships, parts of		40,487	5,24,909	95,814	48,764	0·02
Other articles	15,41,633	37,32,927	38,74,735	47,19,921	59,02,976	2·24
Total	16,27,71,741	30,33,62,093	25,58,84,262	28,04,67,511	26,40,89,840	100·00

TABLE D.

Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the foreign export trade of Karachi during the last four years and the pre-war year :—

Articles.	1913-14.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Percentage of each item to total in 1927-28.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Indian produce and manufactures.						
Cotton, raw	5,60,77,121	18,60,32,447	22,10,95,538	13,59,44,220	12,62,68,266	46·44
Wheat	9,78,20,192	16,11,75,254	2,69,62,840	2,57,65,281	4,34,62,068	15·99
Wool, raw	1,29,20,448	2,41,24,401	2,02,67,932	2,29,90,579	2,60,96,900	9·60
Rape seed	3,24,76,577	4,58,09,458	1,95,67,771	2,06,71,238	1,32,59,256	4·88
Rice not in the husk	73,35,062	61,43,160	91,79,078	72,04,754	94,77,312	3·49
Barley	1,07,16,729	4,49,37,013	46,13,506	99,766	81,98,609	3·02
Hides, raw	56,37,691	25,36,849	24,66,830	28,78,710	80,56,693	2·96
Wheat flour	59,80,199	98,80,381	95,51,128	74,48,706	73,08,140	2·69
Skins, raw	98,04,183	55,46,671	73,65,932	72,52,679	66,51,322	2·45
Bones	20,23,589	24,34,383	32,82,305	37,42,306	38,15,897	1·40

Pulse	52,01,987	1,64,24,197	48,07,786	27,21,216	29,12,950	1·07
Silk, raw	12,68,815	18,22,762	16,78,045	20,65,296	26,38,393	0·97
Cotton seed	13,96,489	39,91,780	82,04,487	6,61,759	19,21,329	0·71
Maize	55,418	15,44,208	1,13,981	2,230	10,28,398	0·38
Skins, tanned or dressed	4,63,068	12,02,750	8,81,236	8,45,595	10,09,333	0·37
Fish, dry, salted	2,40,579	6,64,555	4,75,612	5,79,594	8,53,312	0·31
Chromite or chrome iron ore	1,38,078	6,43,980	6,96,270	4,24,510	6,29,480	0·23
Fodder, bran and pollards	2,47,271	2,31,573	1,77,963	1,57,971	3,83,150	0·14
Fishmaws and sharkfins	3,33,983	5,08,658	3,97,784	3,91,938	3,31,320	0·12
Jowar and bajra	20,29,485	1,35,451	2,94,193	1,42,226	2,74,432	0·11
Sesamum seed	37,47,112	1,81,232	9,81,898	21,261	2,57,021	0·09
Cotton manufactures	1,72,136	2,93,661	2,93,777	2,47,548	2,29,840	0·08
Fruits and vegetables	2,09,633	1,97,950	2,19,483	2,46,085	2,25,632	0·08
Wool manufactures	27,552	26,117	48,238	68,547	78,260	0·03
Hides, tanned or dressed	..	1,48,020	81,719	80,512	65,633	0·02
Lac	2,15,356	47,723	18,814	30,957	57,692	0·02
Saltpetre	..	..	..	..	52,984	0·02
Castor seed	..	9,77,644	4,81,432	98,300	38,212	0·01
Oils	49,873	45,378	35,524	25,087	34,550	0·01
Ghi	..	60,420	5,05,024	1,29,649	19,354	0·01
Tobacco	..	28,473	20,006	14,099	18,458	0·01

TABLE D—*contd.*

Articles.	1913-14.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Percentage of each item to total in 1927-28.
Indian produce and manufactures—contd.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Linseed	5,25,295	47,463	..	..	..	..
Other articles	21,55,511	49,11,099	46,11,287	46,77,044	62,13,235	2·29
Total Exports of Indian produce	25,87,94,082	52,27,55,111	34,93,77,419	24,76,29,663	27,18,67,431	100·00
Foreign merchandise.						
Wool, raw	40,79,784	82,58,163	63,50,359	73,53,351	58,52,782	41·96
Wool manufactures	22,500	66,14,096	61,88,089	43,62,993	37,33,215	26·76
Sugar	7,45,386	28,26,769	17,30,182	17,29,028	11,08,920	7·95
Cotton manufactures	5,08,751	14,34,167	11,04,308	10,64,258	8,82,786	6·33
Fruits and vegetables	2,64,567	4,85,910	4,23,087	4,38,587	5,68,314	4·07
Skins, tanned or dressed	..	16,89,942	10,45,412	1,41,283	1,13,203	0·81
Apparel	1,52,870	2,12,843	1,64,087	1,59,560	1,11,551	0·80

Provisions and oilman's stores	25,788	36,915	43,456	69,205	50,098	0·36
Chemicals	18,751	12,453	19,870	40,229	33,106	0·25
Matches	10,210	90,787	1,05,433	27,230	24,381	0·17
Liquors	7,400	23,981	19,646	37,275	20,911	0·15
Tobacco	3,833	6,822	1,250	4,114	6,334	0·05
Other articles	7,28,926	24,31,669	14,48,781	13,42,282	14,42,435	10·34
Total Exports of Foreign Merchandise	65,68,766	2,41,24,517	1,86,43,960	1,67,69,395	1,39,48,036	100·00
GRAND TOTAL EXPORTS	26,53,62,848	54,68,79,628	36,80,21,379	26,43,99,058	28,58,15,467	..

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Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the official year 1928-29

by

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Graphs, . Page.

1. Values of the import and export foreign trade for the ten years from 1919-20 to 1928-29 and the pre-war year 1913-14 . Frontispiece.
2. Fluctuations in balance of trade during the ten years from 1919-20 to 1928-29 and the pre-war year 1913-14 11

Para.

I.—General Review of Foreign Trade.

1. General position of foreign trade . 1
2. Balance of trade 1
3. Geographical distribution . . 2
4. Variations in the average prices of articles, with remarks thereon . 5
5. Treasure—Private . . . 7
6. Government transactions . . 8

II.—Foreign Trade.

Imports.

7. Table showing the value of the private import trade according to the prescribed groups . . 9
   Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—
   Sugar 9
   Liquors 11
   Tobacco 13
   Fruits and vegetables . . 13
   Provisions and oilman's stores 13
   Tea 14
   Grain, pulse and flour . . 14
8. Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
   Oils 14
   Coal 16
9. Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
   Cotton, yarns and manufactures—
   Table shewing imports of cotton goods 17
   Cotton twist and yarn . . 18
   Cotton piece-goods . . 19
   Woollen goods . . . 21
   Silk 21
   Metals—
   Table showing imports of metals 21
   Iron and steel . . . 22
   Other metals 24
   Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery . . 24
   Railway plant and rolling stock 25

Para. Page.

   Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus) 25
   Chemicals, drugs and medicines 26
   Vehicles (excluding locomotives, etc., for railways) . . . 26
   Other articles 27
10. Class V.—Postal articles not specified 28

Exports.

Indian produce and manufactures.

11. Agricultural conditions . . 29
12. Table showing the value of the private export trade according to the prescribed groups . . 31
13. Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—
    Grain, pulse and flour . . 32
14. Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
    Textiles materials—
    Raw cotton 35
    Raw wool 36
    Seeds 37
    Hides and skins, raw . . 38
    Miscellaneous . . . 39
15. Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured . . 40
16. Foreign merchandise re-exported . 40

III.—Coasting trade.

17. Aggregate value of coasting trade . 40
18. Comparative table with value of imports and exports (chief port Karachi), with general remarks . 40
19. Distribution of the coasting trade by provinces 41
20. Imports 42
21. Exports 43
22. Subordinate ports of Keti Bandar and Sirganda 44

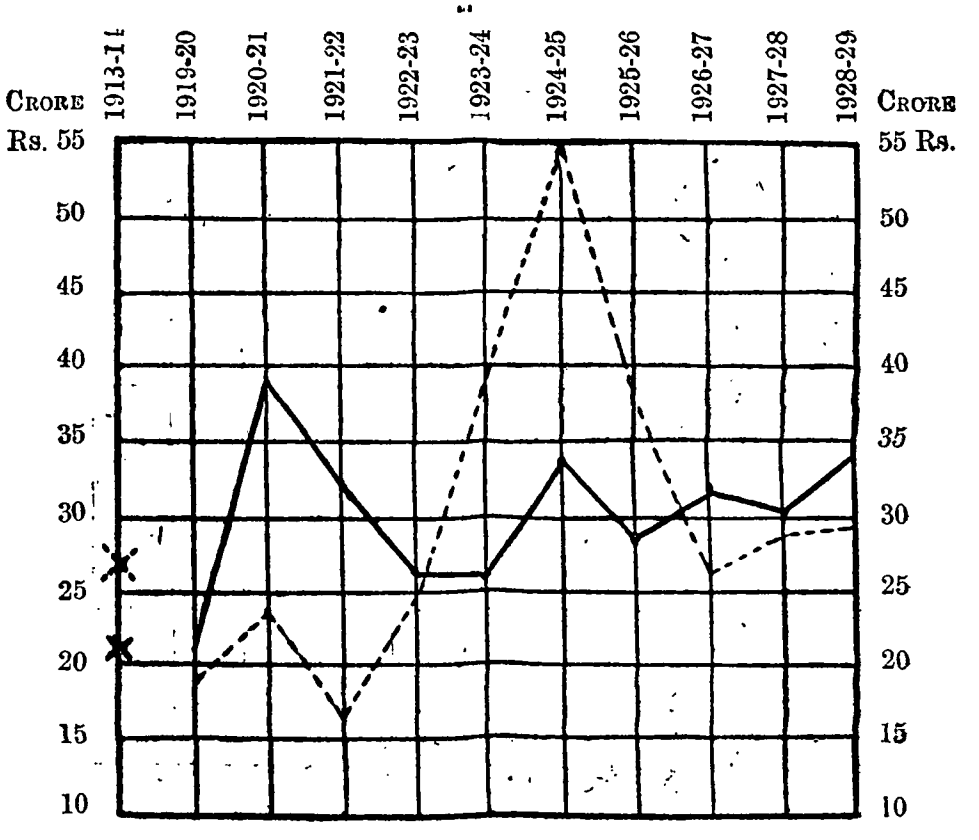
IV.—Miscellaneous.

23. Shipping—
    Foreign trade 45
    Table showing nationalities of steamers 46
    Freight 46
24. Exchange 47
25. Revenue 47
26. Changes in the rates of duty . 48
    Appendix—
    Table A 50
    Do. B 52
    Do. C 54
    Do. D 58

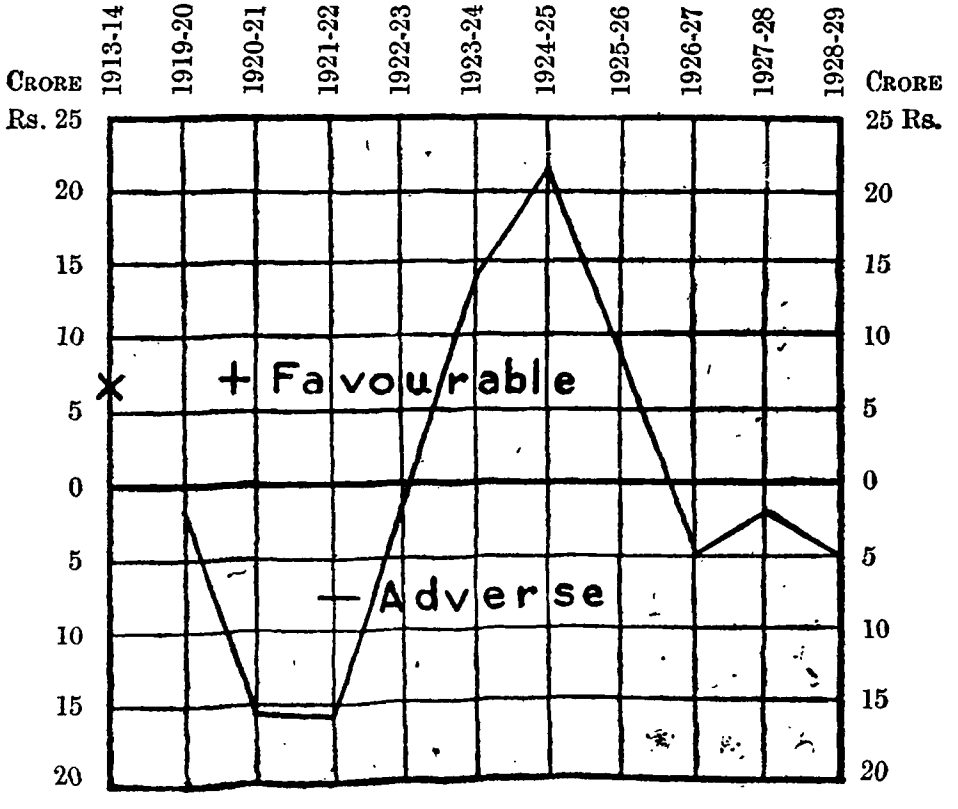
Ten years' foreign trade from 1919-20 to 1928-29 and the pre-war year 1913-14.

EXPORTS..... .....

*IMPORTS*_____



Ten years' balance of trade from 1919-20 to 1928-29 and the pre-war year 1913-14.



GENERAL REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE.

1. General Position of Trade.—The aggregate value of the entire *maritime trade* of the Province of Sind for the year 1928-29 increased by Rs. 140 lakhs or 2 per cent to Rs. 7,789 lakhs. This total would have been considerably greater, but for a heavy reduction in exports of raw cotton and imports of cotton goods coastwise to and from Bombay respectively owing to the labour troubles there.

In the *foreign* trade, which totalled Rs. 6,350 lakhs or 7 per cent more than last year, *exports* at Rs. 2,924 lakhs showed an increase of Rs. 47 lakhs or 2 per cent, while imports were up by Rs. 371 lakhs, the total being Rs. 3,425 lakhs, and the increase no less than 12 per cent as compared with the previous year. These figures contrast somewhat sharply with the deep depression so prevalent in commercial circles in Karachi. It is true that owing to the partial failure of the crops, exports of wheat were small, but the exports of cotton were the second highest on record, while the quantities of wool and raw hides and skins shipped were only exceeded twice previously. As regards *imports*, the figures for iron and steel, mineral oils, woollen goods and motor vehicles established a new high record, and sugar imports were not far below the total for 1926-27, the record year. In fact the total volume of the import trade is a record in the history of the port, the excess of value in 1920-21 being due to higher prices. The widespread pessimism referred to above must therefore be ascribed to the keenness of competition coupled with the diversion of trade, not to other ports, but to new channels based on Karachi.

Bearing in mind the approaching completion of the Sutlej valley and Sukkur barrage irrigation projects, and the great quantities of surplus produce which must then be available for export, and considering also the additional imports required to meet the wants of the population in the new irrigated areas, a very large increase in the trade of Karachi in the near future seems to be assured. Meanwhile, the far from unsatisfactory present volume of trade has the undoubted advantages arising from a stable exchange.

It is noteworthy that whereas the value of imports of private merchandise from foreign countries into Karachi improved by Rs. 511 lakhs, the corresponding figures for Bombay record a decline of Rs. 227 lakhs.

As regards the *coasting trade*, an event of outstanding importance was the starting by private enterprise of a new industry for the manufacture of white salt, mainly for the Calcutta market, advantage being taken of the special concessions granted by Government for the shipment of non-duty paid salt in bond to that port. Shipments to Calcutta during the year amounted to 7,675 tons. The industry is however at present severely handicapped by the lack of adequate facilities for transport by water from the works to the exporting vessels, and developments on a large scale cannot be expected until this drawback is removed.

2. Balance of Trade.—The aggregate balance of trade in merchandise and treasure, including transactions on Government account, was not only adverse for the third year in succession, but the debit balance of Rs. 177 lakhs recorded last year increased to Rs. 501 lakhs. Large and exceptional imports

of wheat amounting to Rs. 152 lakhs in value, helped to swell this figure. Excluding Government stores, the debit balance was, however, much less, *viz.*, Rs. 255 lakhs. The position as regards the extent of imports and exports as well as the balance of trade during the past ten years is illustrated in the two graphs prefixed to this report.

3. Geographical distribution.—The total value of the foreign trade, *viz.*, Rs. 6,350 lakhs represented 82 per cent of the entire turnover during the year. Imports contributed 54 per cent and exports 46 per cent to this value. The value of the *import* trade amounting to Rs. 3,425 lakhs was higher than in any previous year, except the boom year 1920-21, when it amounted to Rs. 3,886 lakhs. The value of the *export* trade, *viz.*, Rs. 2,924 lakhs exceeded the amounts recorded in 1926-27 and 1927-28 by 9 per cent and 2 per cent, respectively, but it was much behind the figures for 1924-25 and 1925-26 which totalled Rs. 5,498 lakhs and Rs. 3,710 lakhs. The distribution of the foreign import and export trade of Karachi in private merchandise by countries is shown in detail in Table B of the Appendix, with the percentage which each country bears to the whole. The following table compares the percentage shares of the principal countries during 1928-29 with those in 1927-28 and the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1913-14.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1913-14.	1927-28.	1928-29.
British Empire	61·67	53·28	53·79	41·63	35·28	29·83
United Kingdom	59·90	50·90	46·45	38·31	32·22	26·62
Other British Possessions	1·77	2·38	7·34	3·32	3·06	3·21
Europe	18·71	22·87	23·05	50·65	41·40	43·96
Germany	5·18	5·37	5·56	15·34	11·85	16·28
Belgium	3·59	3·98	3·04	18·39	5·66	5·89
Italy	0·94	3·34	4·23	2·39	12·16	10·74
France	1·52	2·95	3·45	8·97	5·97	4·05
Netherlands	0·25	3·20	2·45	0·38	2·55	3·46
Other European countries	7·23	4·30	4·32	5·18	3·21	3·54
Asia	16·61	16·71	17·70	3·37	16·35	17·20
Java	14·71	11·03	11·41	..	0·01	0·02
Japan	0·98	3·16	3·10	0·68	11·03	9·94
China	0·02	0·07	0·36	0·01	0·67	2·97
Other Asiatic countries	0·90	2·45	2·83	2·68	4·64	4·27
America	2·81	7·13	5·40	2·85	5·12	6·66
Africa	0·20	0·01	0·06	1·49	1·85	2·35

Import Trade.—The total value of the goods purchased from countries in the *British Empire* during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,696 lakhs, representing 53·80 per cent of the total turnover of the import trade of the port as against 53·28 per cent in 1927-28. The bulk of the business was, as usual, done with the United Kingdom. Her sales rose by Rs. 120 lakhs to Rs. 1,464 lakhs, the improvement being most noticeable in the supplies of cotton piece-goods. The percentage share in the total trade was, however, less, *viz.*, 46 per cent as against 51 per cent last year. The import trade with *Australia*, which is ordinarily insignificant, attract notice this year owing to the large importations of wheat amounting to 103,426 tons valued at Rs. 149 lakhs. Among *foreign countries* in *Europe*, *Germany* maintained the leading position. She supplied more machinery, metals, hardware and haberdashery, and in consequence the value of her transactions advanced by Rs. 33 lakhs to Rs. 175 lakhs. *Italy* came next, displacing Belgium which held the second position last year. Imports therefrom, consisting chiefly of cotton coloured piece-goods, cotton and artificial silk piece-goods and woollen blankets, have, in recent years, made rapid strides, and, during the year under report, the total value reached the record figure of Rs. 133 lakhs, exceeding last year's total by no less than Rs. 45 lakhs. Italy's share in the total trade also rose in consequence from 3 to 4 per cent. Imports from *Belgium* suffered a set-back, the total value declining from Rs. 105 lakhs to Rs. 96 lakhs and the percentage share from 4 to 3, mainly as the result of reduced supplies of metals. The improvement of Rs. 31 lakhs in the value of imports from *France* occurred chiefly under metals, woollen piece-goods, and pneumatic motor covers, while reduced purchases of 'vegetable product' solely accounted for the contraction of Rs. 7 lakhs in the value of imports from the *Netherlands*. Among foreign countries in *Asia*, *Java* was, as usual, easily first. Heavy purchases of sugar from that country raised the total value of imports by no less than Rs. 68 lakhs to Rs. 360 lakhs, a figure next in importance to that of the United Kingdom. The total value of imports from *Japan* amounted to Rs. 98 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 14 lakhs due to larger supplies of cotton grey and coloured piece-goods. The share of the *United States of America* in the total trade dropped from 7 to 5 per cent and the total value of imports from Rs. 188 to Rs. 170 lakhs owing chiefly to reduced arrivals of kerosene and lubricating oils.

The present position of the principal countries as regards the more important commodities imported is summarized in the following statement:—

Articles.	United Kingdom.	Southern Russia.	Foreign countries.						America.
			Europe.			Asia.			
			Germany.	Belgium.	France.	Java.	Japan.	Persia.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton manufactures	82	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	..	..
Iron and Steel	41	..	6	34	7	..	..	..	6
Machinery	65	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	15
Woollen manufactures including Yarn and Knitting wool.	19	..	18	1	36	..	..	..	..
Liquors	66	..	11	..	18	..	..	..	..
Kerosene oil	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	42	76
Lubricating oil	9	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	80

Export Trade.—The share of the *British Empire* in the aggregate value of the export trade of the port, which last year showed some recovery at 35 per cent declined to 30 per cent, the deficiency occurring in transactions with the *United Kingdom*. The total value of exports to that country decreased by Rs. 148 lakhs to Rs. 773 lakhs and the percentage share from 32 to 27 per cent, which was due chiefly to reduced shipments of wheat. Among *continental countries*, a noteworthy feature was the recapture by *Germany* of the premier position occupied by *Italy* for the last five years. Exports to *Germany* advanced considerably in value from Rs. 338 lakhs in 1927-28 to no less than Rs. 472 lakhs in 1928-29, her share in the aggregate exports rising in consequence from 12 to 16 per cent. The expansion occurred chiefly in purchases of raw cotton, barley and chrome ore. Italy's transactions with the port were valued at Rs. 312 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 35 lakhs, the result of reduced orders for cotton and rapeseed. *Belgium* fared better, the total value of her trade having advanced by Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 171 lakhs because of larger takings of cotton, wool, barley and cow hides. The position as regards the trade with *France* was not quite satisfactory as greatly reduced purchases of cotton and wheat resulted in a considerable fall of Rs. 54 lakhs in the total value amounting to Rs. 171 lakhs. As regards trade with *Asiatic countries*, *Japan*, our principal customer, has apparently not yet recovered from the bad effects of last year's financial crisis. The value of her purchases, consisting mainly of cotton, which in 1926-27 stood at the high figure of Rs. 503 lakhs dropped to Rs. 315 lakhs in 1927-28, and during the year under report declined further to Rs. 289 lakhs, thereby reducing the percentage share from 11 to 10 per cent. The trade with *China*, also largely in cotton, showed a partial recovery despite internal chaos. The total value of exports to that country advanced from Rs. 19 lakhs in 1927-28 to Rs. 86 lakhs in 1928-29, but it was still much behind the figure recorded in 1926-27, *viz.*, Rs. 174 lakhs. There was a notable expansion in the trade with the *United States of America*. The value of the entire turnover, amounting to Rs. 193 lakhs, was higher than in any of the previous eight years, and as compared with 1927-28 showed an increase of Rs. 47 lakhs. A brisk business in raw skins, wool, woollen carpets, cotton, goat hair, and casings caused the improvement. The present position of the principal countries as regards the more important commodities exported from Karachi is summarized in the following statement :—

Articles.	United Kingdom.	Foreign countries.						
		Europe.					Asia.	America.
		Italy.	Germany.	Netherlands.	Belgium.	France.	Japan.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton raw	14	18	21	8	7	4	20	2
Wheat	68	..	..	..	8	2	..	..
Hides and Skins raw . .	7	7	20	2	3	3	..	41
Rapeseed	38	13	13	17	3	15	..	..
Wool, raw	79	..	..	..	8	..	..	17

4. Variations in the average prices of articles.—The following table shows the variations in the average prices of certain articles imported into and exported from the Province of Sind, the average of prices of the years 1898-1899, 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 being taken as 100 :—

TABLE No. 1.

Articles.	Average for 3 years ending 1900-01.	1910-11.	1920-21.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
IMPORTS.								
Coal . . . . Ton	100	87·61	389·43	133·45	130·51	114·68	125·11	116·53
Dates . . . . ,,	100	128·23	213·97	142·46	159·13	220·66	154·81	136·89
Copper . . . cwts.	100	94·73	156·26	115·37	108·16	96·89	95.11	[97·78
Iron and steel . . Ton	100	97·53	370·67	163·05	152·13	134·63	129·58	129·82
Steel bars . . . ,,	*100*	*80·03*	*294·83*	*123·73*	*111·15*	*98·31*	*88·82*	*95·49*
Kerosene oil . . Gal.	100	111·00	197·02	170·95	163·47	167·97	156·12	108·23
Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above. Ton	100	90·59	292·63	135·29	93·48	102·16	88·38	78·01
Cotton twist and yarn . Lb.	100	144·86	633·63	338·47	270·50	224·12	230·32	242·66
Cotton grey piece-goods Yd.	100	146·05	539·29	352·52	317·31	277·93	249·57	254·90
Cotton white piece-goods ,,	100	123·59	437·68	305·74	275·89	237·77	216·19	217·06
Cotton coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods. ,,	100	140·97	584·86	409·20	351·23	315·66	291·86	287·34
Woollen piece-goods . ,,	100	108.42	614·68	277·60	243·69	213·10	186·65	200·54
EXPORTS.								
Rice not in the husk Ton.	100	113·39	243·19	199·96	213·73	224·86	210·65	207·66
Wheat . . . ,,	100	110·08	184·61	166·12	178·27	164·63	157·55	156·86
Hides, raw . . . ,,	100	171·32	151·23	181·31	159·36	138·73	174·32	184·53
Skins, raw . . . ,,	100	138·95	190·65	124·98	124·30	125·22	129·81	125·56
Rapeseed . . . ,,	100	115·92	241·48	100·86	195·07	189·77	182·78	176·85
Cotton, raw . . ,,	100	155·32	187·89	319·76	252·75	189·97	197·15	197·17
Wool (Indian) . . Lbs.	100	97·21	186·91	195·12	192·22	194·94	195·55	197·55
Wool (Foreign) . . ,,	100	110·28	187·04	188·64	179·32	175·56	180·58	194·16

A study of the figures in the above table will show that under *imports*, the prices of sugar, kerosene oil, dates, coal and cotton coloured piece-goods were on the down grade during the year under report. The fall under the first two was most pronounced, and was due to a large world-production of sugar and crude oil during the year. The decrease in the price of dates is attributed to receipts of inferior varieties. The prices of copper, cotton twist and yarn and grey cotton and woollen piece-goods, on the other hand, appreciated somewhat, but the fluctuations were not important, except in the case of woollen piece-goods, the prices of which rose in sympathy with the home market. Under *exports*, the prices of most of the articles were down, with the exception of raw hides and wool. A good demand, especially in the beginning of the year, accounted for the rise in the prices of these articles. Prices of rapeseed weakened a little as the result of a better crop in the Punjab.

The effect of the change in the level of prices since the outbreak of the great war is illustrated in the following table in which the volume of the trade in 1928-29 in some of the more important articles of the import and export trade is compared with the pre-war volume and its value recalculated at pre-war rates :—

TABLE NO. 1-A.

1	2		3		4
Articles.	Average of three pre-war years 1911-12 to 1913-14.		Actual imports in 1928-29.		Value of imports if recalculated at prices derived from column 2.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
IMPORTS.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved. Tons	11,728	14,36,418	18,055	23,69,410	22,11,737
Grain, pulse and flour. „	973	92,532	106,560	1,53,72,226	101,23,200
Liquors including methylated and perfumed spirits. Gals.	822,461	22,22,589	1,141,447	65,40,208	29,96,298
Oils . . . „	10,957,700	50,01,515	33,061,943	1,51,96,923	1,65,30,971
Metals and ores . Tons	66,080	92,48,640	129,385	2,27,79,653	1,81,13,900
Sugar 16 D. S. and above. „	146,760	2,93,63,215	209,624	3,63,61,520	4,19,24,800
Cotton twist and yarn Lbs.	2,724,471	21,48,756	439,099	5,43,674	3,43,045
Cotton piece-goods Yds.	376,364,819	6,33,40,880	371,092,463	10,17,61,672	6,95,79,837
Woollen piece-goods. „	4,759,423	39,73,816	5,529,004	81,39,628	44,92,316
Tobacco . . Lbs.	311,250	9,97,301	873,865	33,83,054	28,40,061
Total . Rs.	..	11,78,25,662	..	21,24,47,968	16,91,56,165
EXPORTS.					
Grain, pulse and flour. Tons	1,567,147	15,87,51,561	359,660	5,28,75,379	3,64,15,575
Hides, and skins, raw. „	9,113	1,31,87,641	12,917	1,74,69,783	1,86,90,899
Seeds . . „	205,745	3,31,60,843	75,475	1,57,04,507	1,21,51,475
Cotton, raw . „	60,024	4,48,81,255	148,600	14,26,40,494	11,11,15,650
Wool, raw . . Lbs.	31,631,527	1,40,07,736	31,732,412	2,78,83,569	1,38,82,930
Total Rs. .	..	26,39,89,036	..	25,65,73,732	19,22,56,529

From an examination of the figures in the foregoing table, it will be seen that though under imports, the total value of the selected articles in 1928-29 showed an excess of 80 per cent over the pre-war average value, yet if pre-war rates were applied, the increase would be reduced to 44 per cent only, the difference indicating the discrepancy between pre-war and present price levels. A satisfactory feature of the year was the advance to a point above the pre-war level in the *volume* of trade in all the selected articles, excepting cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods. These latter would also compare favourably but for the inclusion of two exceptionally good years, *viz.*, 1912-13 and 1913-14 in the period selected for comparison. In the case of exports, while the actual total value of the selected articles decreased by only 3 per cent as compared with the pre-war average value, the value worked out at pre-war rates shows a deficiency of no less than 27 per cent. The volume of the trade in grain and pulse and seeds was of course far below the pre-war average, but this decrease has been considerably set off by the large expansion in the exports of raw cotton, which has been such a noticeable feature in recent years. The volume of business in raw hides and skins and wool also rose above the pre-war level during the period under review.

Treasure—Private.

5. Treasure, Private.—The following table compares the imports and exports of treasure on private account for the last two years :—

TABLE No. 2.

Description.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Description.	1927-28.	1928-29.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	EXPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold—					
Bullion (bar, ingots and other kinds of uncoined gold).	8,43,000	6,84,220	Gold—		
Coin—Sovereign and other British gold coins.	43,285	1,00,891	Bullion and coin . .	..	..
Other coined gold . .	10,448	..			
Total .	8,97,633	7,85,111	Silver—		
Silver—					
Bullion—Bar . . .	2,32 677	3,20,074	Bullion	..	..
Other kinds of uncoined silver.	180	360			
Coin—Government of India rupees.	3,76,765	11,38 933	Coin—Government of India rupees.	9,22,950	14,37,300
Coin—Other coins . . .	..	3,281	Do.—Other coins . .	4,32,500	2,82,850
Total .	6,09,622	14,62,648	Total .	13,55,450	17,20,150
Currency Notes .	..	..	Currency Notes .	..	..
GRAND TOTAL .	15,07,255	22,47,759	GRAND TOTAL . .	13,55,450	17,20,150

Imports of *gold*, which consisted mainly of *bar gold* from the United Kingdom, declined in value by Rs. 1·12 lakhs to Rs. 7·85 lakhs. Gold *coins*, shown as imported, were sovereigns, received chiefly from the Bahrein Islands.

There were no *exports* of *gold* as in the previous year. Exports of *silver* consisted of coins, and the improvement of Rs. 3·65 lakhs in their value was due to larger despatches of *Government of India rupees* to the Bahrein Islands, where they are sent for the purchase of pearls. The decrease of Rs. 1·50 lakhs under the head ' *other coins* ' was the result of smaller shipments of *krans*, which are purchased at the frontier and sent through this port to Persia.

Government Transactions.

6. Government Transactions.—The following table compares the Government transactions with foreign countries of importance to the commercial public during the two years 1927-28 and 1928-29 :—

TABLE No. 3.

Articles.	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
IMPORTS.		Rs.		Rs.
Machinery and Millwork . . .	..	..	..	..
Locomotive engines and Tenders and parts thereof for Railways.	..	11,59,335	..	51,74,932
Other sorts	..	32,19,599	..	25,88,461
Metals and Ores—				
Iron or Steel— Rails and fishplates of steel or Iron.	Tons 23,114	31,80,603	Tons 236	38,837
Sleepers and Keys of steel or Iron.	30,526	34,46,084	10,340	9,62,028
Other manufactures of Iron or steel.	15,010	25,75,078	15,771	33,11,551
Other metals and ores . . .	159	1,01,281	79	84,297
Total of Metals and ores .	68,809	93,03,046	26,426	43,96,713
Vehicles—				
Carriages and parts thereof for Railways.	..	81,86,911	..	8,56,036
Wagons and parts thereof for Railways.	..	27,07,257	..	2,93,833
Other kinds of vehicles . . .	..	29,82,281	..	35,24,575
Other articles	..	1,22,98,305	..	82,18,816
Total Imports of Stores .	..	3,98,56,734	..	2,50,53,366
Treasure	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL . .	..	3,98,56,734	..	2,50,53,366
EXPORTS.				
Re-exports	..	2,58,556	..	4,38,415
Exports	..	3,04,597	..	61,924
Treasure	..	..	..	2,000
GRAND TOTAL . .	..	5,63,153	..	5,02,339
Total entire Foreign Trade .	..	4,04,19,887	..	2,55,55,705

It will be seen from the above table that there has been a considerable reduction, to the extent of Rs. 148 lakhs or 37 per cent in the total value of stores imported on Government account during the year under report. The falling off was most marked in receipts of *railway carriages* and *wagons* and *parts* thereof from the United Kingdom and Belgium, *rails* and *fish plates of steel or iron* from the United Kingdom and *sleepers* and *keys* of *steel* or *iron* from Belgium and the United Kingdom for the North-Western Railway. Imports of *locomotive engines* and *parts*, mainly from the United Kingdom, on the other hand showed a rise, partly due to larger requirements by the North-Western Railway, and partly to the importation of more costly engines for heavy loads.

II. FOREIGN TRADE.

IMPORTS.

7. The following table shows the value of the import trade under the five main classes for the last four years and the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

TABLE No. 4.

Articles.	1913-14.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	3,99,06,893	5,39,14,623	7,06,00,986	5,44,70,984	7,39,90,396
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	64,05,580	1,73,47,561	1,38,60,417	1,56,89,155	1,73,26,684
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	11,59,72,433	17,98,28,616	19,01,73,945	18,76,45,190	21,81,05,666
IV.—Living animals .	19,471	4,029	17,500	7,820	5,770
V.—Postal articles not specified.	4,67,364	47,89,433	58,14,663	62,76,691	57,96,099
Grand Total of Imports	16,27,71,741	25,58,84,262	28,04,67,511	26,40,89,840	31,52,24,615

Class 1.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

The total value under this head rose by Rs. 195·19 lakhs to Rs. 739·90 lakhs. The variations in the principal articles contributing to this increase are explained below.

Sugar.—The following table exhibits the imports, both from foreign countries and from Bombay, re-exports to foreign countries and coastwise

exports of sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above, including beet sugar, for the past two years and for the year 1913-14 :—

TABLE No. 5.

Whence imported.	1913-14.		1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	76	28,928	54	28,978	1,042	1,87,377
Aden and Dependencies	..	100	..	..	3	1,714
Canada *vid* Atlantic Coast	..	..	..	48	—	—
Ceylon	3	751	..	..	—	—
Bahrein Islands	—	—	—	—	—	146
Hong-Kong	26	5,290	..	..	—	—
Mauritius and dependencies	8,691	17,10,483	..	..	—	—
Poland	..	..	..	22	—	—
Southern Russia	..	..	142	34,792	—	—
Germany	..	..	538	1,18,265	3	851
Belgium	8	2,227	306	92,049	317	94,925
Austria-Hungary	38,027	71,62,775	..	..	..	..
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	6
Hungary	..	..	784	1,74,717	499	88,103
Czechoslovakia	..	..	552	1,12,849	100	17,500
Turkey—Persian Gulf	..	30	—	..	—	—
Iraq	—	—	—	20	—	16
Java	131,034	2,35,29,246	148,061	2,90,00,380	206,873	3,58,33,537
Egypt	76	23,375	—	—	—	..
France	..	..	8	2,500	787	1,37,345
United States of America (*vid* Atlantic Coast).	..	7	—	—	..	..
Total	177,941	3,24,63,212	150,445	2,95,64,620	209,624	3,63,61,520
Imports from Bombay	704	1,45,752	1	630	1	455
Re-exports	3,368	7,45,386	4,340	11,08,920	6,174	12,27,722
Exports in Coasting Trade	8,596	17,28,822	2,623	7,79,579	2,602	7,30,936

The most noticeable feature of the year in the sugar trade has been the enormous world-production and the resultant low level of prices—the lowest witnessed in recent years. The local market showed markedly increased activity, and imports rose to the high level of 209,624 tons valued at Rs. 363·61 lakhs, an increase of 59,179 tons or 39 per cent in quantity and of Rs. 67·97 lakhs or 23 per cent in value, as compared with 1927-28. The quantity imported was the second highest on record, the record total being 230,807 tons in 1926-27. It is also interesting to note that this quantity was higher by about 6,675 tons than that imported at Bombay during the year under report. It must, however, be admitted that the business done was not all remunerative. Dealers were induced to place large orders in the hope of realizing good profits as the forward prices quoted by the exporters in Java were somewhat below the parity of the local market at the beginning of the year, but local prices gave way under the pressure of huge sup-

plies, and heavy losses were incurred. The local prices of *white Java*, which opened at Rs. 13-6 per cwt. in the beginning of April, commenced to rise at the end of that month, and touching Rs. 15-3-6 in the first week of May, reached Rs. 16-2 towards the middle of June, which was the highest quotation of the year. The rise was due to the depletion of stocks in the local market. Subsequently, on the arrival of the new crop in July, prices weakened, and Rs. 14-10 was quoted in the first week of that month. Thereafter the market showed a continuous downward tendency, and prices came down to Rs. 12-9-6 at the end of December, which was the lowest quotation of the year. The closing price on the 31st March was Rs. 13-4. It will be seen from the figures recorded in the table at the head of this paragraph that *Java* again supplied most of the sugar to this port, the continental variety not being able to compete successfully with the Java product. The outturn of the 1928-29 crop in Java was much larger than in the previous season, the expansion being attributed to the introduction of improved varieties of cane and scientific methods of cultivation. It is reported that at the end of the year exporters in Java found it difficult to fulfil their contracts, and actually rebought a certain quantity from India. Some 20,000 tons were thus resold by this port to that country, and in consequence, local dealers turned their attention to the Continent for their requirements. The small quantity, *viz.*, 1,349 tons of *beet* sugar imported during the year came in the last month of the official year, and some 10,000 tons are expected to arrive in the beginning of the coming year. Lower prices however caused increased consumption, and a fall in the production of Indian sugar also stimulated imports. Russian competition with Indian traders in Persia continued to be keen, and in consequence, the demand for export to that country by land was considerably reduced. It may be noted that the stocks of sugar remaining on hand in Karachi at the close of the year were estimated at about 26,000 tons.

Liquors.

TABLE No. 6.

	1913-14.		1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Ale, beer and porter	557,428	6,16,481	799,968	20,32,161	841,890	20,67,688
Cider and other fermented liquors.	2,136	8,478	2,566	16,149	2,243	13,637
Spirits—						
Whisky	103,125	7,13,772	111,245	21,14,331	117,477	22,29,783
Brandy	31,531	2,82,358	58,380	7,50,675	64,021	8,54,058
Spirit denatured imported direct.	..	..	18	70	..	..
Spirit denatured at Custom House immediately on arrival before clearance.	..	..	27,798	33,097	29,820	38,272
Other sorts	20,912	2,87,294	36,109	6,98,573	34,726	6,04,361
Total of Spirits	175,568	12,83,424	233,550	35,07,655	246,044	38,16,474
Wines	34,803	3,38,687	52,910	6,78,274	51,270	6,42,409
Total Liquors	749,935	22,47,070	1,088,994	63,24,239	1,141,447	65,40,208

Ale, beer and porter.—The following statement compares the quantities imported from the chief sources of supply during the past two years :—

Countries of consignment.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Excess or deficiency.
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
United Kingdom	552,982	602,545	+49,563
Germany	205,590	195,141	—10,449
Netherlands	37,318	39,471	+2,153
France	..	127	+127
Japan	..	8	+8
Other countries	4,078	4,598	+520

Notwithstanding large stocks of continental *beer* remaining in hand from the previous year, arrivals of *ale, beer and porter* rose further by 41,922 gallons to 841,890 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 35,527 to Rs. 20·68 lakhs in value, and were a record for the port. As in the previous year, the expansion occurred in receipts of *British* beer, while *German* beer lost ground. *Bulk beer* came wholly from the United Kingdom, and the quantity increased from 439,024 gallons to 461,894 gallons. Imports of *bottled beer*, amounting to 365,055 gallons, exceeded the total of the previous year by 27,922 gallons, the United Kingdom having sent 125,891 gallons as against 90,442 gallons in 1927-28. The improvement was due to a greater demand for British *light beer* which is gaining popularity both among the civil and military population. German supplies of bottled beer, which have been on the downward grade for the last two years, again declined by 10,449 gallons to 195,141 gallons in 1928-29.

Spirits.—Imports of *whisky*, which, last year, registered a decrease of 8,933 gallons, showed a partial recovery of 6,232 gallons, owing chiefly to favourable prices. Imports of *brandy* improved slightly by 5,641 gallons to 64,021 gallons, but the figures were much lower than in the preceding two years, when they amounted to 71,035 gallons and 75,698 gallons, respectively. The quantity of *rectified spirits* imported from Java and denatured at the Custom House on arrival increased further from 27,798 to 29,820 gallons. This industry, started in recent years, continues to make steady progress.

Wines.—Imports of *wines* were practically on a level with those in the preceding two years, the small decrease of 1,640 gallons being noticeable chiefly in receipts of *port wine* from the United Kingdom.

Tobacco.—Following a heavy increase to the extent of 124 per cent in quantity and 115 per cent in value in the previous year, the second highest on record, imports of tobacco, mainly cigarettes from the United Kingdom, suffered a set-back during the year under report. The quantity imported, *viz.*, 873,865 lbs. contracted by 18 per cent and its value, *viz.*, Rs. 33·83 lakhs, by 17 per cent as compared with 1927-28. Increased consumption of Indian-made cigarettes also tended to reduce foreign imports.

Fruits and Vegetables.—The total value of fruits and vegetables imported during the year receded by Rs. 5·74 lakhs to Rs. 26·16 lakhs. The bulk of the imports, as usual, consisted of *dates*. Arrivals of this commodity totalled 17,823 tons valued at Rs. 22·23 lakhs, showing a decrease of 1,594 tons or 8 per cent in quantity and of Rs. 5·16 lakhs or 18 per cent in value, which occurred in receipts from Iraq, the chief source of supply. The greater fall in the percentage of the value was due to receipts of inferior varieties during the year. A smaller crop in Iraq and the resultant high prices restricted business, which also suffered on account of certain Malabar ports having taken some of their supplies direct instead of through this port.

Provisions and Oilman's Stores.—The total value of imports under this head contracted by Rs. 14·84 lakhs or 13 per cent to Rs. 94·16 lakhs. The following statement shows the variations in the quantities of some of the principal items imported during the year :—

Principal articles.	Quantity.	
	1927-28.	1928-29.
Canned and bottled provisions—	Cwts.	Cwts.
Vegetable products	167,952	155,046
Other sorts	17,551	18,157
Farinaceous foods	7,901	9,185
Biscuits and cakes	4,657	5,177
Bacon and hams	1,917	2,335
Jams and jellies	2,659	3,241
Cheese (including canned)	2,431	2,514
Milk, condensed, etc.	6,018	6,907
Pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments	1,434	1,594
Confectionery	5,396	5,914
Other sorts of provisions	6,269	2,678

The above table shows that there has been an increase in imports of most of the important kinds of provisions, with the exception of 'vegetable product'. As predicted in last year's report, the overtrading in '*vegetable product*' in the previous year caused depression in the market, and imports, mainly from the Netherlands and partly from Belgium, declined by 12,906 cwt. or 7 per cent to 155,046 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 14·64 lakhs or 21 per cent to Rs. 55·26 lakhs in value, the fall in the percentage of value being particularly striking. Moreover indigenous *Copra oil* is now competing with 'vegetable product' owing to a considerable reduction in its price. Imports of other descriptions of provisions showed no fluctuations worthy of note.

Tea.—Imports of Chinese green tea, which had assumed considerable proportions during the five years previous to 1926-27, when the yearly average was about 624,000 lbs. dwindled to 56,069 lbs. in 1926-27 and 52,020 lbs. in 1927-28, and during the year under report fell to the negligible figure of 4,910 lbs. valued at Rs. 5,814. As explained in last year's report, this tea used to be imported here for transmission by land to Persia and other adjoining territory, but it is reported that these countries now obtain their supplies direct from China through Russia.

The total quantity of *black tea* imported during the year advanced by 100,565 lbs. to 351,809 lbs. and its value by Rs. 88,550 to Rs. 3·31 lakhs. Ceylon was, as usual, the chief source of supply, the total quantity received therefrom amounting to 289,837 lbs. as against 227,280 lbs. in 1927-28. The bulk of this import was *dust* tea, which, it is understood, is mostly consumed in Indian tea shops. China and Java also increased their supplies from 22,742 lbs. and 374 lbs. to 49,529 lbs. and 11,750 lbs., respectively.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—Imports under this head, which are ordinarily insignificant, assumed considerable proportions, their total value having expanded from Rs. 90,019 in 1927-28 to Rs. 153·72 lakhs during the year under report. The partial failure of the Indian wheat crop necessitated heavy imports from Australia, which sent no less than 103,426 tons of this commodity of the total value of Rs. 148·89 lakhs. There was also a small consignment from Kenya Colony, consisting of 2,081 tons valued at Rs. 3·12 lakhs.

Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.

8. The total value of articles included in *class II* increased from Rs. 156·89 lakhs to Rs. 173·27 lakhs. The variations in the trade in some of the more important commodities are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Oils.—The total value of imports of oils amounted to Rs. 151·97 lakhs, showing an excess of Rs. 13·28 lakhs over the value recorded last year. The bulk of the imports, as usual, comprised *mineral oils*, and the total quantity imported during the year, *viz.*, 33 million gallons was a record for the port. The following table shows the imports of mineral oils for the past two years and the pre-war year, including, in the case of kerosene oil and petrol, imports from Burma.

TABLE No. 7.

	1913-14.		1927-28.		1928-29.	
MINERAL—	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
Kerosene—						
United Kingdom . . Tins	..	..	175	109	..	..
Southern Russia . . Bulk	692,573	3,41,197	2,329,308	13,10,236	9,052,710	43,48,682
United States of America *vid* Atlantic coast. Tins	1,407,697	9,86,307	1,138,366	11,28,990	816,171	7,01,538
United States of America *vid* Atlantic coast. Bulk	2,765,383	9,60,314	7,095,212	52,00,165	1,998,991	9,68,261
United States of America (*vid* Pacific). Bulk	1,463,008	4,72,317	..	..	..	..
Dutch Borneo . . Tins	..	..	..	..	11,940	5,970
Dutch Borneo . . Bulk	1,678,146	6,08,310	..	..	..	..
Persia . . . . Bulk	1,154,878	5,50,794	608,550	3,04,275	10,292,811	43,75,806
Persia . . . . Tins	11,955	8,347	128,826	1,13,675	41,666	28,490
Straits Settlements . Tins	..	..	12,840	8,827	43,632	20,032
Total Kerosene . . Bulk	8,053,988	29,32,932	10,633,070	68,14,676	21,344,512	96,92,749
Total Kerosene . . Tins	1,413,652	9,88,654	1,280,207	12,51,601	913,409	7,56,030
Grand Total of Kerosene (Foreign trade).	9,467,640	39,21,586	11,913,277	80,66,277	22,257,921	104,48,779
Coastwise imports from Burma . .	5,821,433	25,77,893	10,388,423	60,45,968	1,565,758	7,73,274
Grand Total of Kerosene, Foreign and Indian.	15,289,073	64,99,479	22,301,700	1,41,12,245	23,823,679	112,22,053
Petroleum dangerous flashing below 76°F including petrol, benzine and benzol.—						
Persia . . . . . Gals.	..	..	134,400	1,86,250	100,000	1,51,687
United States of America *vid* Atlantic Coast.	8,574	13,463	..	..	..	..
Coastwise imports from Burma . .	531,605	3,61,162	6,547,645	80,69,003	6,472,645	79,39,432
Other sorts of mineral oils. Fuel .	359,373	51,475	10,431,549	30,45,779	9,385,138	21,46,242
Other sorts of mineral oils. Lubricating .	730,899	5,25,409	1,022,608	19,86,476	1,765,667	16,64,000
Other sorts of mineral oils. Other sorts .	4,484	4,095	205,748	880,905	451,063	6,46,573

* Inclusive of other kinds of mineral oils.

It will be noticed from the above table that the aggregate quantity of both foreign and Indian *kerosene* oils, which amounted to 23¾ million gallons did not show any marked variation, being only 1½ million gallons or 7 per cent in excess of the quantity imported last year, but unlike last year, there was a great disproportion between the figures of the quantity imported from foreign countries and that imported from Burma. Imports of *foreign oil* advanced from 12 million gallons to no less than 22¼ million gallons, while those of *Burma oil* dropped from 10¼ million gallons to only 1½ million gallons. The shortage in Burma oil was made up by heavy imports from Persia, which sent 10¼ million gallons as against only a little over half a million gallons last year. The United States of America

sent only 2¾ million gallons as against 8¾ million gallons in 1927-28, but the deficiency was made up by large imports of Russian oil, which rose from 2¼ million gallons last year to 9 million gallons during the year under report.

Imports of *fuel oil*, which, last year, created a record at 10½ million gallons, fell slightly by 1 million gallons during the year under report. The decrease was due to smaller receipts from Persia, which supplied 8½ million gallons as against 6¾ million gallons in 1927-28. Arrivals from British Borneo, on the other hand, increased by ¼ million gallons to 4 million gallons.

The quantity of *lubricating oils*, imported during the year, declined by 256,941 gallons to 765,667 gallons and the value by Rs. 3·22 lakhs to Rs. 16·64 lakhs. The United States of America was, as usual, the chief source of supply, and the decrease is said to be due to the increased consumption of the Attock Oil Company's products in the areas served by that company, on account of their cheapness.

The quantity, *viz.*, 166,000 gallons of foreign *petrol*, shown as imported, came wholly from Persia for transmission by land to Duzdap. Coastwise imports from Burma decreased slightly by 75,000 gallons to 6,472,645 gallons.

Coal.—Imports of coal, mainly for bunkering purposes, suffered a considerable set-back. A slack export season and more oil-burning steamers were the principal factors which contributed to the total decrease of 26,790 tons. Purchases of *foreign coal* declined by 5,567 tons to 25,256 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1·72 lakhs to Rs. 5·55 lakhs in value. The following statement shows the variations in the quantities imported from the principal foreign countries and also from Bengal during the past two years.

	1927-28.	1928-29.	Excess or deficiency.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom	6,755	4,632	—2,123
Natal	23,426	18,563	—4,863
Portuguese East Africa	..	1,975	+1,975
Other countries	642	86	—556
Total	30,823	25,256	—5,567
Bengal	149,629	128,406	—21,223

It will be seen from the above statement that almost all the principal exporting countries sent less. The bulk of the *foreign* coal again came from Natal, and the deficiency of 4,863 tons in arrivals therefrom was partly made up by an increase of 1,975 tons in despatches from Portuguese East Africa. Supplies from the United Kingdom contracted by 2,123 tons. Purchases of *Bengal coal* suffered the most, the quantity having receded by 21,223 tons to 128,406 tons and its value by Rs. 6·74 lakhs to Rs. 23·81 lakhs.

Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

9. The total value of the articles included under this group, which is the most important group in the import trade, rose by Rs. 304·60 lakhs or 16 per cent. to Rs. 2,181·06 lakhs. The fluctuations in the trade in the principal articles are explained below :—

Cotton Yarn and Manufactures.—As anticipated in last year's report, the year's record shows a substantial advance of 15 per cent. in both the volume and value of imports of cotton goods over the figures recorded in the previous year. Light stocks held at the commencement of the year, coupled with a good demand, both local and upcountry, stimulated imports, and also encouraged dealers to enter freely into forward commitments. The increase in the demand from upcountry was also attributable to the imposition of restrictions on the importation of certain classes of goods into Calcutta by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, which resulted in the diversion to this port of some business, chiefly from the Delhi and Cawnpore markets, that would ordinarily have passed through Calcutta. The continuous mill strikes in Bombay also helped the disposal of foreign goods, a fact borne out by the recorded figures, which show that, while imports of Indian piecegoods from Bombay decreased by 40 million yards in quantity and Rs. 122 lakhs in value, those from foreign countries expanded by 50 million yards and Rs. 133 lakhs. The spurt created by the above conditions was, however, not long sustained, and the boycott movement started during the latter part of the year, together with the closing of the Afghan markets had a considerable adverse effect on trade. Prices of grey goods, which soared for a time, suffered the most, and those of coloured goods also declined considerably. The demand from Persian markets continued poor throughout the year. That country now obtains most of its requirements from Russia, which offers its goods at lower prices with easier facilities for payment. Stocks, other than those intended for Afghanistan, were said to be more or less normal at the close of the year. The prices in the home market ruled steady throughout the year, and good results may come from the attempts of home manufacturers to reduce the cost of production and offer their goods at lower prices. The following table shows the quantity and value of cotton twist and yarn and other manufactures during the last two years and the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

TABLE No. 8.

	1913-14.		1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I—Twist and yarn—						
From United Kingdom . lbs.	1,753,315	14,08,604	535,258	6,41,639	308,357	3,80,572
„ Japan . . . „	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Other countries . „	728,562	6,36,667	157,914	1,72,877	130,742	1,63,102
Total Twist and Yarn . „	2,481,877	20,45,271	693,172	8,14,516	439,099	5,43,674

TABLE No. 8—*contd.*

	1913-14.		1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
II—Manufactures—Piece-goods—						
Grey (unbleached).						
From United Kingdom . yds.	33,837,462	57,36,658	4,593,701	9,28,577	7,212,108	15,22,637
„ Japan . . . „	..	..	21,996,012	60,23,739	23,174,913	65,94,643
„ Other countries . „	5,680,888	14,41,467	550,600	1,65,597	3,417,585	9,38,458
Total Grey . . „	39,518,350	71,78,125	27,140,373	71,17,913	33,804,606	90,55,738
White (bleached).						
From United Kingdom . yds.	216,718,546	3,39,76,670	183,675,874	4,41,10,161	216,170,940	5,29,26,773
„ Japan . . . „	..	..	30,779	8,756	27,263	7,721
„ Other countries . „	1,009,435	2,82,378	7,036,592	3,252,465	67,26,947	25,01,687
Total White . . „	217,727 981	3,42,59,048	190,743,245	4,73,71,382	222,025,159	5,54,96,181
Coloured, printed or dyed.						
From United Kingdom . yds.	149,672,044	2,70,33,728	84,372,898	2,80,32,871	88,207,549	2,92,60,459
„ Japan . . . „	6,643	1,711	5,789,023	14,08,003	6,885,062	16,25,447
„ Other countries . „	6,469,972	26,53,723	11,441,298	40,64,294	17,425,364	56,46,077
Total coloured, etc. . „	156,148,659	2,96,89,162	101,603,219	3,35,05,168	112,517 975	3,65,,2,583
Fents of all descriptions . „	650,528	1,00,420	1,259,350	4,66,683	1,844,723	6,77,170
Total piece-goods . „	414,045,518	7,12,26,755	320,746,187	8,84,61,146	371,092,463	10,17,61,672
Other cotton fabrics . „	..	17,18,355	..	13,48,967	..	15,21,585
GRAND TOTAL . .	..	7,49,90,381	..	9,06,24,629	..	10,38,,26,931

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn, which fell progressively from 1,221,653 lbs. in 1924-25 to 828,841 lbs. in 1925-26, 744,347 lbs. in 1926-27 and 693,172 lbs. in 1927-28 declined further to 439,099 lbs. during the year under report. The decrease was most noticeable in receipts of *coloured yarn Nos. 31 to 40* from the United Kingdom, and was the result of increased consumption of yarn dyed in factories in the Bombay Presidency, the latter being found to be cheaper than foreign dyed yarns. The specific duty of 1½ annas per lb. imposed last year led to restricted imports of heavily weighted foreign yarns. Imports of *white yarn*, almost wholly from the United Kingdom, on the other hand, increased from 57,155 lbs. in 1927-28 to 127,905 lbs. in 1928-29.

Piece-goods.—Imports of cotton piece-goods amounted to 371 million yards valued at Rs. 1,017·62 lakhs, an increase of 15 per cent. in both quantity and value as compared with the previous year. The yardage was the third highest on record, the previous higher imports being 384 million yards in 1912-13 and 414 million yards in 1913-14. It is also interesting to note that the aggregate arrivals of cotton piece-goods, both foreign and Indian, *viz.*, 506 million yards were also higher than those in 1927-28 by 11 million yards. All the sub-divisions of piece-goods, *viz.*, grey, white and coloured shared in the improvement. The following statement shows in a comparative form the imports of some of the important descriptions under the three main sub-divisions of piece-goods :—

Description.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	Yds.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
1. *Grey (unbleached).*				
Longcloth and shirtings	22,495,008	26,796,883	58·91	71·75
Grey drills and jeans	2,521,400	2,823,991	7·59	8·77
Jaconots including madapollams, mulls and cambrics.	1,392,594	2,206,111	2·61	4·43
2. *White (bleached).*				
Checks, spots and stripes	11,220,277	10,034,067	32·82	30·07
Longcloth and shirtings	51,924,356	59,690,885	159·13	181·41
Mulls	102,809,811	127,946,034	215·20	278·33
Nainsooks	15,786,414	14,840,858	28·80	28·63
3. *Coloured, printed and dyed.*				
Printed and dyed cambrics	16,202,923	16,270,252	45·13	41·09
Printed drills and jeans	11,631,107	8,428,632	35·58	24·53
Printed and dyed twills	15,796,273	21,112,653	45·19	56·93
Printed saris and scarves	3,714,900	3,559,412	14·27	13·36
Printed and dyed shirtings	29,395,100	30,502,058	92·19	85·68
Woven coloured goods	7,538,292	9,451,620	35·35	58·74

Grey goods.—Imports of grey goods rose by 6½ million yards to 33¾ million yards in quantity and by Rs. 19·38 lakhs to Rs. 90·56 lakhs in value. Japan, as usual, supplied the largest quantity, *viz.*, 69 per cent., and the value of her exports, comprising mainly *longcloth*, *shirtings*, *drills* and *jeans*, expanded by Rs. 5·71 lakhs to Rs. 65·95 lakhs. Purchases from the United Kingdom also increased in value by Rs. 5·94 lakhs to Rs. 15·22 lakhs, chiefly under *bordered*

dhutis (+Rs. 3·21 lakhs) and *longcloth and shirtings* (+Rs. 1·15 lakhs) and *jaconets*, including *madapollams*, *mulls* and *cambrics* (+Rs. 1·82 lakhs). A feature during the year was a heavy import from China of longcloth and shirtings, amounting to 3¼ million yards in quantity and Rs. 8·69 lakhs in value as against 160,000 yards valued at Rs. 40,449 last year. Most of the consignments came during the last quarter of the year, and the expansion was due to a temporary reduction in prices by exporters in China, who had large surplus stocks on hand. It must, however, be stated that considerable quantities of grey goods imported here were intended for the Afghan market, and heavy stocks therefore remain unsold.

White goods.—Imports of white goods, mainly British, expanded by 32¼ million yards and Rs. 81 lakhs to 223 million yards valued at Rs. 554·96 lakhs, chiefly in receipts of *mulls* and *longcloth* and *shirtings*.

Coloured goods.—There has also been a considerable expansion to the extent of 11 million yards in quantity and Rs. 30·27 lakhs in value in imports of coloured goods, amounting to 112½ million yards valued at Rs. 365·32 lakhs, the United Kingdom being, as usual, the largest supplier, sending more *prints* and *chintz* and *woven coloured shirtings* and *coatings*, but less *drills* and *jeans* and *printed sateens*. Italy's competition in the supplies of coloured goods was again very keen. The total value of imports therefrom, which stood at Rs. 28·78 lakhs in 1927-28 rose appreciably to Rs. 44·92 lakhs in 1928-29. The principal descriptions, which recorded increases, were *printed twills*, *dyed flannel* and *flannelettes* and *woven coloured shirtings*. The following table gives the average prices of a few selected varieties during the year :—

—	—	—	Average price 1927-28.	Average price 1928-29.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Grey . . .	Shirting Asahi .	Per piece of 40 yds.	12 6 0	12 8 0
„ . . .	Pepperill drill .	Ditto . .	16 8 0	17 0 0
„ . . .	Japanese drill, 3 dogs in triangle.	Ditto . .	13 8 0	13 8 0
White . . .	Shirting hand and key.	Ditto . .	15 8 0	15 6 0
„ . . .	Shirting, Saw .	Ditto . .	15 0 0	14 8 0
„ . . .	Mulls 84 . .	Per piece of 20 yds.	5 10 0	5 8 0
A particular quality of coloured white ground prints.	..	Per yard . .	0 6 0	0 6 0
Coloured . . .	Jean prints, Ganesh	Ditto . .	0 6 9	0 6 9

It will be noticed that, while the prices of *Asahi grey shirtings* and *peperill drill* rose above the level of the previous year, those of all the three descrip-

tions of white goods registered a decline. The prices of both qualities of coloured goods were on a par with those in 1927-28.

Woollen goods.—Imports of woollen manufactures, including yarn and knitting wool, have created a record for the second year in succession, the total value, *viz.*, 128·02 lakhs surpassing last year's figure by Rs. 6·79 lakhs or 6 per cent. The expansion was particularly striking in receipts of *blankets* and *shawls*. Imports of *yarn and knitting wool*, mainly intended for the Amritsar market, receded slightly by 36,403 lbs. to 433,663 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 1·60 lakhs to Rs. 12·38 lakhs in value. The decrease followed a heavy increase in the previous year, and occurred chiefly in purchases from France and Poland. The United Kingdom and Germany, the two largest suppliers, on the other hand, sent more, *viz.*, 205,198 lbs. and 155,659 lbs. as against 183,634 lbs. and 143,621 lbs., respectively. Arrivals of *piece-goods* contracted by 286,971 yards to 5,529,004 yards in volume, but their value increased by Rs. 1·71 lakhs to Rs. 81·40 lakhs. France, as usual, sent the most and also increased her sales by Rs. 3·28 lakhs to Rs. 44·72 lakhs. The bulk of her exports comprised *shawl cloth*, consumed in the Amritsar market. It is interesting to note that her supplies of cheap *coatings* are also increasing year by year at the expense of Bradford. Despatches of piece-goods from the United Kingdom receded in value from Rs. 19·46 lakhs to Rs. 15·02 lakhs, but those from Germany advanced by Rs. 1·77 lakhs to Rs. 10·76 lakhs. The total value of *blankets*, including *carpets* and *rugs* rose from Rs. 18·18 lakhs to Rs. 21·52 lakhs, the bulk of the imports comprising cheap *wrap* and *bed rugs* from Italy. This country has secured a firm hold on the market in this particular line, and defies all competition. Imports of *shawls* were valued at Rs. 6·75 lakhs as against Rs. 4·25 lakhs in 1927-28, Germany being, as usual, the chief source of supply.

Silk.—The aggregate value of imports of silk yarn and manufactures amounted to Rs. 9·18 lakhs, an excess of Rs. 3·24 lakhs, which was due chiefly to larger purchases of *silk yarn*, *noils* and *warps* from Italy and *goods of silk mixed with other materials* from Germany.

Metal and Metal manufactures.—The following table shows the quantities and value of the different descriptions of metals and manufactures of metals during the past two years :—

TABLE No. 9.

Description.	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Aluminium . . . . Cwts.	438	47,222	1,492	1,33,686
Brass . . . . . "	6,262	3,28,500	10,918	5,81,099
Copper . . . . . "	12,196	6,34,302	20,361	10,88,749
German silver . . . . "	39	4,466	12	1,872

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

Description.		1927-28.		1928-29.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Iron and Steel—					
Bars and channel	Tons	26,062	26,77,195	30,519	33,63,615
Hoops and strips	,,	3,492	4,73,564	5,884	7,34,022
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and Bridge work.	,,	27,578	30,63,238	23,810	26,62,898
Tubes, Pipes and Fittings wrought.	,,	6,540	18,83,156	5,990	14,78,778
Sheets and plates—					
Galvanised	,,	13,329	33,03,807	12,739	29,99,348
Tinned	,,	4,318	14,18,410	5,034	15,82,525
Not galvanized or tinned	,,	8,839	13,56,859	8,808	13,90,738
Other sorts of iron and steel	,,	31,909	53,86,499	34,591	63,24,345
Total of Iron and Steel	,,	122,067	1,96,52,728	1,27,375	205,36,269
Lead	,,	265	1,25,260	171	74,022
Quicksilver	Lbs.	107	644	1,811	7,633
Tin	Cwts.	1,032	2,06,599	1,488	2,32,904
Zinc or spelter	,,	1,424	32,019	1,305	33,091
Metals, unenumerated	,,	1,161	1,12,011	1,308	90,418
GRAND TOTAL	Tons	123,450	2,11,43,751	1,29,385	2,27,79,653

Iron and Steel.—Imports of iron and steel last year reached the then unprecedented level of 122,067 tons of the total value of Rs. 196·53 lakhs, and in view of a certain amount of overtrading during that year, it was feared that the volume of business in the year under review would not come up to that level. It is therefore gratifying to note that, contrary to expectation, the iron and steel trade witnessed another year of healthy expansion, the total imports recorded, *viz.*, 127,375 tons valued at Rs. 205·36 lakhs having actually surpassed last year's figures by 4 per cent. in both quantity and value. The progress was at first slow: large unsold stocks and high prices on the Continent did not permit of business being done to any great extent in the first few months of the year, but a brisk demand, especially from upcountry, later on caused the accumulated stocks to move into consumption. The output in the Tata Iron and Steel Works suffered a considerable set-back owing to strikes, and in consequence large quantities of foreign steel were drawn from this port by the Punjab and the United Provinces for construc-

tional work generally. Big orders placed by the Indian Stores Department with local and upcountry firms also materially helped the trade during the year. The following table compares the share of each country in the total imports of iron and steel for the past two years :—

TABLE No. 10.

	1927-28.				1928-29.			
	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.
United Kingdom	40,405	33%	84,15,281	43%	41,054	32%	83,90,509	41%
Italy	203	..	42.189	..	117	..	25,939	..
Sweden	194	..	1,07,324	1%	124	..	77,504	..
Norway	127	..	45,317	..	80	..	8,957	..
Belgium	66,125	54%	80.39,961	41%	55,963	44%	70,15,798	34%
United States of America— *Via* Atlantic	2,148	2%	8,02,550	4%	8,315	8%	11,99,500	6%
France	5,298	5%	5,94,517	3%	12,312	10%	14,26,919	7%
Netherlands	401	..	70,294	..	115	..	19,776	..
Luxemburg	981	1%	89,538	..	3,761	3%	3,94,344	2%
Germany	4,297	4%	10,38,936	5%	6,828	5%	12,58,173	6%
Austria	559	..	1,89,914	1%	298	1%	1,31,340	1%
Czechoslovakia	612	..	1,24,706	1%	1,969	1%	3,21,165	2%
Other countries	657	1%	92,201	1%	1,489	1%	2,66,336	1%
Total	122,067	100%	1,96,52,728	100%	1,27,375	100%	2,05,36,269	100%

It will be seen from the above table that imports from the *United Kingdom* advanced slightly by 649 tons to 41,054 tons, representing a share of 32 per cent in the total arrivals as against 33 per cent last year. The general improvement was most noticeable in purchases of *steel angle* and *tee, sheets* and *plates, not galvanized* or *tinned* and *bars, other than cast steel.* Supplies of *plain galvanized sheets, wrought tubes, pipes* and *fittings* and *rails, chairs* and *fishplates* and *tinplates,* on the other hand, were greatly curtailed. British manufacturers are still faced with intensely keen competition from continental countries, where the cost of production is much lower, and this mainly accounts for the low selling prices in recent years. *Belgium's* share in the supplies of iron and steel was again the largest, but it was reduced by 10,162 tons from 54 to 44 per cent. Heavy bookings of orders from China, Japan, Africa and other foreign countries, coupled with a good demand from the United Kingdom and other places for semi-finished products, prevented that country from executing orders promptly, and hence the decline. The contraction was most noticeable in supplies of *steel angle* and *tee, bars, other than cast steel, beams* and *joists, sheets* and *plates, other than galvanized or tinned* and *wrought tubes, pipes* and

fittings. As a result of the above conditions, local dealers turned their attention to *France*, a fact which accounts for the rise in her supplies from 5,298 tons in 1927-28 to 12,312 tons in 1928-29. The *United States of America* and *Germany* also sent more during the year. Of the total quantity of iron and steel imported, *viz.*, 127,375 tons, 88,275 tons paid the protective duties. It may be noted here that the head 'Sleepers and keys of steel or iron for railways', which was formerly included in the major head 'Railway plant and rolling stock' has, with effect from 1st April, 1928, been classified under 'Iron and steel'. For the purposes of comparison the figures of imports of this article in the previous year have been taken into account under this head.

Other Metals.—Following a decrease in the two previous years, imports of *copper* registered a substantial increase amounting to 8,165 cwt. or 67 per cent in quantity and Rs. 4·54 lakhs or 72 per cent in value, mainly in arrivals of *sheets* from Germany and France. The quantity imported was the highest in the quinquennium. Low stocks and high prices gave a fillip to the trade. The improvement of 4,656 cwt. in the quantity of *brass* was most noticeable under *mixed* or *yellow metal* for sheathing from the United Kingdom and Germany.

Machinery of all kinds.—A greater demand from industrial concerns, both in Sind and the Punjab, stimulated somewhat by the removal of the import duty, brought about an improvement of Rs. 21·23 lakhs or 17 per cent in the total value of machinery, amounting to Rs. 146·19 lakhs. The principal types of machinery imported and the statistics with regard to each are shown in the statement given below. It may be noted that 'railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts'. which were formerly classified under the head 'Railway plant and rolling stock' have, with effect from 1st April 1928, been included under the head 'Machinery and millwork'. For the purposes of comparison last year's figures for this article have also been taken into account under this head.

Description.	1927-28.	1928-29.
Prime movers (*other than* electrical)—		
1. Locomotives (excluding those for Railways)	Rs. 2·14 Lakhs.	3·72 Lakhs.
2. Railway Locomotive Engines and tenders and parts.	„ 6·41 „	2·60 „
3. Other than Locomotives	„ 15·06 „	15·60 „
Electrical machinery	„ 23·25 „	24·79 „
Boilers	„ 1·75 „	3·15 „
Mining machinery	„ 9·10 „	22·16 „
Rice and flour mill machinery	„ 2·30 „	1·51 „
Textile machinery	„ 2·93 „	2·82 „
Sewing and knitting machines	No. 33,585	No. 31,593
Typewriters	„ 1,831	„ 2,066
Other sorts of machinery	Rs. 28·80 akhs.	Rs 39·24 lakhs.

The expansion under *mining machinery* is particularly striking, and was due to arrivals of large consignments for the *Attock Oil Company*. The principal supplies came from the United Kingdom (Rs. 11 lakhs) and the United States of America (Rs. 10 lakhs).

Prime-movers, other than locomotives, largely comprised *oil engines*, mainly British. It is interesting to note that, while the number of these engines rose by 142 or 47 per cent to 441, their value increased only by Rs. 75,085 or 7 per cent as compared with the previous year. This anomaly was due to increased importations of engines of a smaller type, made in response to a rising demand for small units for grinding cereals and pumping water. The value of imports of *electrical machinery* advanced by Rs. 1·54 lakhs to Rs. 24·79 lakhs, notable advances in receipts occurring in *generators, alternators* and *dynamos* from the United Kingdom, which were required for private and public lighting installations. The decrease of Rs. 3·81 lakhs in the value of *railway locomotive engines* and *tenders* and *parts* is ascribed partly to smaller requirements by the Jodhpur Bikaner Railway and partly to reduced purchases by local and upcountry dealers, who supply to the North-Western Railway. Imports of *sewing* and *knitting machines* again suffered a set- back, the number received being 31,593 as against 33,585 last year. The decrease was almost wholly due to reduced purchases from the United Kingdom, which sent 17,856 machines as against 22,835 in 1927-28. German machines, on the other hand, came in larger numbers, *viz.*, 13,512 against 10,614 in 1927-28. The sale of the latter is on the increase on account of their cheapness. The number of *typewriters*, imported during the year, increased from 1,831 to 2,066, of which no less than 1,925 were American machines.

Railway plant and rolling stock.—This head has been omitted from the trade returns with effect from 1st April 1928, and the articles formerly classified under that head have been included under the appropriate heads in the classified lists.

Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments.—The bulk of the *cutlery* imported came from Germany, and its total value, *viz.*, Rs. 5·28 lakhs fell slightly by Rs. 11,808 as compared with the previous year. The head 'Hardware' includes various articles, such as agricultural implements, other implements and tools, builders' hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled-ware, metal lamps, safes, stoves, etc. The total value recorded under that head advanced by Rs. 13·76 lakhs to Rs. 52·32 lakhs during the year under report. Among the principal descriptions, the value of *builders' hardware* comprising *locks, hinges, door bolts*, etc. rose by Rs. 1·82 lakhs to Rs. 7·48 lakhs, to which Germany contributed Rs. 3·15 lakhs, Sweden Rs. 2·45 lakhs and the United Kingdom Rs. 1·65 lakhs. Lower prices ruling during the year gave an incentive to the trade. Imports of *metal lamps*, which suffered a heavy set-back last year, made a complete recovery. The total value, which amounted to Rs. 9·53 lakhs, showed an excess of Rs 3·97 lakhs over the value recorded in the previous year, and was the highest in the quinquennium. Most of the lamps were from Germany (Rs. 5·99 lakhs) and the United States of America (Rs. 2·81 lakhs). The total value of *implements* and *tools, other than agricultural implements* and *machine tools*, also increased from Rs. 8·20 lakhs to Rs. 10·23 lakhs, chiefly in supplies from Germany and the United States of

America. The aggregate value of *instruments* and *apparatus* expanded by Rs. 10·62 lakhs to Rs. 36·95 lakhs, 50 per cent of which represented imports of electrical instruments. Among the remaining items, imports of *wireless apparatus* are worth notice, the total value having risen from Rs. 13,904 in 1927-28 to Rs. 2·10 lakhs in 1928-29, chiefly in receipts from France.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.—After a substantial advance of Rs. 5·72 lakhs in the previous year, the total value of imports under this head declined slightly by Rs. 86,395 to Rs 41·86 lakhs to which chemicals contributed Rs. 28·79 lakhs and drugs and medicines Rs. 13·07 lakhs. The United Kingdom continued to hold its own against foreign competition in the supplies of heavy chemicals. *Alum, caustic soda* and *bicarbonate of soda* recorded small decreases in value to the extent of Rs. 76,872, Rs. 95,914 and Rs. 29,995, respectively, while imports of *sodium carbonate* (*soda ash and soda crystals*) rose in value by Rs. 99,660.

Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc.) for Railways.—The following statement shows the imports of the principal classes of vehicles during the past two years :—

Description of vehicles.		1927-28.	1928-29.
Motor cars	No.	1,979	2,178
Motor cycles	„	216	282
Motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries	„	2,053	2,015
Cycles	„	22,595	28,840
Carriages	„	166	407
Carriages and parts for Railways	Rs.	8·69 lakhs.	14·74 lakhs.
Wagons and parts for Railways	„	4·41 „	2·96 „

Motor cars.—This trade, as is to be expected, continues its upward course, and imports this year have created a fresh record for the port. In all 2,178 motor cars of the total value of Rs. 49·69 lakhs were received, showing an excess of 199 cars and Rs. 5·77 lakhs over imports in the previous year. The following statement shows the number and value of motor cars, imported during the past two years from the principal sources of supply :—

Origin.	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Nos.	Value.	Nos.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
United States of America	663	16·46	810	21·23
Canada	736	12·90	819	13·37
United Kingdom	374	9·89	371	9·12
Italy	177	3·93	149	4·79
France	20	0·56	16	0·62
Other Countries	9	0·18	13	0·56
Total Imports	1,979	43·92	2,178	49·69

It will be noticed that the increase was practically confined to purchases from the United States of America and Canada, the usual largest suppliers. The British and Italian models, on the other hand, suffered a set-back. Following a record importation in the previous year, the number of *motor omnibuses, motor vans* and *motor lorries* declined slightly by 38 to 2,015, but their value rose from Rs. 33·30 lakhs to Rs. 37·72 lakhs, the disparity being due to imports of heavier lorries during the year. The decrease in the number occurred in receipts of chassis only, the figures for the past two years being, 1850 and 1,754, respectively. The number of complete *wagons, imported with bodies,* on the other hand, rose from 203 to 261 or by 29 per cent and their value from Rs. 5·64 lakhs to Rs. 10·30 lakhs or by 83 per cent. Of the total number of commercial vehicles received during the year, *viz.*, 2,015, 1,410 were Canadian and 494 American, while the rest came from the United Kingdom, Italy and Germany. There has again been an extraordinary boom in the *cycle trade.* No less than 28,840 cycles of the total value of Rs. 13·02 lakhs arrived during the year, the figures showing an excess of 6,247 machines and Rs. 3·13 lakhs over imports in 1927-28, which was a record year. Nearly 98 per cent of these were English machines, mostly of a cheap type. It may be noted here that the sub-heads ' carriages and parts thereof ' and ' wagons and parts thereof ' for railways, which were formerly included under the head ' Railway plant and rolling stock ' have, with effect from 1st April 1928 been classified under the head ' vehicles.' The total value of imports of ' carriages and parts for railways,' almost wholly from the United Kingdom, advanced by Rs. 6·05 lakhs to Rs. 14·74 lakhs. The increase was due to heavy orders placed by the North-Western Railway with private firms. The decrease of Rs. 1·45 lakhs in the value of imports of ' wagons and parts thereof ' appears to be due to some of the material (such as plates, sheets, etc.) required for their construction having been received in its original form and classified as such in the trade returns.

Other articles.—Among articles, other than those dealt with in the foregoing paragraphs, the following deserve notice. Imports of *apparel,* including *boots and shoes* recovered in value from Rs. 26·21 lakhs to Rs. 32·56 lakhs, mainly under *second-hand clothing* from the United States of America and *canvas shoes with rubber soles* from Canada and Germany. The trade in second-hand clothing with the United Kingdom continued to be poor. The value of *dyes and colours* advanced further by Rs. 3·68 lakhs to Rs. 24·06 lakhs, chiefly in receipts of *aniline dyes* from the Netherlands. Imports of these dyes, which last year stood at 310,099 lbs. valued at Rs. 4·42 lakhs expanded to 597,276 lbs. valued at Rs. 7·59 lakhs in 1928-29. It is understood that whereas prior to last year, aniline dyes were imported on indentors' account according to requirements from time to time, they are now being stocked locally in large quantities by agents of the German manufacturers. Though lower prices resulting from the removal of the import duty stimulated consumption, large stocks were said to be in hand at the close of the year. Imports of *glassware* and *earthenware* improved from Rs. 20·82 lakhs to Rs. 23·13 lakhs. There were no important variations in this trade, except an increase of Rs. 1·28 lakhs under *porcelainware* due to larger receipts from Japan. There has been a considerable expansion to the extent of Rs. 9·89 lakhs in the total value of *paper, pasteboard* and *stationery,* amounting to Rs. 38·11 lakhs. The largest

increase was recorded under printing paper, *viz.*, Rs. 4·45 lakhs, to which news-printing paper contributed Rs. 2·92 lakhs and *other printing paper* Rs. 1·53 lakhs. Sweden, Austria and Italy sent larger quantities of newsprinting paper, while other printing paper came mainly from the United Kingdom, Germany and the Netherlands. It is stated that the Indian paper mills are not able to cope with the growing demand from printing presses, the number of which is increasing. Imports of *cement* declined by 1,708 tons to 3,725 tons in quantity and by Rs. 56,476 to Rs. 2·02 lakhs in value. The decrease occurred in arrivals from the United Kingdom, and was the result of the competition of Indian Cement Works. The total value of imports of *matches*, mostly Swedish, fell from Rs. 7·20 lakhs in 1927-28 to Rs. 3·52 lakhs in 1928-29. Increased consumption of matches made in Indian factories accounted for the reduction in the trade. The contraction was particularly striking in receipts of *sulphur matches*, the value recorded, *viz.*, Rs. 1·61 lakhs being less than that in the previous year by Rs. 3·21 lakhs. Imports of *safety matches* were valued at Rs. 1·91 lakhs as against Rs. 2·39 lakhs in 1927-28. The value of *rubber manufactures* rose from Rs. 36·70 lakhs to Rs. 54·32 lakhs, the expansion being most noticeable in receipts of pneumatic motor covers from Canada. The United Kingdom and France also sent more. Among the remaining items, the value of *soap* advanced by Rs. 1·05 lakhs to Rs. 15·62 lakhs, chiefly in imports of *household and laundry soap* from France and *toilet soap* from the United Kingdom and United States of America.

Class V.—Postal articles not specified.

10. The figures registered under this head exclude the imports by post of the five specified articles, *viz.*, (1) Gold and silver thread, (2) Cinematograph films, (3) Jewellery, (4) Precious stones and (5) Cigarettes, which are included under the relative heads in the general imports. The total value of postal articles, not specified declined by Rs. 4·80 lakhs to Rs. 57·96 lakhs to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 49·56 lakhs. The total number of parcels dealt with during the year was 115,447 as against 118,913 in 1927-28. Besides these, 55,743 letter packets were assessed to duty as against 54,965 last year. The decrease in the number of parcels is attributable to the raising by the Postal authorities of the limit of the maximum weight of a parcel from 11 to 20 lbs. The total amount of import duty realized on all articles imported by parcel post increased from Rs. 11,06,007 to Rs. 11,20,550, but that on articles contained in letter packets decreased from Rs. 74,411 to Rs. 61,942.

EXPORTS.

Indian Produce and Manufactures.

11. **Agricultural Conditions.**—As the bulk of the export trade of this port consists of agricultural produce, it will be useful to give a brief review of weather conditions during the year and of the area and yield of the principal crops in Sind and the neighbouring provinces before entering into a detailed examination of the figures relating to the more important commodities.

In *Sind*, the rainfall during the year was scanty, but the inundation was favourable on the whole. The river kept a fairly good level for an unusually long period, and the final rise in September to 13-2 feet at Bukkur was of great benefit to the maturing *kharif* crops. The *rabi* crops were expected to be good, but the severe frost in January had a considerable adverse effect. The wheat crop which promised well at first, suffered damage in many places, while almost the whole of the rapeseed crop, except a small percentage sown late, was totally destroyed, and is being used as food for cattle. In the *Punjab*, though the early rains were less active than usual, the fall at the end of August was excessive. It caused disastrous floods in the Jhelum, the Chenab and the Ravi rivers, and much damage was done to crops and cattle in the riverain areas. The November rains, however, proved useful to the standing crops, and made possible the sowings of extensive wheat areas. The river supply was above normal, and the canals well supplied in consequence. The prospects of the *rabi* crops were expected to be generally about the average, but severe cold and frost at the end of January and the beginning of February considerably damaged the wheat crop. In the *United Provinces*, the monsoon rains were insufficient for the requirements of the *kharif* crops, and the short rainfall in September also caused anxiety for the *rabi* sowings. Good showers in October, however, improved the prospects, and the sowings of wheat, though delayed, were carried out under fairly good conditions. But intense cold and frost adversely affected the *rabi* crop.

In the following table the area and yield for the past two seasons of the three most important crops, in Sind, the Punjab and the United Provinces, *viz.*, wheat, rape and mustard seed and cotton are compared, the figures being taken from the returns furnished by the Directors of Agriculture for those provinces. In the case of wheat and rapeseed and mustard seed, which are *rabi* crops, the figures for the season 1927-28 are compared with those for 1926-27, as the produce exported in 1928-29 relates mostly to the former season. In the case of cotton, which is a *kharif* crop, exports relate to the season 1928-29, and therefore the crop figures for 1928-29 are compared with those for 1927-28.

TABLE No. 11.

Province.	Wheat.		Rape and Mustard seeds.		Cotton.	
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	Area.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sind . . .	497,000	386,000	186,000	159,000	271,000	382,000
Punjab . . .	10,626,000	10,304,000	913,000	942,000	2,067,000	2,825,000
United Provinces .	6,831,000	7,588,000	2,390,000	2,751,000	643,000	715,000
	Yield.					
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Bales of 400 lbs.	Bales of 400 lbs.
Sind . . .	113,000	88,000	17,000	14,000	72,000	114,000
Punjab . . .	3,431,000	2,790,000	147,000	156,000	602,000	616,000
United Provinces .	2,514,000	2,394,000	449,000	296,000	199,000	255,000

The above figures show that the reduction of 22 per cent in the area under *wheat* in Sind resulted in a corresponding decrease in the yield. The premature fall of the river was responsible for the curtailment in the average, and the outturn further suffered from frost in many places in the unirrigated area and from rust in the irrigated area in lower Sind. The position of this crop in the Punjab was disastrous. It will be noticed that while the cultivated area decreased by only 3 per cent, the yield was reduced by as much as 19 per cent. This was mainly due to the strong dry winds and severe dust storms which swept the Province in early March.

In the United Provinces the outturn figures reveal a shortage of 5 per cent, despite an increase of 11 per cent in the area. This was due to the prevalence of unfavourable weather conditions during the critical months when the crop was maturing. The area and yield of the *rapeseed* crop in Sind declined by 15 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively, while in the Punjab the former increased by 3 and the latter by 6 per cent. The season in the Punjab was favourable for sowings. In the United Provinces, though the acreage rose by 15 per cent, the outturn was reduced by as much as 34 per cent. Excessive rainfall when the seed was in flower seriously affected the yield, particularly in the eastern districts.

The figures for the *cotton* crop in all the three provinces were higher than in the previous year, both in area and yield. In Sind the area and yield improved by 41 and 58 per cent, respectively, the expansion in the area being the result of the steady character of the inundation at the time of sowing.

In the Punjab, though the area sown under cotton rose by 37 per cent, the outturn increased by only 2 per cent. The smallness of the yield was chiefly the result of the considerable damage done by heavy floods in certain areas referred to above. Of the total area under cotton in the Punjab, *viz.*, 2,825,000 acres, some 1,864,000 acres were reported to be under Desi and 961,000 acres under American cotton. The United Provinces returns indicate a rise of 11 per cent in the acreage and 28 per cent, in the production over the figures recorded last year. The outturn for the Province is estimated at 75 per cent of the normal. The total area and yield of these three crops in the *whole of India* were as follows :—

Crop.	Area.	Percentage of increased or decrease.	Yield.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Acres.		Tons.	
Wheat	32,211,000	+3	7,762,000	—13
Rape and mustard seed .	5,931,000	+7	846,000	—16
			Bales of 400 lbs.	
Cotton	26,484,000	+7	5,638,000	—5

12. The following table gives the value of the export trade, including re-exports, under the five main classes for the last four years and the pre-war year :—

TABLE No. 12.

Articles.	1913-14.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
EXPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(Indian Produce and Manufactures.)					
I.—Food, drink and tobacco	13,00,57,943	5,73,10,549	4,48,80,111	7,43,55,413	5,45,82,521
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	12,72,21,953	28,87,13,675	19,96,58,157	19,26,72,899	21,38,03,411
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	13,76,802	23,00,414	25,50,199	31,36,172	35,40,060
IV.—Living animals . .	78,288	50,795	34,485	51,371	54,225
V.—Postal articles . .	59,011	4,83,986	5,06,711	6,51,576	4,82,972
Total Indian Produce and Manufactures.	25,87,94,082	34,03,77,419	24,76,29,663	27,18,67,431	27,24,63,187
(Foreign Merchandise.)					
I.—Food, drink and tobacco	10,54,978	22 20,789	22,81,938	17,61,231	19,76,539
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	42,27,081	68,54,393	76,53,345	63,08,129	79,53,684
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	12,54,491	95,67,278	68,33,412	58,78,676	78,12,971
IV.—Living animals . .	..	1,500	700	..	..
V.—Articles re-exported by post.	32,216	..	..	..	..
Total Foreign Merchandise .	65,68,766	1,86,43,960	1,67,69,395	1,39,48,036	1,77,73,194
Grand Total of Exports .	26,53,62,848	36,80,21,379	26,43,99,058	28,58,15,467	29,02,36,381

Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

13. The total value of the articles included in *class I* declined by Rs. 197·73 lakhs to Rs. 545·82 lakhs. The fluctuations in the volume and value of some of the more important commodities are explained in the following paragraphs.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—The aggregate shipments under this head declined by 122,255 tons or 25 per cent to 359,660 tons in quantity and by Rs. 198·21 lakhs or 27 per cent to Rs. 528·75 lakhs in value, the decrease having occurred chiefly in exports of wheat. The following statement compares the quantities of the different kinds of food-grains exported during 1928-29 and 1927-28 and the pre-war year :—

Articles.		Quantity exported.		
		1913-14.	1927-28.	1928-29.
1		2	3	4
Wheat	Tons.	893,324	297,479	109,529
Rice	„	53,739	47,296	50,345
Wheat flour	„	39,882	36,255	33,969
Maize	„	664	9,396	16,959
Gram	„	55,638	10,705	7,631
Barley	„	127,622	68,902	127,913
Pulse, other sorts	„	1,934	9,452	12,604
Jowar and bajra	„	22,836	2,243	431
Other sorts	„	110	187	219

Wheat.—As an inevitable result of the markedly adverse climatic conditions and the resultant poorness of the crop described in paragraph 12 shipments of wheat dwindled by 187,950 tons or 63 per cent to 109,529 tons in quantity and by Rs. 275·30 lakhs or 63 per cent to Rs. 159·32 lakhs in value during the year under report. Ninety-seven per cent of this quantity was exported during the first five months of the year. The 1928 outturn of the Indian wheat crop, *viz.*, 7,762,000 tons was the lowest since 1921, and was insufficient to meet India's own requirements. It fell short of that of 1927 by no less than 1,211,000 tons, and was far below the average yield for the five years ended 1926, which was nearly 9½ million tons. This comparative failure, coupled with the increased consumption noticeable in recent years, resulted in the importation of no less than 562,000 tons to relieve the situation. The share of Karachi in this import was 105,507 tons, which was equal to 96 per cent of the quantity (109,529 tons) exported to foreign countries during the year under report. The world production of wheat in 1928 was, on the other hand, almost a record since the war. Canada, the Argentine, Australia, and the United States of America, the four major exporters, had an exceptionally good harvest, and world prices ruled

low in consequence. Indian prices, however, kept above the world-parity for most of the year during which the local market witnessed many erratic fluctuations. The price of *white* wheat, which opened at Rs. 4-14-0 per maund on 3rd April, gradually rose to Rs. 5-5-0 in the second week of May, but arrivals of large quantities from upcountry caused a decline to Rs. 4-15-0 in the third week of June, and reports of rain in the Punjab resulted in a further drop to Rs. 4-11-0 on the 4th September, the latter being the lowest quotation of the year. Prices, however, hardened during the succeeding four months, the important quotations recorded being Rs. 5-2-6 in the last week of September, Rs. 5-11-0 in the first week of October and Rs. 5-15-6 in the last week of November. Arrivals of large quantities of foreign wheat, however, caused a weakening in January, but reports of damage by frost to crops in the Punjab and the United Provinces led to a rise in February, and Rs. 6-2-0, the highest figure of the year, was registered on the 5th and 19th of that month. Easiness again prevailed in March, and the closing price on the 26th of that month was Rs. 5-10-0. The following statement shows the distribution of wheat exports for the last two years and the pre-war year.

TABLE No. 13.

——	1913-14.		1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom	605,222	6,65,19,898	251,053	3,66,16,627	74,843	1,08,47,757
Bahrein Islands	1,788	2,09,088	1,523	2,50,710	619	1,01,065
Other British Possessions	95	14,762	28	4,474	40	6,774
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	650	91,000
Sweden	10,868	12,32,850	..	..	..	..
Germany	23,175	20,12,277	625	87,500	..	..
Belgium	134,233	1,46 40,723	19,675	28,54,375	9,280	12,99,210
Spain	9,705	10,62,230	5	700	..	..
Denmark	12,082	12,51,700	..	..	..	..
France	89,855	95,58,105	20,490	30,18,605	2,600	3,74,000
Crete	..	..	1,400	1,96,000	2,350	3,19,000
Italy	1,500	1,79,500	..	..	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	2,000	2,80,000
Syria	..	..	..	..	4,804	6,78,089
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman.	2,122	2,17,545	1,241	2,04,836	1,097	1,77,654
Other Native States in Arabia	..	..	1,102	1,77,152	1,986	3,14,369
Persia	695	81,322	92	15,587	23	4,116
Egypt	234	30,562	192	28,725	9,205	14,33,700
Other Foreign Countries	1,750	2,09,460	44	7,377	32	5,249
Total	893,324	9,78,20,092	307,479	4,34,62,068	109,529	1,59,31,083

It will be noticed that shipments to the United Kingdom, our chief customer, declined by 176,210 tons to 74,843 tons, while Belgium and France also reduced their purchases from 19,675 tons and 20,499 tons to 9,280 tons and 2,600 tons, respectively. Egypt, on the other hand, took more, *viz.*, 9,205 tons as against 192 tons last year. The total shipments of wheat from India amounted to 114,707 tons to which Karachi contributed 95 per cent as against 99 per cent in the previous year.

Other Food-grains.—The most noticeable feature of the export business in other food-grains was a considerable further advance in shipments of barley, the article next in importance to wheat, the quantity exported, *viz.*, 127,913 tons showing an excess of 59,011 tons or 85 per cent, and its value, *viz.*, Rs. 152·95 lakhs an excess of Rs. 70·97 lakhs or 87 per cent over the figures recorded in the previous year. The expansion was most noticeable in despatches to Germany, which took no less than 77,865 tons as against 24,523 tons last year. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, reduced its purchases from 31,577 tons to 25,167 tons. Nearly 99 per cent of the shipments took place in the first five months of the year, a fair proportion of them being from the 1927 crop. The increase was due to a good crop and high prices paid by Germany during the winter of 1927-28 owing to the failure of European crops. The demand continued until the European crop of 1928 was in sight. As usual, Karachi was the chief exporter of barley also, shipments during the year representing 93 per cent of the entire quantity (137,847 tons) exported from India. Exports of *maize* were again satisfactory. The total quantity shipped rose by 7,563 tons to 16,959 tons and the value by Rs. 7·94 lakhs to Rs. 18·22 lakhs, mainly in despatches to Italy, which purchased 12,013 tons as against only 693 tons in 1927-28. The European crop is reported to have suffered considerably from drought. It may be noted that 98 per cent of the total shipments of this commodity from India passed through this port. Shipments of *gram* suffered a set-back, the total figures recorded, *viz.*, 7,631 tons valued at Rs. 11·96 lakhs being less by 3,074 tons in quantity and by Rs. 3·73 lakhs in value than those in the preceding year. The decrease was due to a reduced demand from Egypt and France. The share of Karachi in the All-India shipments of gram, *viz.*, (13,969 tons) was 55 per cent, the balance having gone chiefly through Bombay and Burma. Exports of *wheat flour* amounted to 33,969 tons valued at Rs. 67·79 lakhs, showing a decrease of 2,286 tons and Rs. 5·29 lakhs, which occurred mainly in supplies to Ceylon, Mauritius and Persia. Egypt, the largest purchaser, on the other hand, took more, *viz.*, 11,687 tons as against 11,078 tons, last year. Exports of *rice* rose by 3,049 tons to 50,345 tons in quantity and by Rs. 4·67 lakhs to Rs. 99·45 lakhs in value. The expansion occurred mainly in shipments of *boiled rice* to the Bahrein Islands, Aden and Dependencies, Other Native States in Arabia and Italian East Africa. Muscat Territory and Persia, on the other hand, bought less. The increase in the outturn of the crop in Sind from 390,000 tons in 1927-28 to 502,000 tons in 1928-29 stimulated exports.

Class II.—Raw Materials and Produce and articles, mainly unmanufactured.

14. The total value of the articles included under this class rose by Rs. 201·30 lakhs to Rs. 2,138 lakhs. The variations in the trade in some of the principal articles are explained below.

Raw cotton.—The following table shows how cotton exports were distributed during the past two years and the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

TABLE No. 14.

Countries.	1913-14.		1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
British Empire—						
United Kingdom	1,002	8,36,925	11,823	1,14,07,041	20,820	2,04,49,439
Other British Possessions	5	2,676	8	5,750	1	800
Foreign countries—						
Indo-China	..	..	72	80,000	71	76,000
Southern Russia	385	3,08,000	..	..	..	..
Sweden	118	82,760	56	45,925	188	1,69,050
Germany	33,711	2,53,00,756	24,402	2,33,50,483	30,772	2,98,60,875
Netherlands	463	3,45,630	4,320	39,80,080	5,107	47,69 115
Portugal	..	..	20	16,500	10	9,625
Belgium	17,760	1,35,08,708	8,874	86,00,110	9,878	98,01,430
France	2,269	18,00,340	8,258	81,30,069	5,884	57,16,572
Spain	1,389	10,85,645	7,025	65,65,400	6,889	64,80,053
Denmark	..	..	10	9,350	..	..
Italy	6,863	50,61,787	29,888	2,88,42,806	27,634	2,61,55,845
Greece	..	..	92	86,350	28	23,750
China, exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao.	28	25,665	2,007	19,14,000	9,116	85,70,570
Japan	2,452	17,58,734	32,698	3,14,04,260	29,439	2,81,63,320
United States of America—						
Vid Atlantic Coast	22	17,480	1,500	13,81,820	2,543	22,00,200
Vid Pacific Coast	..	..	211	1,85,442	156	1,31,850
Other Foreign Countries	8,210	59,42,006	300	2,02,880	66	56,100
Total	74,686	5,60,77,121	131,558	12,62,68,266	148,600	14,26,40,494
Exports to Bombay	12,002	93,00,040	19,841	1,51,96,785	3,305	34,90,348

A considerable expansion in this valuable commodity has been the chief redeeming feature of the export trade of the port during the year under review. The aggregate shipments amounting to 148,600 tons valued at Rs. 1,426·40 lakhs were higher than those in the previous year by 17,042 tons or 13 per cent in quantity and by Rs. 163·72 lakhs or 13 per cent in value, the quantity being the second highest on record, the record total being 179,679 tons in 1925-26. A bigger crop in Sind, Punjab and the United Provinces, coupled with some improvement in the parities between Indian and American cotton gave an impetus to the trade. Local prices also ruled lower than in the previous year in sympathy with the world market. It will be seen from the figures given in the above table that Germany was the largest purchaser, displacing Japan, and the total quantity taken by her, *viz.*, 30,772 tons showed an increase of 6,370 tons as compared with the previous year. Shipments to

the United Kingdom also rose by 8,997 tons to 20,820 tons. Exports to China, which last year fell to the low figure of 2,007 tons owing to the chaos in that country, showed a marked recovery at 9,116 tons. It is, however, discouraging that Japan and Italy, our two leading customers in recent years, bought less. Japan which, last year, curtailed its requirements to 32,698 tons from 54,805 tons in 1926-27 reduced them further to 29,439 tons in 1928-29. Large stocks of low grade American cotton in hand, coupled with the general trade depression caused by the after effects of last year's financial crisis, precluded the possibility of business being done on a larger scale, and the position was further aggravated by the anti-Japanese movement in China. Italy took 2,254 tons less than in the previous year, the decrease being ascribed to the unsatisfactory state of the spinning industry in that country. It must be recorded that although the volume of business done during the year was on an increased scale, large stocks remained in hand at the close of the year. The local dealers again held one cotton crop until another was in sight in the hope of realising better prices, but this speculative policy was once more fraught with disaster. Not only were heavy losses incurred owing to a fall in prices, but the accumulation of huge stocks in the Thole Produce Yard undoubtedly helped to increase the extent of the great fire there in April last year,—easily the biggest conflagration that has ever occurred in Karachi—and claims paid by Insurance Companies in respect of it amounted to the gigantic sum of nearly Rs. 45 lakhs. As a result of this and other numerous subsequent fires, not only have insurance rates been substantially increased, but some companies have declined further business. This trend of affairs should make it more difficult in future to finance the undue holding up of enormous stocks of cotton, which also has the undesirable effect of immobilising funds on a large scale.

Wool, raw.—The steady expansion in exports of raw wool, which has been such a noticeable feature of the past two years, continued during the year under report, and the total shipments increased further by 6 per cent to 31¾ million lbs. in quantity and by 7 per cent to Rs. 278·83 lakhs in value. The prospect of a material shortage in the Australian clip created a strong buying movement in the earlier months of the year, which was helped by the fear of short supplies later on. Subsequent events, however, proved that the position had been entirely misjudged. The estimated decrease in production was grossly exaggerated, and the prices realised at the London sales in September were therefore very low. The concluding sales of the year were, however, marked by a keen and well-sustained demand. The expansion during the year occurred chiefly in shipments to the United States and Belgium, the former raising its purchases by 1¼ million lbs. to 4½ million lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 10·30 lakhs to Rs. 38·57 lakhs in value and the latter by over ¾ million lbs. to 1¼ million lbs. and by Rs. 8·17 lakhs to Rs. 11·75 lakhs. Increased efforts to influence direct trade with the United States resulted in larger quantities being sent on consignment to that country by Indian dealers. Shipments to the United Kingdom, the chief purchaser, receded by a little over half a million lbs. to 25½ million lbs. and by Rs. 2·61 lakhs to Rs. 225·61 lakhs, but this decrease was set off by an increase of half a million lbs. and Rs. 8 lakhs in purchases of Kandahar wool. This variation is dealt with at a later stage in this Report.

Seeds.—The total quantity of seeds exported during the year decreased by 4,724 tons or 6 per cent to 75,474 tons, but the value rose by Rs. 1·71 lakhs or 1 per cent as compared with the previous year. The following table compares the volume and value of exports of the different kinds of seeds to the principal countries during the past two years and the pre-war year :—

TABLE No. 15.

	1913-14.		1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Castor seed—						
United Kingdom	74	7,327	20	4,037	887	1,89,721
Other countries	..	..	150	34,175	379	84,817
Total	74	7,327	170	38,212	1,266	2,74,538
Cotton seed—						
United Kingdom	18,891	13,04,911	18,888	19,17,109	4,134	3,81,063
Other countries	22	1,578	39	4,220	53	6,609
Total	18,913	13,06,489	18,927	19,21,329	4,187	3,87,972
Linseed—						
United Kingdom	524	1,57,195	..	..	..	..
Germany	1,224	3,13,900	..	..	..	..
France	100	30,000	..	..	..	..
Spain	100	24,200	..	..	..	..
Total	1,948	5,25,295	..	..	..	..
Rapeseed—						
United Kingdom	11,988	23,89,705	11,485	24,78,898	25,662	55,14,978
Germany	48,289	89,89,895	9,754	21,27,808	8,270	19,89,852
Netherlands	..	..	8,328	18,11,664	11,753	25,53,783
Spain	500	90,000	..	..	135	27,000
Belgium	90,544	1,55,43,570	1,750	3,96,000	1,990	4,11,494
France	32,068	53,68,115	9,365	21,00,803	10,576	22,61,158
Italy	1,050	2,14,524	19,372	43,44,033	9,273	19,70,692
Austria Hungary	4,478	8,10,550	..	..	..	..
Other countries	..	12	..	..	1	160
Total	188,917	3,24,76,377	60,054	1,32,59,256	68,570	1,46,49,617
Sesamum (til or jinjili)—						
Egypt	..	..	507	1,81,141	317	97,632
Germany	1,583	4,37,095	..	..	3	780
Belgium	6,140	17,51,366	..	..	..	..
France	1,516	4,54,745	76	21,420	440	1,25,200
Italy	200	60,000	..	..	..	..
Austria Hungary	3,902	10,28,472	..	..	..	..
Other countries	112	29,914	215	54,460	331	82,111
Total	13,453	37,47,112	798	2,57,021	1,091	3,05,723
Other seeds	1,009	1,50,674	249	57,272	900	57,657
Total seeds	224,314	3,83,03,274	80,198	1,55,33,090	75,474	1,57,44,607

Rapeseed.—Shipments of rapeseed aggregated 68,570 tons valued at Rs. 146·49 lakhs, showing an increase of 8,516 tons or 14 per cent in quantity and of Rs. 13·89 lakhs or 10 per cent in value, as compared with 1927-28,

most of the exports were *toria*. The United Kingdom was the largest purchaser, and the quantity taken by her, *viz.*, 25,662 tons was 123 per cent in excess of that in 1927-28. The improvement was due to a strong demand for oilcake and meal, on both home and export account. Italy, last year's chief purchaser, on the other hand, took much less, *viz.*, 9,273 tons as against 19,372 tons. As usual, Karachi was the largest exporter of rapeseed, her share representing 88 per cent of the total quantity, *viz.*, 77,496 tons shipped from India.

Other seeds.—As regards the trade in other seeds, the United Kingdom greatly curtailed its orders for cotton seed, the principal item, and in consequence shipments of that commodity, which last year stood at 18,927 tons valued at Rs. 19·21 lakhs, fell to 4,187 tons valued at Rs. 3·88 lakhs.

Hides and Skins, raw.—The following table compares the exports of raw hides and skins to the different countries during the past two years :—

TABLE No. 16.

Articles.	Exports during			
	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Hides, raw—				
United Kingdom	1,034	12,82,402	621	8,97,542
Germany	2,733	35,47,216	2,309	32,17,826
Norway	12	18,056	9	13,455
Belgium	52	73,604	326	5,05,468
France	40	50,049	22	33,609
Spain	870	10,76,358	1,262	15,47,855
Italy	579	7,33,511	712	9,71,601
Sweden	70	89,392	63	73,771
Egypt	147	1,36,390	158	1,54,628
Other countries	987	10,49,715	1,309	14,62,028
Total	6,524	80,56,693	6,791	88,77,783
Skins, raw—				
United Kingdom	249	5,78,629	92	2,14,962
Italy	110	1,97,202	115	1,93,262
Germany	102	1,84,197	255	2,90,285
Netherlands	9	8,950	10	19,950
Belgium	5	9,750	42	84,930
France	254	4,20,662	278	4,71,569

Articles.	Exports during			
	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United States of America—				
Vid Atlantic Coast . . .	3,800	51,44,768	5,146	69,19,896
Other countries	58	1,07,164	188	3,97,146
Total .	4,587	66,51,322	6,126	85,92,000
Cuttings of Hides and Skins . .	356	63,675	482	1,02,498
Grand total of Hides and Skins, raw.	11,467	1,47,71,690	13,399	1,75,72,281

Raw Hides.—Despite a heavy increase of 123 per cent in quantity and 180 per cent in value in shipments last year, raw hides continued to be in good demand in the earlier months of the year owing to a shortage in various quarters, and high prices were again paid. Exports during the year aggregated 6,791 tons valued at Rs. 88·78 lakhs, showing an excess of 4 per cent in quantity and 10 per cent in value over the figures recorded in 1927-28. The improvement was most noticeable in purchases of *cow hides* by Spain, Italy and Belgium and *buffalo hides* by the United States and Bulgaria. Shipments to the United Kingdom and Germany, mostly consisting of cow hides, on the other hand, decreased by 413 tons and 424 tons, respectively. It is, however, reported that the demand for raw hides, both at home and on the Continent, slowed down considerably towards the end of the year resulting in a slump in values.

Raw Skins.—After a set-back in the two previous years, exports of raw skins at 6,126 tons valued at Rs. 85·92 lakhs showed a substantial improvement of 34 per cent in quantity and 29 per cent in value as compared with 1927-28, the quantity reaching a level which was the third highest on record, the two previous higher shipments being 9,650 tons in 1916-17 and 8,360 tons in 1919-20. Shipments during the year, as usual, largely consisted of *goat skins*, the quantity rising from 4,321 to 5,537 tons and the value from Rs. 61·53 lakhs to Rs. 78·40 lakhs. The United States, the chief purchaser, took nearly 91 per cent of this quantity.

Miscellaneous.—Among other articles included in class II, the value of *manures* declined by Rs. 2·53 lakhs to Rs. 37 lakhs to which *bones* alone contributed Rs. 34 lakhs. The decrease was due to smaller shipments of *crushed bones* to Belgium and *bone meal* to the United States. Exports of *raw silk* also fell in quantity from 487,944 lbs. to 343,956 lbs. and in value from Rs. 26·38 lakhs to Rs. 19·26 lakhs, owing chiefly to France having curtailed its orders for *mulberry silk, raw, chasam* or *waste* and *cocoons*. Exports of *chromite* (chrome iron ore), a product of Baluchistan, were valued at Rs. 6·97 lakhs, but Belgium, last year's chief customer, reduced its purchases from Rs. 3·57 lakhs to only Rs. 46,500, while Germany, which made no purchases in 1927-28, took nearly Rs. 4 lakhs worth this year.

Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

15. The total value of the articles included under this class advanced further by Rs. 4·04 lakhs to Rs. 35·40 lakhs. The improvement occurred mainly in exports of *leather*, the value of which rose from Rs. 10·78 lakhs to Rs. 13·78 lakhs as a result of the United Kingdom taking more *cow hides, dressed.*

Foreign Merchandise, Re-exported.

16. The total value of re-exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 177·73 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 38·25 lakhs or 27 per cent, as compared with the previous year. Shipments of *raw wool*, mostly Kandahar wool, the most important article in this *entrepôt* trade, advanced by nearly a million lbs. to 8 million lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 13·21 lakhs to Rs. 71·74 lakhs in value, owing to a better demand from the United Kingdom and the United States. The position as regards the wool trade generally has been explained in paragraph 14 under Indian wool. The value of re-exports of *woollen manufactures*, mainly Persian carpets, also rose from Rs. 37·10 lakhs to Rs. 49·96 lakhs chiefly in despatches to the United Kingdom and the United States, the two largest customers. *Sugar*, which came next, was also exported in larger quantities, the figures for the past two years being 4,340 tons valued at Rs. 11·08 lakhs and 6,174 tons valued at Rs. 12·28 lakhs, respectively. The increase occurred in shipments to the Bahrein Islands and Ceylon.

III.—Coasting Trade.

17. The value of the entire coasting trade of the *Province of Sind* declined by Rs. 277 lakhs or 16 per cent to Rs. 1,439 lakhs, owing mainly to the heavy reduction in the trade with Bombay due to the labour troubles there.

Chief Port—Karachi.

18. The following table shows the aggregate value of the coasting trade of the port of Karachi, including Government stores and treasure, for the last four years and the pre-war year :—

TABLE No. 17.

—	1913-14.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—					
Indian produce	4,80,64,652	10,53,94,778	10,18,66,705	10,09,25,656	8,65,75,638
Foreign merchandise	1,06,39,836	96,57,743	88,48,246	84,72,259	95,12,556
Gold	855	..	..	..	..
Silver	55,486	43,000	1,51,000	7,178	11,021
Total Private	5,87,60,829	11,50,95,521	11,08,65,951	10,94,05,093	9,60,99,215
Government—					
Indian produce	44,71,700	4,33,883	7,13,161	5,84,582	7,86,851
Foreign merchandise	11,28,513	7,78,933	8,11,900	10,20,879	12,94,802
Gold	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	70,000	..	..	..	..
Total Government	56,70,213	12,12,816	15,25,061	16,05,461	20,81,653
Total Imports	6,44,31,042	11,63,08,337	11,23,91,012	11,10,10,554	9,81,80,868

EXPORTS.	1913-14.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—					
Indian produce	2,51,14,501	5,34,82,642	5,21,16,093	5,08,60,517	3,69,51,804
Foreign merchandise	44,30,555	1,05,50,906	77,39,991	87,16,564	75,00,121
Gold	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	1,000	1,17,300	..	..	..
Total Private	2,95,46,056	6,41,56,848	5,98,56,084	5,95,77,081	4,44,51,925
Government—					
Indian produce	5,236	953	4,755	3,336	..
Foreign merchandise	4,05,734	1,68,326	3,04,271	2,16,234	1,71,703
Gold	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	67,238	..	..	..	..
Total Government	4,78,208	1,69,279	3,09,026	2,19,570	1,71,703
Total Exports	3,00,24,264	6,43,26,127	6,01,65,110	5,97,96,651	4,46,23,628
Total Coasting Trade	9,44,55,306	18,06,84,464	17,25,56,122	17,08,07,205	14,28,04,496

The aggregate value of the coasting trade of the chief port, amounted to Rs. 1,428 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 280 lakhs or 16 per cent., as compared with the previous year. Both imports and exports suffered a set-back, the value of the former having fallen by Rs. 128 lakhs to Rs. 982 lakhs, and that of the latter by Rs. 152 lakhs to Rs. 446 lakhs.

Private.

19. The coasting trade in private merchandise between the chief port, Karachi and other ports in India, grouped by provinces, is shown in the following table :—

TABLE No. 18.

		Imports.		Exports.	
		1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	A.*	86,73,497	73,79,363	8,43,731	56,55,882
	B.†	99,324	2,29,611	2,73,850	2,47,240
Bombay	A.	6,42,99,811	5,49,26,469	2,22,10,203	1,00,96,694
	B.	83,35,504	92,00,655	60,26,869	44,39,665
Burma	A.	1,68,98,663	1,19,85,093	8,30,502	10,90,746
	B.	8,069	11,669	46,113	7,01,517
Madras	A.	49,01,365	45,67,014	1,79,74,965	1,24,60,148
	B.	5,582	15,801	5,50,129	4,24,536
Total	A.	9,47,73,336	7,88,57,939	4,18,59,401	2,93,03,470
	B.	84,48,479	94,57,736	68,96,961	58,12,958

*"A" represents Indian produce. †"B" represents Foreign merchandise.

		Imports.		Exports.	
		1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British ports within the province	A.	63,727	2,58,242	1,76,866	1,70,555
	B.	165	33	35,095	33,772
Cutch	A.	1,49,222	2,71,667	27,14,424	24,24,736
	B.	970	13,709	4,73,872	3,71,510
Kathiawar	A.	24,17,517	38,45,953	40,66,001	32,00,746
	B.	20,464	29,710	4,83,484	5,12,997
Goa	A.	36,336	76,749	12,79,175	8,34,787
	B.	12	10,283	1,269	3,948
State of Travancore	A.	27,57,048	27,26,558	9,900	4,543
	B.	..	50	..	..
Baluchistan Agency Tracts	A.	6,98,790	4,93,180	7,40,600	8,14,139
	B.	2,168	1,035	8,25,883	7,64,936
Gaikwar's Territory	A.	29,680	45,350	150	588
Pondicherry	A.	..	..	20,000	1,98,240
Total	A.	60,88,593	74,59,457	88,24,250	74,77,779
	B.	23,615	54,787	17,84,508	16,53,391
Grand total	A.	10,09,25,656	8,65,75,638	5,08,60,517	3,69,51,804
	B.	84,72,259	95,12,556	87,16,564	75,00,121
Grand total		10,93,97,915	9,60,88,194	5,95,77,081	4,44,51,925

Imports.

20. **Indian merchandise.**—The total value of Indian produce and manufactures, imported into Karachi from the coast ports contracted by Rs. 143·50 lakhs to Rs. 865·76 lakhs. By far the largest portion of the decrease occurred in receipts of *cotton grey piece-goods* (—Rs. 100·59 lakhs) and *coloured piece-goods* (—Rs. 25·85 lakhs) from Bombay, and was the result of the continuous mill-strikes at that port during the year. Other articles, which also partly contributed to the decline, were *cotton twist and yarn* (—Rs. 4·32 lakhs) from Bombay, *coal* (—Rs. 6·71 lakhs), *wrought iron* (—Rs. 5·35 lakhs), and *gunny bags* (—Rs. 3·61 lakhs) from Bengal and *kerosene oil* (—Rs. 52·71 lakhs) from

Burma. The following articles, on the other hand, showed increases :—*rice* (+Rs. 8·17 lakhs) from Bombay and Burma, *cigarettes* (+Rs. 4·55 lakhs), *white piece-goods* (+Rs. 3·32 lakhs) and *matches* (+Rs. 3·02 lakhs) from Bombay, *wheat* (+Rs. 4·12 lakhs), *gram* (+Rs. 3·69 lakhs) and *sesamum seed* (+Rs. 1·91 lakhs) from Kathiawar, *teak wood* (+Rs. 3·14 lakhs) from Burma and *castor seed* (+Rs. 1·89 lakhs) from Cutch and Kathiawar.

Cotton piece-goods.—The table below gives the trade in Indian piece-goods imported coastwise during the past four years and the pre-war year under each of the three headings, grey, white and coloured :—

TABLE No. 19.

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1913-14 . . .	118,202,366	1,87,37,078	1,353,702	2,63,589	44,482,077	98,64,034
1925-26 . . .	127,367,032	4,83,74,825	3,379,108	16,86,228	19,415,161	78,26,688
1926-27 . . .	133,921,661	4,63,06,733	3,789 135	16,26,142	24,070,030	1,02,34,334
1927-28 . . .	133,569,675	4,44,54,629	2,692,825	10,43,066	32,962,800	1,05,06 016
1928-29 . . .	103,159,244	3,43,52,769	3,250,347	13,75,457	22,185,374	79,19,055

Foreign merchandise.—The aggregate value of imports of foreign merchandise into Karachi from the coast ports rose by Rs. 10·40 lakhs to Rs. 95·12 lakhs, the increase being most noticeable in arrivals of *cotton white piece-goods* (+Rs. 1·11 lakhs), *coloured piece-goods* (+Rs. 2·16 lakhs), *carriages and carts* (+Rs. 1·85 lakhs) and *silk piece-goods* (+Rs. 1·34 lakhs) from Bombay.

Cotton piece-goods.—The following table shows the imports of foreign piece-goods coastwise for the past four years and the pre-war year under each of the three headings, grey, white and coloured :—

TABLE No. 20.

Years.	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.	Yards.	Rs.
1913-14 . . .	9,202,068	15,08,779	11,504,815	24,12,808	7,790,610	19,56,876
1925-26 . . .	1,302,565	6,18,140	590,236	3,52,437	3,845,433	26,42,138
1926-27 . . .	896,933	3,45,890	727,152	3,54,872	3,651,153	24,58,311
1927-28 . . .	305,134	1,06,113	653,195	3,25,729	4,468,051	29,93,152
1928-29 . . .	285,305	89,145	882,167	4,20,440	5,109,535	32,08,843

Exports.

21. **Indian Produce and Manufactures.**—The total value of Indian produce and manufactures exported from Karachi to coast ports amounted to Rs. 369·52 lakhs, a decrease of no less than Rs. 139·09 lakhs, as compared with the previous year. This unsatisfactory position was due to a heavy fall to the extent of Rs. 143·82 lakhs in shipments of *raw cotton* chiefly to Bombay. There was also a considerable set-back in despatches of *rice* (—Rs. 13·27

lakhs) to Kathiawar and Goa, and *gram* (—Rs. 11·76 lakhs) to Madras. Shipments of *wheat*, on the other hand, showed a substantial increase of Rs. 43·29 lakhs, mainly due to Calcutta having purchased 28,572 tons of that commodity against none last year.

As stated in the preamble, a feature of outstanding importance in the export coasting trade during the year was the commencement of shipments to Calcutta of locally manufactured white salt the quantity exported being 7,675 tons and the value Rs. 3·75 lakhs. Further developments in this new industry are hoped for in the near future.

The following table shows the exports of cotton to Bombay during the past four years and the pre-war year :—

TABLE No. 21.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs.
1913-14	12,002	93,09,940
1925-26	16,152	1,92,72,487
1926-27	14,351	1,40,57,616
1927-28	19,841	1,51,96,785
1928-29	3,305	34,90,348

Foreign Merchandise.—The total value of exports of foreign merchandise from Karachi to coast ports receded from Rs. 87·17 lakhs to Rs. 75 lakhs, mainly owing to reduced shipments of *fruits dried* (—Rs. 9·68 lakhs) and *cotton white piece-goods* (—Rs. 2·23 lakhs) to Bombay.

Subordinate Ports.

22. **Keti Bandar and Sirganda.**—The total value of the entire trade with these two ports, which is confined to trade with coast ports, rose from Rs. 8·26 lakhs to Rs. 10·68 lakhs to which *Keti Bandar* contributed 73 per cent and *Sirganda* 27 per cent. Rice is the chief produce of both these ports. During the year under report *Keti Bandar* exported 1,463 tons to Karachi, 1,171 tons to Cutch, 488 tons to Madras and 2 tons to Kathiawar, while Sirganda sent 2,045 tons to Cutch.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

23. **Shipping.**—The table below gives the number of vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of the Province of Sind during the past two years:—

TABLE No. 22.

—	1927-28.		1928-29.	
FOREIGN TRADE.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steam—				
Entered	328	949,242	352	1,050,772
Cleared	347	1,026,414	335	1,005,255
Total	675	1,975,656	687	2,056,027
Sailing—				
Entered	248	24,479	235	20,685
Cleared	270	24,773	273	24,716
Total	518	49,252	508	45,401
Total Foreign Steam and Sailing	1,193	2,024,908	1,195	2,101,428
COASTING TRADE.				
Steam—				
Entered	587	1,453,382	586	1,465,636
Cleared	568	1,376,877	605	1,523,148
Total	1,155	2,830,259	1,191	2,988,784
Sailing—				
Entered	2,249	98,795	2,335	100,345
Cleared	2,124	97,180	2,218	96,408
Total	4,373	195,975	4,553	196,753
Total Coasting Steam and Sailing	5,528	3,026,234	5,744	3,185,537

Foreign Trade.—The total number of vessels engaged in the *foreign trade* increased slightly from 1,193 to 1,195, and their tonnage from 2,024,908 to 2,101,428 tons. The improvement occurred under steam vessels only, their number rising from 675 to 687. The average tonnage per steamer also rose from 2,927 tons to 2,993 tons. The number of sailing vessels, on the other hand, declined from 518 to 508. The sailing vessels were *native craft* trading to Persian Gulf ports, Kenya Colony, Ceylon, and the Somaliland Protectorate.

The following figures show the number of steamers of each nationality that entered the port of Karachi during the year 1928-29 as compared with 1927-28 :—

TABLE No. 23.

—	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	544	1,422,257	583	1,545,108
British Indian	187	254,823	156	196,516
Total	731	1,677,080	739	1,741,624
Foreign—				
German	54	223,507	54	229,193
Italian	48	209,419	51	220,711
American	24	101,210	25	101,653
Norwegian	11	31,144	23	67,200
Japanese	15	52,700	19	65,634
Dutch	18	62,096	16	53,311
Swedish	9	30,086	9	31,836
Greek	1	2,605	2	5,246
Belgian	2	7,181	..	..
Finnish	1	2,760	..	..
French	1	2,836	..	..
Total	184	725,544	199	774,784
Grand Total	915	2,402,624	938	2,516,408

It will be noticed from the above table that during the year under report 938 steamers entered the port as against 915 in 1927-28. The number of vessels flying the British flag rose by 8 to 739 and those of foreign nationality by 15 to 199, the increased tonnage being required to deal with larger exports of cotton, wool, barley and raw hides and skins and partly to bring wheat from Australia. In all 17 steamers arrived with wheat, 16 from Australia and 1 from Natal. As regards arrivals of foreign steamers, a noteworthy feature was the increase in the number of Norwegian steamers from 11 to 23.

Freight.—Freight rates to the United Kingdom which, at the beginning of the year stood at 20*s.* 6*d.* for wheat and 19*s.* 6*d.* for rapeseed, declined to 16*s.* and 15*s.* at the beginning of September, the lowest figures of the year. An advance, however, soon followed, and the highest figures of the year, *viz.*,

21*s.* for wheat and 23*s.* for rapeseed were registered in the first week of January. This level was, however, not long maintained, and the closing rates on 27th March were 19*s.* for wheat and 18*s.* for rapeseed.

24. **Exchange.**—As in the previous year, exchange fluctuated within narrow limits, the extremes being 1*s.* $5\frac{7}{32}$*d.* and 1*s.* $6\frac{1}{16}$*d.* reached on 22nd June and 25th October 1928, respectively.

25. **Revenue.**—The following table shows the total collections for the province on account of import and export duty and refunds therefrom and the duty on imported salt, separately for the last four years and the pre-war year :—

TABLE No. 24.

—	1913-14.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
IMPORT DUTY. (Exclusive of duty on salt.)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi—Private	90,62,621	5,10,80,425	5,46,15,216	5,19,31,368	5,99,54,411
Karachi—Government	..	28,79,326	28,73,820	42,22,264	20,87,605
Ketl	76	80	77	36	58
Sirganda	72	207	51	112	53
Total	90,62,769	5,39,60,038	5,74,89,164	5,61,53,780	6,20,42,127
EXPORT DUTY.					
Karachi—Private	3,15,841	8,56,612	8,53,484	10,09,037	10,32,604
Karachi—Government	..	44	26	12	11
Ketl	19,162	11,133	11,946	6,489	5,637
Sirganda	22,094	19,017	13,118	8,713	11,278
Total	3,57,097	8,86,806	8,78,574	10,24,851	10,49,530
Total Gross Duty	94,19,866	5,48,55,844	5,83,67,738	5,71,78,631	6,30,91,657
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.					
Imports	63,800	(*a*)12,49,596	(*b*)12,74,406	(*c*)11,43,795	(*d*)11,88,303
Payments to the Kashmir Darbar	58,015	11,84,981	11,15,967	15,85,683	9,40,239*
Refunds by book adjustment on goods sent to Afghanistan.	..	1,02,087	2,91,790	4,25,216	3,83,685*
Drawback on goods sent to Sistan	..	9,22,213	3,03,612	2,39,493	1,58,059*
Exports	16,043	14,290	21,520	15,821	11,939
Total	1,37,858	34,73,167	30,07,295	34,10,008	26,82,225
Total Net Duty	92,82,008	5,13,82,677	5,53,60,443	5,37,68,623	6,04,09,432
Import Duty on Salt—Private	2,004	6,242	15,908	6,235	2,387
Import Duty on Salt—Government	..	..	..	..	..
Refunds on Salt—Private	..	..	..	..	2

(*a*) Includes Rs. 7,76,837 on account of Refunds and Drawbacks paid in cash for goods sent to Afghanistan.
(*b*) „ „ 8,28,826 ditto ditto ditto
(*c*) „ „ 5,18,688 ditto ditto ditto
(*d*) „ „ 7,47,879 ditto ditto ditto
* Amounts adjusted up to date.

The total gross receipts of Customs Revenue during the year under report amounted to 630·92 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 59·13 lakhs or 10 per cent. as compared with the previous year. These figures are a new high record

for the port. Collections on account of *import duty* on *private merchandise*, exclusive of salt, rose by Rs. 80·23 lakhs or 15 per cent. to Rs. 599·54 lakhs. The increase was most noticeable in receipts for sugar, the leading article, which advanced by no less than Rs. 47·93 lakhs to Rs. 185·01 lakhs. Recoveries on cotton piece-goods, the next important item from a revenue point of view, rose by Rs. 15·05 lakhs to Rs. 112·21 lakhs, and a substantial improvement of Rs. 13·88 lakhs also occurred in the import duty realized on kerosene oil amounting to Rs. 32·38 lakhs. Other important articles, which yielded more revenue, were motor cars, motor cycles and parts, Rs. 11·39 lakhs (+Rs. 1·03 lakhs) and pneumatic tyres and tubes for motor cars, motor lorries and motor cycles, Rs. 6·23 lakhs (+Rs. 2·24 lakhs). There was, on the other hand, a decrease in realizations on iron and steel, including special protective duties, Rs. 33·30 lakhs (—Rs. 2·25 lakhs), tobacco, Rs. 25·87 lakhs (—Rs. 4·26 lakhs), matches, Rs. 5·11 lakhs (—Rs. 5·57 lakhs) and provisions, Rs. 14·38 lakhs (—Rs. 2·09 lakhs). The decrease under iron and steel was due to larger importations of goods of British manufacture, which pay preferential duties and also of descriptions charged with non-protective rates of duty. The decline under provisions occurred in receipts for 'vegetable product,' which fell from Rs. 11·28 lakhs to Rs. 9·40 lakhs. Protective duties on iron and steel decreased by Rs. 2·86 lakhs to Rs. 27·52 lakhs. The total amount of import duty recovered on Government stores declined by Rs. 21·35 lakhs to Rs. 20·88 lakhs. The revenue from export duties increased by Rs. 24,680 to Rs. 10·49 lakhs to which raw hides and skins contributed Rs. 7·34 lakhs (+Rs. 20,439) and rice Rs. 3·12 lakhs (+Rs. 3,637).

26. **Changes in the rates of duty.**—The statement below shows the important changes introduced in the rates of import duty during the year under report. Besides these, the existing rates of import duties on matches and match splints and veneers, which were formerly treated as ordinary revenue duties were, with effect from 25th September 1928, brought under 'protective duties.'

Articles.	Old rate.	New rate.	Remarks.
Iron or Steel bolts and nuts, including hookbolts and nuts for roofing.	10 per cent. *ad valorem*	Rs. 2 per cwt.	From 1st April 1928.
Iron or Steel nails, wire or French	Rs. 3 per cwt.	10 per cent.	Ditto.
Iron or Steel wire, other than barbed or stranded fencing wire, wire rope or wire-netting.	Rs. 60 per ton	10 per cent. *ad valorem*	Ditto.
Cotton, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery	Free	5 per cent. *ad valorem.*	From 3rd April 1928.
Paper money	15 per cent	Free	Ditto.
Yarn (excluding cotton yarn) such as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery.	15 per cent. *ad valorem*	5 per cent. *ad valorem.*	Ditto.
White Portland cement.	Rs. 9 per ton	15 per cent. *ad valorem*	Ditto.
Gold and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.	30 per cent. *ad valorem*	Free	Ditto.
Motor spirit	Four annas per Imperial gallon.	Six annas per Imperial gallon.	From 28th February 1929.

H. H. HOOD,

Collector of Customs.

Custom House;

Karachi, the 13th May 1929.

APPENDICES.

TABLE A to D.

APPENDIX.

TABLE A.

(I) FOREIGN TRADE.

—	1913-14.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
IMPORTS—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—					
Merchandise . .	16,27,71,741	25,58,84,262	28,04,67,511	26,40,89,840	31,52,24,615
Gold . . .	14,240	13,17,961	8,11,378	8,97,633	7,85,111
Silver . . .	15,96,401	23,72,842	10,12,399	6,09,622	14,62,648
Currency Notes .	..	80,757	6,000	..	..
Total Private .	16,43,82,382	25,96,55,822	28,22,97,288	26,55,97,095	31,74,72,374
Government—					
Stores . . .	3,73,22,733	2,77,39,414	3,19,69,337	3,98,56,734	2,50,53,366
Silver . . .	21,500	..	..	..	..
Total Government .	3,73,44,233	2,77,39,414	3,19,69,337	3,98,56,734	2,50,53,366
Total Imports .	20,17,26,615	28,73,95,236	31,42,66,625	30,54,53,829	34,25,25,740
EXPORTS—					
Private—					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	65,68,766	1,86,43,960	1,67,69,395	1,39,48,036	1,77,73,194
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	25,87,94,082	34,93,77,419	24,76,29,663	27,18,67,431	27,24,63,187
Gold . . .	1,45,995	9,450	1,350	..	..
Silver . . .	10,04,520	14,85,700	10,16,253	13,55,450	17,20,156
Currency Notes .	..	..	..	..	..
Total Private .	26,65,13,363	36,95,16,529	26,54,16,661	28,71,70,917	29,19,56,531
Government Stores—					
Foreign Manufactures	83,129	8,03,776	1,91,569	2,58,556	4,38,415
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	1,02,279	5,69,091	4,08,542	3,04,597	61,924
Gold . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Silver . . .	7,710	64,850	23,000	..	..
Currency Notes .	..	8,750	5,000	..	2,000
Total Government .	1,93,118	14,46,467	6,28,111	5,63,153	5,02,339
Total Exports .	26,67,06,481	37,09,62,996	26,60,44,772	28,77,34,070	29,24,58,870
Grand Total of Foreign Trade.	46,84,33,096	65,83,58,232	58,03,11,397	59,31,87,899	63,49,84,610

APPENDIX—*contd.*

TABLE A—*contd.*

(II) COASTING TRADE.

——	1913-14.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
IMPORTS—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	4,82,12,314	10,55,72,972	10,20,87,389	10,11,03,921	8,67,58,547
Foreign Manufactures	1,07,53,355	96,97,236	89,03,000	85,20,864	95,70,851
Gold . . .	2,362	..	..	..	..
Silver . . .	2,39,184	93,392	1,91,529	13,198	11,021
Total Private .	5,92,07,215	11,53,63,600	11,11,81,918	10,96,37,983	9,63,40,419
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	44,71,700	4,33,883	7,13,161	5,84,582	7,86,851
Foreign Manufactures	11,28,513	7,78,933	8,11,900	10,21,279	12,94,802
Gold . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Silver . . .	70,000	..	..	..	..
Total Government .	56,70,213	12,12,816	15,25,061	16,05,861	20,81,653
Total Imports .	6,48,77,428	11,65,70,416	11,27,06,979	11,12,43,844	9,84,22,072
EXPORTS—					
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	2,61,80,283	5,46,40,217	5,32,43,869	5,14,53,124	3,77,77,868
Foreign Manufactures	44,31,125	1,05,57,018	77,40,133	87,17,437	75,00,920
Gold . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Silver . . .	1,000	1,17,300	..	..	..
Total Private .	3,06,12,408	6,53,14,535	6,09,84,002	6,01,70,561	4,52,78,788
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	5,236	953	4,755	3,336	..
Foreign Manufactures	4,05,734	1,68,326	3,04,271	2,16,234	1,79,703
Gold . . .	67,238	..	..	..	..
Silver . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Total Government .	4,78,208	1,69,279	3,09,026	2,19,570	1,79,703
Total Exports .	3,10,90,616	6,54,83,814	6,12,93,028	6,03,90,131	4,54,58,491
Grand Total of Coasting Trade.	9,59,68,044	18,20,63,230	17,40,00,007	17,16,33,975	14,38,80,563
Total of Entire Trade	56,44,01,140	84,04,18,462	75,43,11,404	76,48,21,874	77,88,65,173

NOTE.—Throughout this review the figures of trade for 1913-14 have been shown instead of those for 1924-25 as affording a more interesting standard for comparison.

APPENDIX—*contd.*

TABLE B.

General distribution of the foreign trade of Karachi during the years 1927-28 and 1928-29.

Countries.	Imports.				Exports.				Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	1927-28.	1928-29.	Percentage.		1927-28.	1928-29.	Percentage.			
			1927-28.	1928-29.			1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	Rs.				Rs.					
British Empire—										
United Kingdom	13,44,38,786	14,64,23,458	50·90	46·45	9,20,76,702	7,72,66,208	32·22	26·62	41·19	36·95
Aden and Dependencies	11,495	10,842	0·00	0·00	22,88,807	23,45,386	0·80	0·81	0·42	0·39
Bahrein Islands	2,70,668	2,54,735	0·10	0·08	24,90,518	31,75,078	0·87	1·09	0·50	0·57
Ceylon	2,92,849	3,07,235	0·11	0·10	20,34,918	19,40,110	0·71	0·66	0·42	0·37
Mauritius and Dependencies . . .	--	--	--	--	11,27,117	8,48,064	0·39	0·30	0·20	0·14
Australia and Oceania . . .	22,536	1,50,14,157	0·01	4·76	19,121	29,298	0·01	0·01	0·01	2·48
Other British Possessions . . .	56,81,834	75,76,531	2·16	2·40	7,92,112	9,72,988	0·28	0·34	1·18	1·41
Total British Empire .	14,07,03,168	16,95,86,958	53·28	53·79	10,08,24,295	8,65,77,132	35·28	29·83	43·92	42·31

Foreign Countries—										
Europe—										
Switzerland	33,30,522	24,05,679	1·26	0·77	10,200	15,300	0·00	0·00	0·61	0·40
Germany	1,41,77,982	1,75,40,206	5·37	5·56	3,38,57,234	4,72,50,661	11·85	16·28	8·74	10·70
Sweden	14,08,638	12,89,269	0·53	0·41	1,42,035	2,81,771	0·05	0·10	0·28	0·26
Netherlands	84,47,443	77,21,731	3·20	2·45	72,81,977	1,00,55,982	2·55	3·46	2·86	2·94
France	77,82,020	1,08,46,286	2·95	3·45	1,70,81,187	1,17,44,257	5·98	4·05	4·52	3·73
Spain	27,064	36,561	0·01	0·01	77,46,008	84,18,750	2·71	2·90	1·41	1·40
Italy	88,23,072	1,33,39,049	3·34	4·23	3,47,45,749	3,11,82,371	12·16	10·74	7·92	7·35
Belgium	1,05,14,426	95,81,261	3·98	3·03	1,61,81,860	1,70,73,818	5·66	5·89	4·86	4·40
Other countries	58,79,687	99,12,526	2·23	3·14	12,63,969	15,74,755	0·44	0·54	1·30	1·00
Total of Europe	6,08,90,854	7,26,71,968	22·87	23·05	11,83,10,219	12,75,96,715	41·40	43·96	32·50	33·03
Asia—										
Iraq*	25,83,155	20,44,293	0·98	0·65	15,52,215	11,01,578	0·54	0·38	0·75	0·52
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao)	1,97,900	11,15,590	0·07	0·36	19,22,000	86,25,555	0·67	2·97	0·39	1·61
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman	2,96,954	2,76,147	0·11	0·09	51,43,203	44,25,537	1·80	1·52	0·99	0·77
Other Native States in Arabia	70,347	53,310	0·03	0·01	38,72,008	41,80,339	1·35	1·44	0·72	0·70
Persia	33,93,206	64,51,038	1·29	2·05	25,51,725	18,42,461	0·89	0·64	1·08	1·37
Java	2,91,39,951	3,59,85,590	11·03	11·41	32,277	41,801	0·01	0·02	5·30	6·95
Japan	83,34,640	97,66,100	3·16	3·10	3,15,04,676	2,88,73,069	11·03	9·94	7·24	6·38
Other countries	98,989	1,02,814	0·04	0·03	1,79,625	8,23,191	0·06	0·29	0·05	0·15
Total of Asia	4,41,15,142	5,57,94,982	16·71	17·70	4,67,57,729	4,99,13,522	16·35	17·20	16·52	17·45
Africa	83,894	1,90,950	0·01	0·06	52,81,889	68,16,035	1·85	2·35	0·97	1·16
America	1,88,41,782	1,69,79,757	7·13	5·40	1,46,41,335	1,93,32,977	5·12	6·66	6·00	6·00
Total of Foreign Countries	12,33,81,672	14,56,37,657	46·72	46·21	18,49,91,172	20,36,59,249	64·72	70·17	56·08	57·69
Grand total of British Possessions and Foreign Countries.	26,40,80,840	31,52,24,615	100·00	100·00	28,58,15,467	29,02,36,381	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Shown as "Mesopotamia" under 'British Empire' in previous reports.

TABLE C.

Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the foreign import trade of Karachi during the last four years and the pre-war year :—

Articles.	1913-14.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28	1928-29	Percentage of each item to total imports of merchandise in 1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton manufactures	7,29,42,268	8,76,17,212	10,30,80,007	8,98,10,113	10,32,83,257	32·76
Sugar	3,28,13,233	3,52,18,173	5,25,13,496	2,96,53,221	3,64,30,450	11·56
Metals and ores including railway materials of iron or steel.	1,18,33,687	2,02,26,428	1,65,21,387	2,11,43,751	2,27,79,653	7·23
Grain, pulse and flour	45,111	3,170	1,52,754	90,019	1,53,72,226	4·88
Oils	46,15,887	1,44,76,655	1,24,22,387	1,38,68,724	1,51,96,923	4·82
Machinery and millwork including railway Locomotives engines and tenders and parts.	28,16,891	1,65,90,362	1,39,75,708	1,24,96,313	1,46,19,517	4·64
Woollen manufactures including yarn and knitting wool.	67,87,471	1,03,80,726	94,23,073	1,21,23,756	1,28,02,478	4·06
Motor-cars, motor-cycles, motor-vans and parts thereof	7,54,734	54,55,340	63,23,792	86,58,548	1,19,32,492	3·78
Provisions and oilman's stores . . .	21,49,110	54,86,972	61,19,009	1,09,00,658	94,16,224	2·99
Liquors, including methylated and perfumed spirits.	22,47,070	64,99,778	62,12,859	63,24,239	65,40,208	2·07

Articles imported by post	4,67,364	47,89,433	58,14,663	62,76,691	57,96,099	1·83
Rubber manufactures	1,00,963	6,80,279	16,26,263	36,70,273	54,32,019	1·73
Hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplated ware.	22,61,645	40,61,087	40,68,195	38,55,733	52,32,332	1·66
Instruments, apparatus and appliances, and parts thereof.	6,82,723	24,90,831	27,26,461	26,33,700	36,95,668	1·17
Tobacco	11,63,926	29,74,185	19,01,097	40,90,594	33,83,054	1·07
Chemicals and chemical preparations . . .	7,70,688	22,15,881	24,79,968	29,08,307	28,79,035	0·91
Paper and pasteboard	10,25,743	21,05,061	25,53,700	21,09,423	28,40,491	0·91
Haberdashery and millinery	10,05,463	19,01,625	22,74,835	19,29,878	27,91,040	0·90
Fruits and vegetables	14,34,054	30,87,809	34,57,627	31,90,709	26,16,234	0·86
Arms, ammunition and military stores . .	3,39,944	21,39,913	11,81,941	11,38,590	23,76,935	0·75
Cycles and parts thereof, and accessories . .	2,65,802	14,77,747	17,55,654	18,20,685	23,18,637	0·74
Apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes) .	11,22,237	20,93,155	22,75,557	17,12,807	20,87,023	0·66
Carriages and majors and parts thereof for Railways.	5,42,727	16,86,296	1,87,314	13,10,267	17,69,838	0·56
Glass and glossware	11,28,246	14,88,439	17,16,909	15,22,274	15,74,178	0.50
Soap	6,56,789	11,92,698	14,94,850	14,56,622	15,62,142	0·50
Paints and painters' materials	4,33,480	11,75,918	11,43,178	13,07,261	13,20,446	0·42
Boots and shoes	10,65,607	6,81,177	7,25,681	9,08,691	11,69,332	0·37
Drugs and medicines	5,38,572	10,00,285	10,89,286	12,09,594	11,54,657	0·37
Dyeing and tanning substances	4,56,093	5,45,101	6,26,212	6,96,319	10,47,105	0·33
Stationery (excluding paper)	3,25,405	8,20,805	8,26,291	7,12,665	9,70,659	0·31

TABLE C—*contd.*

Articles.	1913-14.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Percentage of each item to total imports of merchandise in 1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Silk manufactures (including silk yarn)	6,60,690	4,88,482	7,83,911	5,93,858	9,18,389	0·29
Earthenware and porcelain	2,33,278	4,73,245	4,59,995	5,59,806	7,37,747	0·23
Coal and coke	7,95,355	20,77,469	3,22,234	7,28,956	5,58,903	0·17
Toilet requisites	1,26,023	4,53,102	4,98,688	5,58,332	5,54,641	0·17
Toys and requisites for games and sports	3,25,991	4,65,603	5,45,649	4,99,847	5,47,691	0·17
Cotton twist and yarn	20,45,271	11,43,905	8,51,195	8,14,516	5,43,674	0·17
Cutlery	2,48,687	6,58,397	5,88,524	5,39,796	5,27,984	0·17
Building and Engineering materials	5,31,723	6,87,559	9,07,737	7,44,004	5,11,244	0·16
Buttons of all sorts	..	3,44,021	6,41,895	4,26,507	4,77,692	0·15
Polishes	1,17,511	4,32,350	4,59,381	4,86,804	4,77,225	0·15
Printing and lithographing machinery and materials.	1,96,557	2,77,738	2,58,721	3,04,231	4,23,759	0·13
Matches	9,44,591	14,30,311	11,32,809	7,20,667	3,52,216	0·11
Tea	1,02,236	6,21,572	2,80,317	2,89,724	3,36,489	0·11

Wood and timber including sleepers of wood .	7,59,724	1,31,660	1,93,611	2,32,501	3,01,392	0·10
Furniture and cabinetware	2,31,249	1,72,175	2,58,717	2,81,339	2,93,770	0·09
Books, printed, and printed matter (including maps and charts).	1,34,007	2,35,154	2,60,225	2,20,162	2,49,576	0·08
Leather	2,30,434	1,66,241	1,21,131	2,10,764	1,95,114	0·06
Carriages and carts, and parts thereof excluding those for railways.	1,44,965	1,55,854	2,37,070	1,77,220	1,26,555	0·04
Ships, parts of	..	5,24,909	95,814	48,764	49,484	0·01
Other articles	18,47,511	43,81,974	48,99,733	61,21,617	66,50,718	2·10
TOTAL .	16,27,71,741	25,58,84,262	28,04,67,511	26,40,89,840	31,52,24,615	100·00

TABLE D.

Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the Foreign export trade of Karachi during the last four years and the pre-war year :—

Articles.	1913-14.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Percentage of each item to total in 1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Indian produce and manufactures.						
Cotton, raw	5,60,77,121	22,10,95,538	13,59,44,220	12,62,68,266	14,26,40,494	52·36
Wool, raw	1,29,20,448	2,02,67,932	2,29,90,579	2,60,96,900	2,78,83,569	10·24
Wheat	9,78,20,192	2,69,62,840	2,57,65,281	4,34,62,068	1,59,31,983	5·85
Barley	1,07,16,729	46,13,506	99,766	81,98,609	1,52,95,501	5·61
Rape seed	3,24,76,577	1,95,67,771	2,06,71,238	1,32,59,256	1,46,48,617	5·38
Rice not in the husk	73,35,062	91,79,078	72,04,754	94,77,312	99,44,877	3·65
Hides, raw	56,37,691	24,66,830	28,78,710	80,56,693	88,77,783	3·26
Skins, raw	98,04,183	73,65,932	72,52,679	66,51,322	85,92,000	3·16
Wheat flour	59,80,199	95,51,128	74,48,706	73,08,140	67,78,904	2·49
Bones	20,23,589	32,82,305	37,42,306	38,15,897	34,00,122	1·25

Pulse	52,01,087	48,07,786	27,21,216	29,12,950	30,07,079	1·10
Silk, raw	12,68,815	16,78,045	20,65,296	26,38,393	19,25,987	0·70
Maize	55,418	1,13,981	2,230	10,28,398	18,22,490	0·67
Skins, tanned or dressed	4,63,068	8,81,236	8,45,595	10,09,333	10,31,906	0·40
Fish, dry, salted	2,40,579	4,75,612	5,79,594	8,53,312	9,74,308	0·36
Chromite or chrome iron ore	1,38,078	6,96,270	4,24,510	6,29,480	6,97,500	0·25
Cotton seed	13,96,489	82,04,487	6,61,759	19,21,329	3,87,972	0·14
Fishmaws and sharkfins	3,33,983	3,97,784	3,91,938	3,31,320	3,49,967	0·13
Hides, tanned or dressed	..	81,719	80,512	65,633	3,28,332	0·12
Sesamum seed	37,47,112	9,81,898	21,261	2,57,021	3,05,723	0·11
Castor seed	..	4,81,432	98,300	38,212	2,74,538	0·10
Cotton manufactures	1,72,136	2,93,777	2,47,548	2,29,840	2,31,903	0·08
Fodder, bran and pollards	2,47,271	1,77,963	1,57,971	3,83,150	2,08,197	0·07
Ghi	..	5,05,024	1,29,649	19,354	1,06,950	0·04
Oils	49,873	35,524	25,087	34,550	91,447	0·03
Lac	2,15,356	18,814	30,957	57,692	89,577	0·03
Wool manufactures	27,552	48,238	68,547	78,260	67,309	0·02
Fruits and vegetables	2,09,633	2,19,483	2,46,085	2,25,632	64,034	0·02
Jowar and bajra	20,29,485	2,94,193	1,42,226	2,74,432	53,468	0·02
Tobacco	..	20,006	14,099	18,458	27,775	0·01
Saltpetre	..	..	..	52,984	9,306	0·00

TABLE D—*contd.*

Articles.	1913-14.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	Percentage of each item to toal in 1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Indian produce and manufactures—contd.						
Linseed	5,25,295	..	..	..	..	..
Other articles	21,55,511	46,11,287	46,77,044	62,13,235	64,13,569	2·35
TOTAL EXPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCE	25,87,94,082	34,93,77,419	24,76,29,663	27,18,67,431	27,24,63,187	100·00
Foreign merchandise.						
Wool, raw	40,79,784	63,50,359	73,53,351	58,52,782	71,74,150	40·36
Wool manufactures	22,500	61,88,089	43,62,993	37,33,215	50,22,982	28·26
Sugar	7,37,991	17,24,688	17,27,184	11,08,920	12,27,722	6·91
Cotton manufactures	5,08,751	11,04,308	10,64,258	8,82,786	8,38,108	4·71
Skins, tanned or dressed	..	10,45,412	1,41,283	1,13,203	5,35,721	3·01
Provisions and oilman's stores	33,183	48,950	71,049	50,098	3,54,938	2·00
Fruits and vegetables	2,64,567	4,23,087	4,38,587	5,68,314	3,51,154	1·97

Matches	10,210	1,05,433	27,230	24,381	99,202	0·56
Apparel	1,52,870	1,64,087	1,59,560	1,11,551	99,005	0·56
Tobacco	3,833	1,250	4,114	6,334	15,965	0·10
Liquors	7,400	19,646	37,275	20,911	15,039	0·09
*Chemicals	18,751	19,870	40,229	33,106	12,744	0·07
Other articles	7,28,926	14,48,781	13,42,282	14,42,435	20,26,374	11·40
TOTAL EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE	65,68,766	1,86,43,960	1,67,69,395	1,39,48,036	1,77,73,194	100·00
GRAND TOTAL EXPORTS	26,53,62,848	36,80,21,379	26,43,99,058	28,58,15,467	29,02,36,381	..

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Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the official year 1929-30

by
G. N. BOWER,
OFFG. COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, KARACHI.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Graph showing values of the import and export foreign trade for the ten years from 1920-21 to 1929-30 and the pre-war year 1913-14 . Frontispiece.

Para. I.—General Summary. Page.

1. General review of trade. Table showing the values of foreign and coasting trade . . . 1
2. Geographical distribution . . 4
3. Variations in the average prices of imports and exports . . . 7
4. Government transactions . . 8

II.—Foreign Trade.

Imports.

5. Table showing the value of imports under five main classes . . 9
6. Table showing relative importance of principal imports . . . 9
7. Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—
   - Sugar 11
   - Liquors 13
   - Tobacco 14
   - Fruits and vegetables . . 14
   - Provisions 14
   - Tea 15
   - Grain, pulse and flour . . 15
8. Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
   - Oils 15
   - Coal 17
9. Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
   - Cotton yarns and manufactures 17
   - Woollen goods 20
   - Silk 20
   - Artificial silk . . . 20
   - Metals 20
   - Machinery of all kinds . . 23
   - Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments . . 23
   - Chemicals, drugs and medicines 23

Para. Page.

   - Vehicles (excluding locomotives, etc. for Railways) . . 23
   - Other articles 25
10. Class V.—Postal articles not specified 25

Exports.

Indian produce and manufactures.

11. Agricultural conditions . . . 26
12. Table showing the value of exports under five main classes . . 28
13. Table showing relative importance of principal exports . . . 29
14. Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—
    - Grain, pulse and flour . . 30
15. Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
    - Cotton, raw 32
    - Wool, raw 34
    - Seeds 34
    - Hides and skins, raw . . 36
    - Miscellaneous 37
16. Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
    - Leather 37
17. Foreign merchandise, re-exported . 37

III.—Coasting Trade.

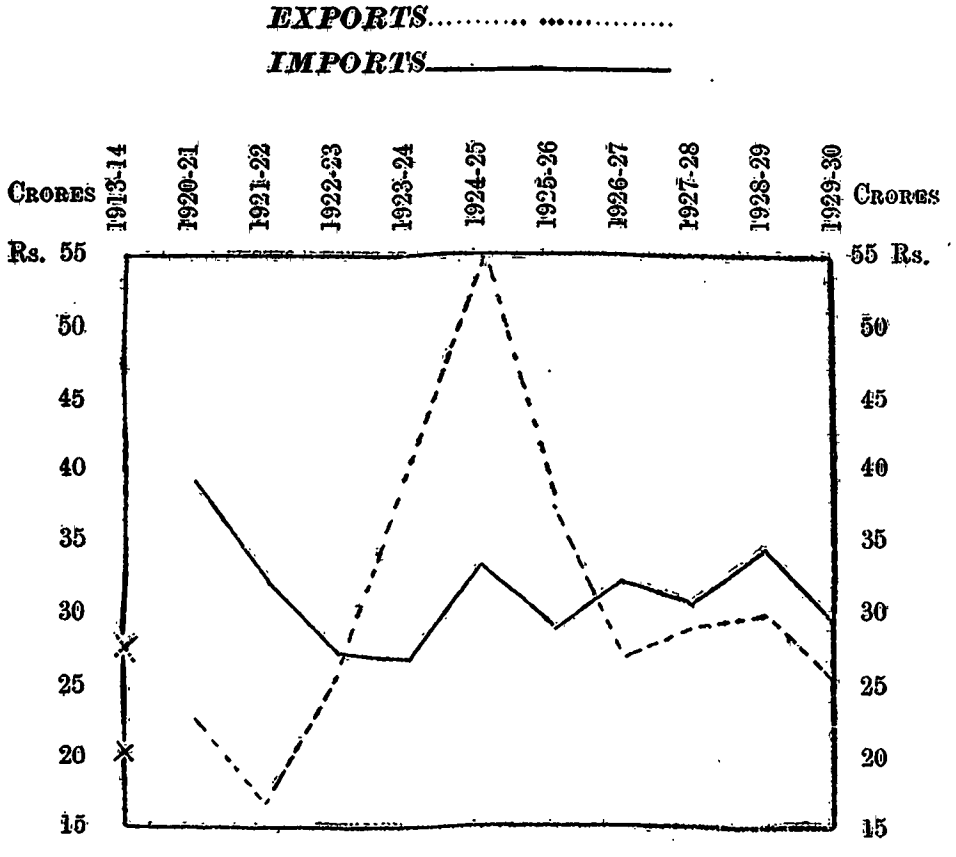
Chief Port—Karachi.

18. Aggregate value of coasting trade . 39
19. Distribution of coasting trade by provinces 39
20. Imports 42
21. Exports 43
22. Subordinate ports of Keti Bandar and Sirganda 45

IV.—Miscellaneous.

23. Shipping 45
24. Exchange 48
25. Revenue 48
26. Changes in the rates of duty . . 49

Ten years' foreign trade from 1920-21 to 1929-30 and the pre-war year 1913-14.



REPORT

ON THE

MARITIME TRADE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1930.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. During the year 1929-30 the Province of Sind, in common with the rest of the world, suffered from a general wave of trade depression caused largely by the universal fall in prices. The Province was also hard hit by excessive rains, serious flood damages and ravages by locusts. The unprecedented speculation on the New York Stock Exchange is said to have caused some of our customers to curtail their purchases.

A reference to the table on pages 2 and 3, in which are recorded the values of the *entire* maritime trade of the Province, will show that the values of both imports and exports in the foreign trade fell short of the totals recorded in the previous year, whereas those in the coasting trade showed some improvement. *Foreign imports* decreased by Rs. 466 lakhs, or 14 per cent, cotton piece-goods being responsible for more than half this decrease. Although larger quantities of sugar were received the low prices resulted in a decrease in the value. *Foreign exports* decreased by Rs. 348 lakhs, or 12 per cent. Wheat and barley accounted for 83 per cent. of this decrease and wool, rapeseed, raw hides, maize and rice accounted for most of the remaining 17 per cent. On the other hand the quantity of raw cotton exported was a record one but here again low prices prevented a proportionate rise in value. In the *coasting trade* it is satisfactory to notice that the new Salt industry increased its shipments to Calcutta from 7,675 tons to 19,289 tons.

TABLE No. 1.

Table showing the values of the entire maritime trade of the Province of Sind, both foreign and coasting, during the last five years.

A. Foreign Trade.

Articles.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS—					
Private —					
Merchandise . .	25,58,84,262	28,04,67,511	26,40,89,840	31,52,77,012	26,47,61,249
Gold . . .	13,17,961	8,11,378	8,97,633	7,85,111	4,59,487
Silver . . .	23,72,842	10,12,399	6,09,622	14,62,648	27,32,931
Currency Notes .	80,757	6,000	..	..	10,75,000
Total Private .	25,96,55,822	28,22,97,288	26,55,97,095	31,75,24,771	26,90,28,667
Government—					
Stores . . .	2,77,39,414	3,19,69,337	3,98,56,734	2,50,53,366	2,69,18,127
Total Imports .	28,73,95,236	31,42,66,625	30,54,53,829	34,25,78,137	29,59,46,794
EXPORTS—					
Private—					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	1,86,43,960	1,67,69,395	1,39,48,036	1,77,73,194	1,66,71,547
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	34,93,77,419	24,76,29,663	27,18,67,431	27,24,63,187	23,85,59,629
Gold . .	9,450	1,350	..	..	..
Silver . .	14,85,700	10,16,253	13,55,450	17,20,150	17,55,500
Currency Notes .	..	..	..	..	3,50,000
Total Private .	36,95,16,529	26,54,16,661	28,71,70,917	29,19,56,531	25,73,36,676
Government Stores—					
Foreign Manufactures	8,03,776	1,91,569	2,58,556	4,38,415	2,17,664
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	5,69,091	4,08,542	3,04,597	61,924	73,488
Silver . . .	64,850	23,000	..	..	..
Currency Notes .	8,750	5,000	..	2,000	..
Total Government .	14,46,467	6,28,111	5,63,153	5,02,339	2,91,152
Total Exports .	37,09,62,996	26,60,44,772	28,77,34,070	29,24,58,870	25,76,27,828
Grand Total of Foreign Trade.	65,83,58,232	58,03,11,397	59,31,87,899	63,50,37,007	55,35,74,622

TABLE NO. 1—*contd.*

B. COASTING TRADE.

Articles.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
IMPORTS—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	10,55,72,972	10,20,87,389	10,11,03,921	8,53,75,827	8,33,29,545
Foreign Manufactures	96,97,236	89,03,000	85,20,864	95,70,851	1,38,92,477
Silver . . .	93,392	1,91,529	13,198	11,021	5,171
Total Private .	11,53,63,600	11,11,81,918	10,96,37,983	9,49,57,699	9,72,27,193
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	4,33,883	7,13,161	5,84,582	7,86,851	5,80,791
Foreign Manufactures	7,78,933	8,11,900	10,21,279	12,94,802	13,40,552
Total Government .	12,12,816	15,25,061	16,05,861	20,81,653	19,21,343
Total Imports .	11,65,76,416	11,27,06,979	11,12,43,844	9,70,39,352	9,91,48,536
EXPORTS—					
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	5,46,40,217	5,32,43,869	5,14,53,124	3,77,77,868	4,06,53,700
Foreign Manufactures	1,05,57,018	77,40,133	87,17,437	75,00,920	77,60,526
Gold . . .	..	..	..	..	41,500
Silver . . .	1,17,300	..	..	..	..
Total Private .	6,53,14,535	6,09,84,002	6,01,70,561	4,52,78,788	4,84,55,726
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	953	4,755	3,336	..	5,301
Foreign Manufactures	1,68,326	3,04,271	2,16,234	1,79,703	6,81,141
Total Government.	1,69,279	3,09,026	2,19,570	1,79,703	6,86,442
Total Exports .	6,54,83,814	6,12,93,028	6,03,90,131	4,54,58,491	4,91,42,168
Grand Total of Coasting Trade.	18,20,60,230	17,40,00,007	17,16,33,975	14,24,97 843	14,82,90,704
Total of Entire Trade	84,04,18,462	75,43,11,404	76,48,21,874	77,75,34,850	70,18,65,326

2. Geographical distribution.—The following table shows the distribution of the foreign trade by countries :—

TABLE No. 2.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.
	1929-30.	Percentage.	1929-30.	Percentage.	
	Rs.		Rs.		
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom .	12,33,95,688	46·60	5,43,54,582	21·30	34·18
Canada *via* Atlantic Coast.	38,09,576	1·44	1,10,871	0·04	0·76
Australia and Oceania.	44,11,927	1·67	14,459	0·00	0·85
Other British Possessions.	28,74,907	1·09	74,23,622	2·91	1·98
Total British Empire.	13,44,92,098	50·80	6,19,03,534	24·25	37·77
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—					
Europe—					
Southern Russia .	41,56,565	1·57	..	..	0·80
Germany . .	1,58,95,965	6·00	3,01,60,177	11·82	8·85
Netherlands. .	60,02,043	2·27	76,86,661	3·01	2·63
Belgium . .	81,02,089	3·06	1,19,35,485	4·67	3·85
France . .	89,45,605	3·38	1,23,55,524	4·84	4·10
Italy . . .	89,15,044	3·37	2,39,13,226	9·37	6·31
Hungary . .	32,06,441	1·21	..	..	0·62
Spain . . .	18,235	0·00	59,69,785	2·34	1·15
Other Countries .	1,06,06,110	4·01	15,20,303	0·60	2·33
Total Europe .	6,58,48,097	24·87	9,35,41,161	36·65	30·65
Asia—					
Iraq . . .	23,23,077	0·88	26,83,747	1·05	0·96
Persia . .	57,62,119	2·18	24,70,046	0·97	1·59
Java . . .	2,44,81,103	9·25	75,036	0·03	4·72

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.
	1929-30.	Percentage.	1929-30.	Percentage.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*contd.*	Rs.		Rs.		
Asia—*contd.*					
Japan . .	1,29,06,170	4·87	4,16,27,511	16·31	10·49
Maskat, etc. .	3,08,050	0·12	44,70,533	1·75	0·92
China . .	9,39,485	0·35	2,05,27,043	8·04	4·13
Other Countries .	1,41,310	0·05	27,40,730	1·07	0·55
Total Asia .	4,68,61,314	17·70	7,45,94,646	29·23	23·36
Africa . .	1,66,722	0·06	41,15,526	1·61	0·82
America . .	1,73,93,018	6·57	2,10,76,309	8·26	7·40
Total Foreign Countries.	13,02,69,151	49·20	19,33,27,642	75·75	62·23
GRAND TOTAL .	26,47,61,249	100·00	25,52,31,176	100·00	100·00

IMPORTS.

British Empire.—On the *import* side the United Kingdom's share was as usual the largest, *viz.*, 46·6 per cent.—almost exactly the same percentage as last year—though the value was Rs. 230 lakhs less than in 1928-29 and was the lowest since 1922-23. Cotton piece-goods were responsible for a decline of Rs. 249 lakhs. Decreases also occurred in receipts of piece-goods of cotton and artificial silk, woollen piece-goods and iron and steel. On the other hand, imports of beet sugar, cigarettes, pneumatic motor covers and lubricating oils showed an improvement. The very unusual imports of wheat from *Australia*, which attracted notice towards the end of 1928-29, continued for the first few months of the current year. These special imports were due to the bad harvests in Northern India and were consequently not confined to the port of Karachi but were especially heavy at Calcutta and Bombay also. The total quantity of Australian wheat imported into Karachi from January to July 1929 amounted to approximately 134,000 tons, valued at Rs. 192 lakhs, of which 103,426 tons, valued at Rs. 149 lakhs, was recorded in last year's statistics. In January 1930 a further consignment of about 500 tons was imported.

Europe.—*Germany's* share of imports increased slightly to 6 per cent., but the value decreased by Rs. 16 lakhs, chiefly owing to smaller sales of woollen piece-goods, piece-goods of cotton and artificial silk, lace and embroidery gold and silver thread, sewing machines and iron and steel. Arrivals of beet sugar, cotton weaving machinery, wool machinery and aniline dyes, however, showed some expansion. The value of imports from *Italy*, which last year reached the record figure of Rs. 133 lakhs, suffered a set-back of Rs. 44 lakhs, due chiefly to reduced supplies of coloured cotton piece-goods, piece-goods of cotton and artificial silk and woollen blankets and rugs. Imports from *France* contracted by Rs. 19 akhs to Rs. 89 lakhs, chiefly in receipts of iron and steel, pneumatic motor covers and woollen piece-goods. *Belgian* goods decreased in value to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs, mainly in supplies of iron and steel. Imports from the *Netherlands* declined by Rs. 17 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs : the result of smaller receipts of vegetable products and aniline dyes.

Asia.—Greatly reduced orders for sugar and a heavy fall in its price brought about a contraction of Rs. 115 lakhs in the value of imports from *Java* and a fall in the percentage from 11 per cent. to 9 per cent. *Japan's* share increased from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent. and the value from Rs. 98 lakhs to Rs. 129 lakhs, the highest yet recorded. This increase was mostly due to larger quantities of grey and coloured cotton piece-goods and piece-goods of cotton and artificial silk being received.

America.—The value of imports from the United States of America advanced by Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 174 lakhs and the share by 1 per cent. to 6 per cent. The improvement was most noticeable in arrivals of pneumatic motor covers and kerosene oil. Motor cars and motor-trucks however, arrived in smaller numbers.

EXPORTS.

British Empire.—On the *export* side the *United Kingdom's* share, which a few years ago (1923-24) amounted to over 40 per cent. in the total value of the export trade, stood at the low figure of 21 per cent. as against 27 per cent. in 1928-29 and 32 per cent. in 1927-28. The value amounting to Rs. 543 lakhs exhibited a shortage of Rs. 229 lakhs, largely accounted for by reduced purchases of wheat and to a lesser degree of barley, rapeseed, wool and cow hides.

Europe.—The value of exports to *Germany* decreased from Rs. 472 lakhs to Rs. 302 lakhs and the percentage from 16 per cent. to 12 per cent. There were no exports of barley to Germany compared with Rs. 93 lakhs' worth in 1928-29. There was also a decrease in the shipments of cow hides and rapeseed. *Italy's* share dropped from 11 per cent. to 9 per cent. She received less rapeseed but more cotton. *France* purchased more cotton than in the previous year and her share rose from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent. The value of exports to *Belgium* decreased from Rs. 171 lakhs to Rs. 119 lakhs and the percentage from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent. Smaller shipments of barley, wheat, raw wool and cow hides were partly counter-balanced by larger shipments of rapeseed and bones.

Asia.—The export trade with *Japan* and *China* showed considerable expansion, chiefly due to heavy purchases of cotton. Japan's share of the value of exports went up from 10 per cent. to 16 per cent. and that of China from 3 per cent. to 8 per cent.

America.—Exports to the *United States of America* advanced by Rs. 17 lakhs to Rs. 211 lakhs—the highest level in the decade. Goat skins, raw cotton and woollen carpets were in good demand but shipments of wool decreased.

3. **Prices.**—The following table shows the variations in the average declared prices of certain important commodities, the average for the three years ending 1900-01 being taken as 100 :—

TABLE No. 3.

PRICES.

Articles.	Average for 3 years ending 1900-01.	1910-11.	1920-21.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
IMPORTS.								
Coal . . . Ton	100	87·61	389·43	130·51	114·68	125·11	116·53	108·96
Dates . . . ,,	100	128	213·97	159·13	220·66	154·81	136·89	129·62
Copper . . . Cwt.	100	94·73	156·26	108·16	96·89	95·11	97·78	118·05
Iron and steel . . Ton	100	97·53	370·67	152·13	134·63	129·58	129·82	128·24
Kerosene oil . . Gal.	100	111·00	197·92	163·47	167·97	156·12	108·23	111·52
Sugar 16 Dutch standard and above. Ton	100	90·59	292·63	93·48	102·16	88·38	78·01	70·21
Cotton twist and yarn Lb.	100	144·86	633·63	270 50	224·12	230·32	242·66	247·66
Grey cotton piece-goods. Yd.	100	146·05	539·29	317·31	277·93	249·57	254 90	236·16
White cotton piece-goods. ,,	100	123·59	487·68	275·89	237·77	216·19	217·06	214·71
Coloured cotton piece-goods. ,,	100	140·97	584·86	351 23	315·66	291·86	287·34	264·07
Woollen piece-goods ,,	100	108·42	614·68	243·69	213·10	186·85	200 54	207·16
EXPORTS.								
Rice not in the husk Ton	100	118·39	243·19	218·73	224·86	210·65	207·66	205·33
Wheat . . . ,,	100	110·08	184·61	178·27	164·68	157·55	156·86	154·69
Hides, raw . ,,	100	171·32	151·23	159·36	138·73	174·32	184·53	161·85
Skins, raw . . ,,	100	138·95	199·65	124·30	125·22	129·81	125·56	137·44
Rapeseed . . ,,	100	115·92	241 48	195·07	189·77	182·78	176·85	170·66
Cotton, raw . . ,,	100	155·32	187·89	252·75	189·97	197·15	197·17	157·03
Wool (Indian) . . Lb.	100	97·21	186·91	192·22	194·94	195·55	197·55	200·15
Wool (Foreign) . . ,,	100	110·73	187·04	179·32	175·56	180·58	194·16	193·90

4. Government transactions.—The following table shows the more important Government transactions for the past five years.

TABLE No. 4.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

Articles.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Imports—										
Machinery and millwork—										
Railway locomotive engines and tenders.	...	15·31	...	9·49	...	11·59	...	51·75	...	58·68
Other sorts	...	36·09	...	47·13	...	32·20	...	25·88	...	14·11
Metals and ores—										
Iron and steel—										
Rails and fishplates	755	0·92	1,264	1·66	23,114	31·81	236	0·39	424	0·58
Sleepers and keys	...	...	766	0·97	30,526	34·46	10,340	9·62	8,561	9·88
Other manufactures	11,492	26·69	7,031	18·61	15,010	25·75	15,771	33·11	9,268	20·58
Other sorts	692	3·71	1,177	3·06	159	1·01	79	0·81	1,682	3·71
Total Metals and ores	12,939	31·32	10,238	24·30	68,809	93·03	26,426	43·96	19,935	34·75
Vehicles—										
Railway *carriages*	...	29·23	...	32·03	...	81·87	...	8·56	...	3·99
,, wagons	...	29·11	...	10·16	...	27·07	...	2·94	...	0·85
Other sorts	...	43·20	...	77·09	...	29·82	...	35·25	...	76·10
Other articles		93·10	...	119·49	...	122·98	...	82·19	...	80·70
Treasure	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...
Total Imports	..	277·39	...	319·69	...	398·56	...	250·53	...	269·18
Exports—										
Stores	...	13·73	...	6·00	...	5·63	...	5·00	...	2·91
Treasure	...	0·73	...	0·28	...	...	...	0·02	...	...
Total Exports	...	14·46	..	6·28	...	5·63	...	5·02	...	2·91
Total Government Transactions	...	291·85	..	325·97	...	404·19	...	255·55	...	272·09

The increase in the value of locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof is attributed to imports by the North Western Railway of more costly engines for heavy loads and also of a large number of oil-burning boilers to replace those burning coal. Other kinds of vehicles were mainly aeroplanes and parts thereof.

II.—FOREIGN TRADE.

IMPORTS.

5. The following table shows the value of the import trade under the five main classes for the last five years :—

TABLE No. 5.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	5,39,14,623	7,06,00,986	5,44,70,984	7,39,90,396	6,18,03,239
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	1,73,47,561	1,38,60,417	1,56,89,155	1,73,26,684	1,71,43,173
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	17,98,28,616	19,01,73,945	18,76,45,190	21,81,58,063	17,98,58,499
IV.—Living animals .	4,029	17,500	7,820	5,770	9,178
V.—Postal articles not specified.	47,89,433	58,14,663	62,76,691	57,96,099	59,47,160
Total Imports .	25,58,84,262	28,04,67,511	26,40,89,840	31,52,77,012	26,47,61,249

TABLE No. 6.

6. Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the foreign import trade of Karachi for the last five years :—

Articles.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	Percentage of each item to total imports of merchandise in 1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton manufactures	8,76,17,212	10,30,80,007	,98 10,118	10,32,83,257	7,83,52,091	29·59
Sugar . . .	3,52,18,173	5,25,13,496	2,96,53,221	3,61,30,450	3,44 88,792	13·03
Metals and ores	2,02,26,428	1,65,21,387	2,11,43,751	2,27,79,653	1,95,96,613	7·40
Machinery and millwork.	1,65,90,362	1,39,75,708	1,21,96,313	1,46,19,517	1,48,61,655	5·61
Oils . . .	1,44,76,655	1,24,22,387	1,38,68,724	1,51,96,923	1,47,72,528	5·58

TABLE No. 6—*contd.*

Articles.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	Percentage of each item to total imports of merchandise in 1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Woollen manufactures including yarn and knitting wool.	1,03,80,726	94,23,073	1,21,23,756	1,28,02,478	1,11,80,615	4·22
Mechanically propelled vehicles (excluding Railway Locomotives and Tractors).	54,57,093	63,29,532	86,87,885	1,19,76,511	88,06,502	3·33
Provisions and oilman's stores.	54,86,972	61,19,009	1,09,00,658	94,16,224	86,04,723	·25
Rubber manufactures.	6,80,279	16,26,263	36,70,273	54,32,019	78,93,532	2·98
Liquors . .	64,99,778	62,12,859	63,24,239	65,40,208	68,28,214	2·58
Articles imported by post.	47,89,433	58,14,663	62,76,691	57,96,099	59,47,160	2·24
Grain, pulse and flour	3,170	1,52,754	90,019	1,53,72,226	49,42,004	1·87
Hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplated ware.	40,61,087	40,68,195	38,55,733	52,32,332	41,33,791	1·56
Tobacco .	29,74,185	19,01,097	40,90,594	33,83,054	39,60,407	1·50
Chemicals and chemical preparations.	22,15,881	24,79,968	29,08,307	28 79,035	32,25,417	1·22
Instruments, apparatus and appliances.	24,90,831	27,26,461	26,33,700	36,95,668	32,10,396	1·21
Paper and pasteboard.	21,05,061	25,53,700	21,09,423	28,40,491	31,71,728	1·20
Fruits and vegetables	30,87,809	34,57,627	31,90,709	26,16,234	27,60,899	1·04
Artificial silk including yarn.	13,41,057	24,92,697	31,05,256	47,48,836	24,45,996	0·92
Cycles and accessories	14,77,747	17,55,654	18,20,685	23,18,637	19,80,747	0·75
Haberdashery and millinery.	19,01,625	22,74,835	19,29,878	27,91,040	17,10,343	0·65
Soap . . .	11,92,698	14,94,850	14,56,622	15,62,142	16,81,071	0·64
Apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes).	20,93,155	22,75,557	17,12,807	20,87,023	16,67,486	0·63
Glass and glassware	14,88,439	17,16,909	15,22,274	15,74,178	14,17,163	0·54
Drugs and medicines	10,00,285	10,89,286	12,09,594	11,54,657	14,39,244	0·54
Paints and painters' materials.	11,75,918	11,43,178	13,07,261	13,20,446	12,77,437	0·48
Silk manufactures including yarn.	4,8[illegible],482	7,83,911	5,93,858	9,18,389	11,17,060	0·42
Other articles .	1,93,63,721	1,40,62,448	1,55,97,496	1,65,09,285	1,32,85,644	5·02
TOTAL .	25,58,84,262	28,04,67,511	26,40,89,840	31,52,77,012	26,47,61,249	100 00

7. Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

Sugar.—The following table shows imports from foreign countries and from Bombay, re-exports to foreign countries and coastwise exports of sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above, including beet sugar, for the past five years :—

TABLE NO. 7.

SUGAR.

Countries.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	595	1·42	1,014	2·33	54	0·29	1,042	1·87	21,186	33·38
Canada, *via* Atlantic Coast	...	...	3,200	7·60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Russia	...	...	9,366	22·38	142	0·35	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	8,760	19·86	...	...	...	...	2,240	2·96
Germany	630	1·62	21,189	49·97	538	1·18	3	0·01	8,089	13·22
Netherlands	...	...	700	1·54	...	...	...	...	995	1·56
Belgium	1,172	3·55	3,230	8·31	306	0·92	317	0·95	518	1·30
France	...	..	52	0·15	8	0·02	787	1·37	3,038	5·14
Hungary	8,236	19·47	16,816	41·24	784	1·75	499	0·88	20,303	31·53
Czechoslovakia	4,176	9·07	15,239	35·77	552	1·13	100	0·17	913	1·58
Fiume	...	...	1,970	4·28	...	...	...	...	1,096	1·86
Austria	324	0·81	35	0·08	...	...	...	...	726	1·27
Jugo-slavia	285	0·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,908	7·41
Java	151,760	310·58	139,217	308·61	148,061	290·00	206,873	358·34	156,570	243·16
U. S. A., *via* Atlantic Coast	1,825	3·95	10,019	22·18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Foreign Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·02	4	0·01
Total	169,003	351·24	230,807	524·30	150,445	295·64	209,624	363·61	220,586	344·38
Imports from Bombay	1	0·02	...	0·03	1	0·01	1	0·01	2	0·01
Re-exports	5,515	17·25	5,536	17·27	4,340	11·09	6,174	12·28	1,928	3·41
Exports to Coast ports	7,295	23·47	3,883	12·66	2,628	7·80	2,692	7·31	2,290	5·88

The sugar market experienced another year of depression. Supplies were plentiful and in excess of the demand and consequently the downward trend of prices witnessed in 1928-29 continued throughout the year under report. The local price of *white Java* opened at Rs. 13-4-0 per cwt. on 2nd April 1929, which was the highest quotation of the year, but dropped to Rs. 12-13-0 in the first week of May where it remained until the end of July. A gradual decline followed until Rs. 12-3-0 was quoted at the end of August. The subsequent three months witnessed a slight rise but a weakening then set in and the lowest price of the year was recorded on 25th February 1930 at Rs. 11-4-6. The closing price on the 25th March was Rs. 12-8-6. The low prices tended to increase consumption, and the total quantity imported reached 220,586 tons, a figure which was 10,962 tons in excess of imports last year, and was the second highest on record. Unfortunately however, the business done was not remunerative. The increase in imports of *Continental sugar* was due to the prices being more favourable than in the previous year.

Liquors.—

TABLE No. 8.

LIQUORS.

Liquors.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Gals	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Ale, beer and porter and cider and other fermented liquors.	830,556	19·56	695,846	17·82	802,534	20·48	844,133	20·81	895,943	21·54
Spirits—										
Whisky	125,310	23·45	120,178	21·64	111,245	21·14	117,477	22·30	119,553	22·42
Brandy	71,035	9·09	75,698	9·30	58,380	7·51	64,021	8.54	73,108	9·66
Other sorts	40,297	6·44	56,891	6·84	63,925	7·33	64,546	7·33	83,695	8·11
Total Spirits .	236,642	38·98	252,767	37·78	233,550	35·98	246,044	38·17	276,356	40·19
Wines	49,776	6·45	51,004	6·52	52,910	6·78	51,270	6·42	53,931	6·55
Total Liquors .	1,116,974	64·99	999,617	62·12	1,088,994	63·24	1,141,447	65·40	1,226,230	68·28

Beer.—Imports from the United Kingdom increased by 88,26 gallons to 690,810 gallons whilst those from Germany decreased by 29,656 gallons to 165,485 gallons. There was also a decrease of 6,258 gallons from the Netherlands which supplied 33,213 gallons. British brewed light beers of the Pilsener type have become more popular among the better class of consumers.

Spirits.—The consumption of *brandy* is said to have increased this year owing to the unusually cold winter. A feature of the trade in both brandy and *whisky* was the importation of large consignments of the cheaper brands. The expansion under the head " Other sorts " was due solely to larger arrivals of *rectified spirit* from Java for denaturation at the Custom House, the quantity imported having risen from 29,820 gallons to 45,091 gallons. Some of the traders in the Punjab who formerly obtained their requirements from Calcutta are now making their purchases at this port.

Wines.—Larger imports of French Vermouth were chiefly responsible for the improvement.

Tobacco.—Imports of tobacco, amounting to over a million pounds valued at Rs. 39·60 lakhs, showed an increase of 142,000 lbs. in quantity and of Rs. 5·77 lakhs in value and made up for an almost corresponding decrease last year. The bulk of the imports consisted of cigarettes from the United Kingdom. A good up-country demand for cigarettes also gave an impetus to the trade.

Fruits and Vegetables.—The aggregate value of imports, consisting mainly of dates and potatoes, increased by Rs. 1·45 lakhs to Rs. 27·61 lakhs. Dates came chiefly from Iraq and the total value recorded, *viz.*, Rs. 22·14 lakhs, practically maintained last year's level. Potatoes came entirely from Italy, and their total value rose from Rs. 2·44 lakhs to Rs. 3·88 lakhs.

Provisions.—The decrease of Rs. 8·12 lakhs in the total value, *viz.*, Rs. 86·05 lakhs was due to smaller imports of vegetable products from the Netherlands. Increased use of indigenous copra and groundnut oils, on account of their cheapness, reduced the demand for vegetable products, especially from the Punjab. The variations in the quantities of some of the principal articles are shown in the following statement :—

Provisions.	Quantity.	
	1928-29.	1929-30.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canned and bottled provisions—		
Vegetable products	155,046	125,378
Other sorts	18,157	23,693
Farinaceous foods	9,185	8,667
Biscuits and cakes	5,177	6,751
Bacon and hams	2,335	2,390
Jams and jellies	3,241	3,063
Cheese (including canned)	2,514	2,525
Milk, condensed, etc.	6,907	5,863
Pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments	1,594	2,044
Confectionery	5,914	6,186
Other sorts	2,678	2,138

Tea.—Imports of tea amounted to 435,468 lbs. valued at Rs. 3·73 lakhs, an increase of 78,749 lbs. in quantity and of Rs. 36,994 in value. The bulk of the imports, *viz.*, 383,210 lbs., consisted of *black tea* mostly from Ceylon, and the remainder was *green tea* from China.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—As in the previous year, imports under this head consisted chiefly of Australian wheat to which a reference has been made in the Geographical distribution of trade (page 5).

8. **Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.**

Oils.—The following table shows the imports of mineral oils for the past five years, including, in the case of kerosene oil and petrol, imports from Burma :—

TABLE No. 9.

MINERAL OILS.

Mineral oils.		1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
		Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Kerosene—											
From Southern Russia	Bulk	..	..	..	..	2,329,308	13·10	9,052,710	43·49	8,477,498	41·56
„ Persia	Bulk	..	..	..	..	608,550	3·04	10,292,811	43·76	8,242,415	35·09
	Tins	..	..	..	..	128,826	1·14	41,666	0·28	150,043	1·01
„ U. S. A., *via* Atlantic Coast.	Bulk	13,266,871	91·38	7,855,073	54·57	7,695,212	52·00	1,998,991	9·68	2,337,326	11·44
	Tins	681,512	7·12	1,138,743	11·05	1,138,366	11·29	816,171	7·02	924,522	8·26
„ U. S. A. *via* Pacific Coast	Bulk	..	..	1,813,778	13·13	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Dutch Borneo	Tins	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,940	0·06	..	..
„ Straits Settlements	Bulk	7,995	0·10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tins	4,200	0·05	15,196	0·12	12,840	0·09	43,632	0·20	12,946	0·07
„ Egypt	Bulk	809,489	6·07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Sumatra	„	..	..	58,474	0·40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Kerosene	Bulk	14,084,355	97·55	9,727,325	68·10	10,633,070	68·14	21,344,512	96·93	19,057,239	88·09
	Tins	685,712	7·17	1,153,939	11·17	1,280,032	12·52	913,409	7·56	1,087,511	9·34
Grand Total Kerosene, Foreign		14,770,067	104·72	10,881,264	79·27	11,913,102	80·66	22,257,921	104·49	20,144,750	97·43
Imports from Burma		8,803,713	63·61	7,392,775	48·35	10,388,423	60·46	1,565,758	7·73	931,021	4·92
Grand Total Kerosene, Foreign and Indian.		23,573,780	168·33	18,274,039	127·62	22,301,525	141·12	23,823,679	112·22	21,075,771	102·35
Petrol, Benzine and Benzol—											
From Persia		..	..	..	..	134,400	1·86	166,000	1·52	310,912	2·78
„ Burma		3,915,948	54·38	3,861,202	48·50	6,547,645	80·69	6,472,645	79·39	5,104,839	63·74
Other Mineral oils—											
Fuel		7,271,389	23·03	7,004,573	20·79	10,431,549	30·46	9,385,138	21·46	10,329,101	21·90
Lubricating		753,448	13·94	1,157,955	19·54	1,022,608	19·86	765,667	16·64	1,148,791	22·74
Other sorts		34,820	0·72	117,241	2·30	205,748	3·87	451,063	6·47	85,642	1·39

The decrease in imports of *kerosene oil*, both from foreign countries and Burma, was due to large stocks being carried over from the previous year. This "carry-over" would have been greater still had there not been heavy despatches from this port by rail to areas normally served by Calcutta and Bombay during the period of the labour strikes at the oil installations at those ports. Half the total quantity of *fuel oil* was received from Persia and half from British Borneo. The entire quantity of *petrol* imported by sea from Persia was re-exported to that country by land *via* Duzdap. The fall in receipts from Burma was due to the increased use of the indigenous oil produced by the Attock Oil Company.

Coal.—Imports as usual were mainly for bunkering purposes. Foreign coal increased by about 5,000 tons to 30,000 tons, valued at Rs. 6·20 lakhs, almost all of which came from Natal. Indian (Bengal) coal increased by about 6,000 tons to about 134,500 tons, valued at Rs. 24·91 lakhs.

9. Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

Cotton Yarn and Manufactures.—The import business in cotton goods during the year under report was disappointing. The value of the entire turnover declined by Rs. 255 lakhs, or 25 per cent., to Rs. 784 lakhs, a figure which was the lowest for seven years. Several factors contributed to the slump in this trade. The continued fall in the prices of cloth (due largely to the lower cost of raw material), coupled with the disparity between the home and local prices, the latter being lower than the former for most of the year, and the tightness of the money market caused great depression in both the local and up-country markets and seriously affected the stability of many dealers. In several cases goods had to be resold in a falling market owing to the inability of the merchants to liquidate their commitments. All this resulted in several failures. Consumption also decreased considerably owing to the reduction in the purchasing power of the people, especially the agricultural classes whose harvests were adversely affected by the heavy rains and by the ravages of locusts. There was very little demand from Afghanistan and Persia.

The following table shows the quantity and value of cotton manufactures imported during the last five years :—

TABLE No. 10.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Cotton manufactures.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
I. Twist and yarn—										
From United Kingdom . Lbs.	602,929	8·49	573,796	6·59	535,258	6·42	308,357	3·81	321,185	4·05
„ Japan . . . „	102,851	1·23	11,866	0·13	..	..	..	..	6,000	0·06
„ Other Countries . „	123,061	1·72	158,685	1·79	157,914	1·73	130,742	1·63	55,154	0·73
Total Twist and yarn „	828,841	11·44	744,347	8·51	693,172	8·15	439,099	5·44	382,339	4·84
II. Piece-goods—										
Grey (unbleached)—										
From United Kingdom . Yds.	8,417,147	24·22	5,862,719	14·44	4,593,761	9·29	7,212,108	15·23	6,388,985	13·31
„ Japan . . . „	14,019,151	49·94	21,963,487	66·13	21,996,012	60·24	23,174,913	65·95	30,319,823	77.90
„ Other Countries . „	909,506	3·72	1,308,000	4·52	550,600	1·65	3,417,585	9·38	2,844,329	6·97
Total Grey . „	23,345,804	77·88	29,134,206	85·09	27,140,373	71·18	33,804,606	90·56	39,553,137	98·18
White (bleached)—										
From United Kingdom . Yds.	149,757,275	467·06	202,203,631	540·97	183,675,874	441·10	216,170,949	529·27	162,591,963	395·71
„ Japan . . . „	147,290	0·57	..	..	30,779	0·09	27,263	0·08	496,650	1·25
„ Other Countries . „	2,383,462	15·19	4,158,229	22·86	7,036,592	32·52	6,726,947	25·61	8,068,832	25·23
Total White . „	152,288,027	482·82	206,361,860	563·83	190,743,245	473·71	222,925,159	554·96	171,157,445	422·19
Coloured, Printed or Dyed—										
From United Kingdom . Yds.	66,906,930	262·61	91,735,027	324·84	84,372,898	280·33	88,207,549	292·60	57,953,814	179·06
„ Italy . . . „	2,150,577	9·72	4,872,490	17·58	10,079,884	28·78	16,094,857	44·92	8,896,720	25·04
„ Japan . . . „	3,242,827	10·70	4,379,328	11·78	5,789,023	14·08	6,885,062	16·25	12,336,970	28·27
„ Other Countries . „	739,600	6·93	1,255,485	11·55	1,361,414	11·86	1,320,507	11·55	978,928	6·87
Total Coloured . „	73,039,934	289·96	102,242,330	365·75	101,603,219	335·05	112,517,975	365·32	80,166,432	239·24
Fents . . . . „	995,345	3·47	861,095	3·47	1,259,350	4·67	1,844,723	6·77	1,542,156	5·41
Total Piece-goods . „	249,669,110	854·13	338,599,491	1,018·14	320,746,187	884·61	371,092,463	1,017·61	292,419,170	765·02
III. Other Cotton Fabrics . „	..	22·04	..	12·66	..	13·49	..	15·22	..	13·66
GRAND TOTAL .	..	887·61	..	1039·31	..	906·25	..	1038·27	..	783·52

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—The decrease occurred chiefly in receipts of coloured yarns Nos. 31 to 40 from Switzerland.

Piece-goods.—The aggregate volume of receipts of piece-goods decreased by 21 per cent. and the value by 25 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the imports of some of the more important descriptions under the three main sub-divisions of piece-goods :—

TABLE No. 11.

PIECE-GOODS.

Description.	Quantity.					Value.				
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
(1) *Grey (unbleached)*—										
Dhutis, Saris and Scarves	661,782	852,331	623,047	1,867,778	3,588,539	2·49	2·87	1·74	5·32	9·01
Drills and Jeans	2,923,520	4,391,280	2,521,400	2,823,991	4,027,397	11·38	13·73	7·59	8·77	11·13
Jaconets, Madapollams, Mulls and Cambrics.	1,657,531	1,247,175	1,392,594	2,206,111	2,207,141	4·13	2·76	2·61	4·43	4·03
Longcloth and Shirtings	17,124,978	21,899,982	22,495,008	26,796,883	29,678,148	56·46	63·70	58·92	71·75	73·88
(2) *White (bleached)*—										
Checks, Spots and Stripes	4,577,351	9,492,954	11,220,277	10,034,067	9,182,975	17·32	31·13	32·82	30·07	23·62
Jaconets, Madapollams, and Cambrics.	1,209,935	3,443,970	4,704,547	4,625,066	3,901,158	8·05	18·54	22·82	18·06	12·92
Longcloth and Shirtings	45,268,540	53,422,168	51,924,356	59,690,885	48,478,443	176·88	176·71	159·13	181·41	149·61
Mulls	81,162,456	120,633,932	102,809,811	127,946,034	100,191,536	222·58	288·62	215·20	278·33	213·36
Nainsooks	15,387,305	12,089,458	15,786,414	14,840,858	5,859,030	36·96	23·80	28·80	28·63	10·79
(3) *Coloured, Printed and Dyed*—										
Cambrics	14,415,007	19,488,269	16,202,923	16,270,252	12,497,058	40·58	55·56	45·13	41·09	33·21
Drills and Jeans	11,960,823	12,770,114	11,966,267	9,007,885	9,628,454	45·21	42·40	36·74	26·33	25·14
Shirtings	16,182,269	25,413,333	29,395,100	30,502,058	22,985,020	57·28	80·06	92·19	85·68	60·50
Twills	10,430,831	13,259,330	15,796,273	21,112,653	13,789,638	39·67	44·04	45·19	56·93	33·77
Saris and Scarves	1,958,924	2,291,083	3,714,900	3,559,412	2,591,096	9·26	9·84	14·27	13·36	9·61
Dyed Italian cloth and Sateens	6,195,403	12,828,451	8,241,465	9,922,784	3,301,290	38·64	61·17	37·29	44·61	15·08
Woven Coatings and Trouserings	781,259	1,922,085	1,578,759	2,628,911	1,550,880	6·55	13·40	11·85	20·94	12·35
Woven Shirtings	1,630,254	1,629,380	3,373,262	5,858,179	7,111,064	7·23	5·74	14·56	31·32	25·19

Grey Goods.—Japan increased her share from 73 per cent. to 79 per cent. in the total value of grey goods. The bulk of her supplies consisted of longcloth and shirtings and drills and jeans. She also sent bordered dhutis worth Rs. 2·66 lakhs against only Rs. 42,774 in 1928-29. The shortage in British goods occurred in receipts of longcloth and shirtings. On the other hand, bordered dhutis, saris and scarves showed an improvement.

White Goods.—The United Kingdom's share in the supplies of white goods, chiefly mulls, longcloth and shirtings, was well maintained at 94 per cent.

Coloured Goods.—The United Kingdom's share in the total value of the trade in coloured goods was 75 per cent. as against 80 per cent. in the previous year. The value of imports from Italy dropped from Rs. 44·92 lakhs to Rs. 25·04 lakhs. The progressive increase in supplies from Japan continued, 50 per cent. of the imports therefrom consisting of printed drills and jeans.

Woollen Goods.—*Yarn* and *knitting wool* imported at this port is mainly intended for the Amritsar market. The total value of these imports rose by Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 13 lakhs, chiefly in receipts from Germany. Imports of woollen *piece-goods*, which form the bulk of the trade in woollens, suffered a set-back from Rs. 81·40 lakhs to Rs. 70·62 lakhs. The three principal suppliers, *viz.*, France, the United Kingdom and Germany, sent less. France, which supplies mostly *shawl cloth* for the Amritsar market, claimed 59 per cent. Imports of *blankets*, which consisted mainly of cheap rugs from Italy, fell in value from Rs. 20·82 lakhs to Rs. 15·31 lakhs.

Silk.—The total value recorded under this head increased by Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 11 lakhs, the principal imports consisting of *yarn, noils* and *warps* (Rs. 5 lakhs) chiefly from Italy, *piece-goods* (Rs. 3 lakhs) from China and Japan and *goods of silk mixed with other materials* (Rs. 2 lakhs) from Germany.

Artificial Silk.—Imports of artificial silk declined in value from Rs. 48 lakhs to Rs. 24 lakhs, mainly owing to reduced purchases of piece-goods of cotton and artificial silk from Italy, the United Kingdom and Germany.

Metals and Metal Manufactures.—The following table shows the quantities and values of the different descriptions of metals imported during the past five years :—

TABLE No. 12.

METALS.

Metals.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Aluminium . . . . Cwts.	655	0·78	283	0·29	438	0·47	1,492	1·34	7,312	5·77
Brass . . . . . ,,	7,512	4·09	7,136	3·85	6,262	3·29	10,918	5·81	9,617	5·15
Copper . . . . . ,,	16,969	10·04	14,798	7·84	12,196	6·34	20,361	10·89	9,331	5·77
German silver . . . . ,,	276	0·31	210	0·24	39	0·04	12	0·02	13	0·01
Iron and steel—										
Bars . . . . . Tons	18,543	23·84	18,175	20·62	26,062	26·77	30,519	33·64	24,749	27·41
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work. ,,	22,767	29·00	17,377	21·07	27,578	30·63	23,810	26·63	16,262	17·28
Hoops and strips . . ,,	5,003	10·03	4,480	7·44	3,492	4·74	5,884	7·34	5,250	6·94
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought. ,,	3,384	11·99	3,440	10·13	6,540	18·83	5,990	14·79	5,000	14·15
Sheets and plates—										
Galvanised . . . . ,,	9,629	28·30	6,600	19·96	13,329	33·94	12,739	29·99	10,906	24·26
Tinned . . . . . ,,	5,135	18·05	3,667	12·37	4,318	14·18	5,034	15·82	5,288	16·81
Other sorts . . . . ,,	14,602	24·97	4,897	7·01	8,839	13·57	8,808	13·91	4,356	6·21
Other sorts . . . . ,,	17,773	36·87	33,093	50·59	31,905	53·86	34,591	63·24	38,221	62·26
Total Iron and steel . ,,	96,836	183·05	91,729	149·19	122,067	196·52	127,375	205·36	110,032	175·32
Lead . . . . . ,,	184	1·10	177	1·01	265	1·25	171	0·74	213	0·91
Tin . . . . . Cwts.	1,262	2·44	1,141	2·19	1,032	2·07	1,488	2·33	1,175	1·56
Zinc and spelter . . . ,,	911	0·26	828	0·25	1,424	0·32	1,305	0·33	3,694	0·67
Other metals . . . . ,,	255	0·19	522	0·35	1,162	1·13	1,324	0·98	1,199	0·83
TOTAL METALS . Tons	98,410	202·26	93,152	165·21	123,450	211·43	129,385	227·80	111,855	195·99

Iron and Steel.—After the activity of the two previous years, imports of iron and steel receded as the result of (*a*) the large stocks in hand, (*b*) the increased use of Indian products for constructional works and the preference given to these by the Indian Stores Department and (*c*) the reduced demands for the Lloyd Barrage and other projects now nearing completion. Of the total quantity of iron and steel imported, *viz.*, 110,032 tons, 74,797 tons paid the protective duties. The following table compares the share of each country in the total imports of iron and steel for the past two years :—

TABLE No. 13.

IRON AND STEEL.

Countries.	1928-29.				1929-30.			
	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.
United Kingdom.	41,054	32	83,90,509	41	36,742	33	70,83,187	40
Italy . .	117	...	25,939	...	61	...	21,987	...
Sweden .	124	...	77,504	...	149	...	93,527	...
Norway .	30	...	8,957	...	18	...	6,344	...
Belgium .	55,963	44	70,15,798	34	48,246	44	60,82,549	35
U. S. A. *via* Atlantic Coast	3,315	3	11,99,500	6	2,748	3	10,45,001	6
US. A. *via* Pacific Coast	...		...	...	1	...	943	...
France .	12,312	10	14,26,919	7	6,827	6	7,36,781	4
Netherlands .	115	...	19,776	...	312	...	54,783	...
Luxemburg .	3,761	3	3,94,344	2	5,580	5	5,76,579	3
Germany .	6,828	5	12,58,173	6	6,342	6	11,33,348	7
Austria .	298	1	1,31,349	1	344	..	1,72,608	1
Czecho-slovakia.	1,969	1	3,21,165	2	1,016	1	1,89,624	1
Poland .	998	1	2,00,087	1	1,034	1	2,50,032	2
Other countries.	491	...	66,249	...	612	1	85,161	1
Total . .	127,375	100	2,05,36,269	100	110,032	100	1,75,32,454	100

Other Metals.—The decrease of nearly 50 per cent. in the value of *copper* imports was due to smaller receipts of sheets from Germany.

Machinery of all kinds.—The following table shows the principal types of machinery imported during the past five years :—

TABLE No. 14.

MACHINERY.

Description.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
1. Prime-movers (other than electrical)—					
Locomotives (excluding those for Railways).	3·57	4·15	2·14	3·72	4·82
Railway locomotive engines and tenders.	11·51	2·32	6·41	2·60	1·73
Other prime-movers . .	26·34	19·56	15·06	15·60	12·48
2. Electrical machinery . .	19·49	22·15	23·25	24·79	33·42
3. Machinery (not being prime-movers or electrical machinery)—					
Boilers	8·79	3·67	1·75	3·15	2·71
Agricultural machinery . .	4·43	4·82	3·62	3·54	3·39
Metal working machinery .	8·59	2·06	3·75	3·60	6·34
Mining machinery . . .	16·19	6·19	9·10	22·24	14·42
Rice and flour mill machinery	5·32	3·18	2·30	1·51	3·99
Sugar machinery . .	0·06	0·03	0·11	0·01	3·17
Textile machinery . .	10·66	7·33	2·93	3·25	10·15
Sewing and knitting machines	27·81	30·99	30·49	27·66	19·02
Type-writers . . .	1·75	2·48	2·73	2·93	2·47
Other sorts	21·39	29·93	21·32	32·09	30·51
TOTAL .	165·90	139·76	124·96	146·69	148·62

The total value of machinery imported during the year increased by Rs. 1·92 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied the bulk of the *electrical machinery*. The improvement in imports of *textile machinery* occurred in receipts of *wool machinery* from Germany. The figures of *mining machinery* more or less represent normal requirements. The decrease under *sewing machines* was shared by both the United Kingdom and Germany who are the principal suppliers.

Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments.—The total value recorded under this group amounted to Rs. 63·11 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 16 lakhs as compared with 1928-29. Large stocks in hand and a fall in prices mostly accounted for the contraction.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.—Imports under this head showed a marked recovery, the value increasing by Rs. 6·67 lakhs to Rs. 48·53 lakhs, which is the highest level reached for five years. The improvement was due chiefly to larger imports of *caustic soda*, *soda ash* and *medicines* from the United Kingdom.

Vehicles, excluding Locomotives for Railways.—The following statement shows the imports of the principal classes of vehicles during the past five years :—

TABLE No. 15.

VEHICLES.

Description.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.
Motor cars—										
From United States of America .	709	16·33	636	14·84	663	16·46	810	21·23	598	15·37
„ Canada	797	13·48	754	13·26	736	12·90	819	13·37	394	7·35
„ United Kingdom . .	243	6·93	240	6·28	374	9·89	371	9·12	365	8·11
„ Italy	89	2·69	142	3·23	177	3·93	149	4·79	212	4·88
„ France	31	0·85	45	0·98	20	0·57	16	0·62	48	1·12
„ Other countries . . .	9	0·16	8	0·17	9	0·17	13	0·56	16	0·59
Total Motor cars .	1,878	40·44	1,825	38·76	1,979	43·92	2,178	49·69	1,633	37·42
Motor cycles	201	1·21	248	1·52	216	1·16	282	1·59	344	1·95
Motor omnibuses, vans and lorries .	325	7·34	872	17·01	2,053	33·31	2,015	37·72	886	18·46
Cycles	15,632	8·17	21,946	10·78	22,593	9·89	28,840	13·02	26,647	10·78
Carriages	95	0·09	573	1·24	166	0·36	407	0·25	46	0·07
Railway carriages . . .	...	4·82	..	1·34	..	8·69	..	14·74	..	13·11
Railway wagons	..	12·05	..	0·53	..	4·41	..	2·96	..	3·91

The effect of the opening by a big manufacturing Corporation of an assembly plant in Bombay is to a certain extent reflected in the reduced imports of *motor cars* from foreign countries during the year : the shortage of direct imports being partly made up by the arrival of 322 cars from Bombay. The United Kingdom supplied 319 *motor cycles* as against 222 last year. The decrease in the number of *commercial vehicles* occurred mainly in receipts from Canada. Bombay supplied 174 motor trucks. *Cycles* imported were mainly British. Though their number did not reach the record figure of 1928-29, yet the imports were the second highest on record. *Railway carriages and wagons* were imported almost entirely from the United Kingdom.

Other Articles.—Among the articles not dealt with in the foregoing paragraphs, the following deserve notice.—The total value of *apparel*, including *boots and shoes*, contracted by Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 26·10 lakhs, mainly in receipts of *gold and silver thread* from Germany and *canvas shoes with rubber soles* from Canada. Imports of *dyes and colours* were valued at Rs. 21·98 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 2·07 lakhs, which was most noticeable in supplies of *aniline dyes* from the Netherlands—the result of overstocked markets. The value of *glassware and earthenware* amounted to Rs. 18·72 lakhs, as against Rs. 23·13 lakhs, the diminution being due to smaller imports of *sheet and plate glass* from Belgium and *porcelain* from the United Kingdom and Japan. Imports of *paper, pasteboard and stationery* improved in value from Rs. 38·11 lakhs to Rs. 40·42 lakhs, owing mainly to larger supplies of *news-printing paper* from Austria. There was a notable expansion in the trade in *rubber manufactures*, the value recorded, *viz.*, Rs. 78·93 lakhs, being Rs. 24·61 lakhs in excess of imports last year. The increase was due to the importation of a large number of *pneumatic motor covers* from the United States of America and the United Kingdom to meet the local and up-country demand, as well as for re-exports to Persia. Imports of *matches* at Rs. 3·88 lakhs practically retained last year's level.

10. Class V.—Postal Articles not specified.—The figures recorded under this head exclude the imports by post of the following five specified articles, —(1) Gold and silver thread, (2) Cinematograph films, (3) Jewellery, (4) Precious stones and (5) Cigarettes, which are included under their relative heads in the general imports. The total value of *postal articles not specified* rose by Rs. 1·51 lakhs to Rs. 59·47 lakhs to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 50·47 lakhs. The number of parcels dealt with during the year was 96,037 as against 115,447 in 1928-29. Besides these, 49,322 letter packets were assessed to duty as against 55,743 last year. The total amount of import duty realized on all articles imported by parcel post declined from Rs. 11·21 lakhs to Rs. 10·89 lakhs and that on articles contained in letter packets from Rs. 61,942 to Rs. 60,825.

EXPORTS.

Indian Produce and Manufactures.

11. **Agricultural Conditions.**—As the bulk of the export trade of this port consists of agricultural produce, a brief review of weather conditions during the year and of the area and yield of the principal crops in Sind and the neighbouring provinces will be helpful in examining the exports of the more important commodities.

In *Sind* the rainfall was unprecedentedly heavy and caused considerable damage to the *kharif* crops. The cotton crop suffered not only from the floods of July and August 1929 but also from the ravages of locusts later on. On the other hand the *rabi* crops were benefitted by the floods. The condition of the wheat crop is reported to be satisfactory.

In the *Punjab* plentiful rains in July and August benefitted the *kharif* crops but by continuing late in August they caused severe floods in the Indus, Jhelum and Chenab which resulted in much damage to crops and cattle. Seasonable rains in December ensured a good supply of water in the rivers and canals and consequently the conditions and prospects of the *rabi* crops are reported to be generally good in the irrigated areas.

In the *United Provinces* the monsoon rains were unevenly distributed and inadequate and the yield of the *kharif* crops was greatly reduced in consequence. The *rabi* sowings were also carried out under unfavourable conditions, moisture being insufficient in many places. Well-distributed rain in January however, proved of great value and there is every prospect of a good harvest.

The following table gives the area and yield of the three most important crops in Sind, the Punjab and the United Provinces, *viz*, wheat, rape and mustard seeds and cotton, for the past two seasons, the figures being taken from the crop reports published by the Directors of Agriculture for those Provinces. In the case of wheat and rape and mustard seeds, which are *rabi* crops, the figures for the season 1928-29 are compared with those for 1927-28, as the produce exported in 1929-30 relates mostly to the former season. In the case of cotton, which is a *kharif* crop, exports relate to the season 1929-30, and therefore the crop figures for 1929-30 are compared with those for 1928-29.

TABLE No. 16.

Province.	Wheat.		Rape and mustard seeds.		Cotton.	
	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	Area.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sind . . .	421,000	392,000	129,000	169,000	375,000	317,000
Punjab . . .	10,304,000	11,299,000	951,000	1,597,000	2,841,000	2,496,000
United Provinces .	7,588,000	7,218,000	2,751,000	3,016,000	715,000	932,000
	Yield.					
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Bales of 400 lbs.	Bales of 400 lbs.
Sind	81,000	80,000	13,000	10,000	107,000	47,000
Punjab . . .	2,764,000	3,423,000	150,000	166,000	619,000	788,000
United Provinces .	2,394,000	2,518,000	296,000	351,000	255,000	342,000

The total area and yield of the above three crops for the whole of India were as follows :—

Crop.	Area.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	Yield.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Acres.		Tons.	
Wheat	32,011,000	—1	8,507,000	+9
Rape and mustard seed .	6,823,000	+15	908,000	+8
			Bales of 400 lbs.	
Cotton	25,692,000	—5	5,260,000	—9

12. The following table gives the value of the export trade, including re-exports, under the five main classes for the last five years :—

TABLE No. 17.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	5,73,19,549	4,48,80,111	7,43,55,413	5,45,82,531	1,98,98,633
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	28,87,13,675	19,96,58,157	19,36,72,899	21,38,03,411	21,41,37,313
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	28,00,414	25,50,199	31,36,172	35,40,060	39,86,091
IV.—Living animals	59,795	34,485	51,371	54,223	64,814
V.—Postal articles	4,83,986	5,06,711	6,51,576	4,82,972	4,72,773
Total Indian Produce and Manufactures.	34,93,77,419	24,76,29,663	27,18,67,431	27,24,63,187	23,85,59,629
Foreign Merchandise.					
I.—Food. drink and tobacco.	22,20,789	22,81,938	17,61,231	19,76,539	11,58,338
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	68,54,393	76,53,345	63,08,129	79,83,684	55,15,649
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	95,67,278	68,33,412	58,78,676	78,12,971	99,95,460
IV.—Living animals	1,500	700	...	...	2,100
V.—Articles re-exported by post.	...	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign Merchandise	1,86,43,960	1,67,69,395	1,39,48,036	1,77,73,194	1,66,71,547
Grand Total Exports	36,80,21,379	26,43,99,058	28,58,15,467	29,02,36,381	25,52,31,176

TABLE No. 18.

13. Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the foreign export trade of Karachi for the last five years :—

Articles.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	Percentage of each item to total in 1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Indian Produce and Manufactures—						
Cotton, raw . .	22,10,95,538	13,59,44,220	12,62,68,266	14,26,40,494	15,68,29,462	65·74
Wool, raw . .	2,02.67,932	2,29,90,579	2,60,96,900	2,78,83,569	2,29.13,514	9·60
Skins, raw . .	73,65,933	72,52,679	66,51,322	95,92,000	1,08,66,691	4·56
Rapeseed . .	1,95,67,771	2,06.71,238	1,32,59,256	1,46,48,617	87,40,487	3·66
Rice not in the husk.	91,79,078	72,04,754	94,77,312	99,44,877	83,71,770	3·51
Wheat flour . .	95,51,128	74,48,706	73,08,140	67,78,804	52,63,982	2·26
Hides, raw . .	24,66,830	28,78,710	80,56,693	88,77,783	42,74,468	1·79
Bones . .	32,82,305	37,42,306	38,15,897	34,00,122	34,39,770	1 44
Silk, raw . .	16,78,045	20,65,296	26,38,393	19,25,987	21,51 644	0 90
Pulse . . .	48,07,786	27,21,216	29,12,950	30,07,079	21,06,566	0.88
Wheat . .	2,69,62,840	2,57,65,281	4,34,62,068	1,59,31,983	15,41,029	0·64
Skins, tanned or dressed.	8,81,236	8,45,595	10,09,333	10,31,906	11,96,809	0·50
Fish, dry salted .	4,75,612	5,79,594	8,53,312	9,74,308	10,93,109	0·46
Other articles .	2,17,95,386	75,19,489	2,00,57,589	2,58,25,558	97,70,328	4·06
Total Exports of Indian Produce.	34,93,77,419	24,76,29,663	27,18,67,431	27,24,63,187	23,85,59,629	100·00
Foreign Merchandise—						
Wool manufactures.	61,88,089	43,62,993	37,33,215	50,22,982	53,59,544	32·15
Wool, raw . .	63,50,359	73,53,351	58,52,782	71,74,150	41,85,942	25·11
Rubber manufac. tures.	4,925	5,942	1,235	35,112	25,21,189	15·13
Other articles .	61,00,587	50,47,109	43,60,804	55,40,950	46,04,873	27·61
Total Exports of Foreign Merchandise.	1,86,43,960	1,67,69,395	1,39,48,036	1,77,73,194	1,66,71,547	100·00
Grand Total Exports	36,80,21,379	26,43,99,058	28,58,15,467	29,02,36,381	25,52,31,176	

14. Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—The following table compares the quantities and value of the different kinds of food-grains exported during the past five years :—

TABLE No. 19.

GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.

Articles.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Wheat	163,094	269·63	168,769	257·65	297,479	434·62	109,529	159·32	10,743	15·41
Rice	45,148	91·79	33,684	72·05	47,296	94·77	50,345	99·45	42,862	83·72
Wheat flour	43,095	95·51	35,264	74·49	36,255	73·08	33,969	67·79	26,478	52·64
Maize	1,092	1·14	16	0·02	9,396	10·28	16,959	18·22	15	0·02
Gram	24,021	32·52	8,904	14·07	10,705	15·69	7,631	11·96	5,970	10·58
Barley	34,473	46·14	838	1·00	68,902	81·99	127,913	152·96	3,467	6·53
Pulse, other sorts	10,968	15·56	9,025	13·14	9,452	13·44	12,664	18·11	6,894	10·48
Jowar and bajra	2,597	2·94	1,154	1·42	2,243	2·74	431	0·53	515	0·66
Other sorts	224	0·40	151	0·27	187	0·35	219	0·41	286	0·58
Total	324,712	555·63	257,795	434·11	481,915	726·96	359,660	528·75	99,230	180·62

Wheat.—The following table shows the distribution of wheat exports for the last five years :—

TABLE No. 20.

WHEAT.

Countries.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	86,567	140·76	136,641	207·76	251,053	366·16	74,843	109·48	6,961	9·75
Bahrein Islands	1,352	2·27	1,410	2·29	1,523	2·51	619	1·01	197	0·31
Natal	..	..	3,000	4·80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other British Possessions	..	..	4	0·01	28	0·04	40	0·06	20	0·03
Germany	..	..	900	1·26	625	0·87	..	..	..	..
Belgium	7,275	12·35	7,222	10·87	19,675	28·54	9,280	12·99	..	..
France	3,515	5·91	13,400	21·10	20,499	30·19	2,600	3·74	..	..
Italy	..	..	600	0·96	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crete	..	..	..	..	1,400	1·96	2,350	3·19	2,000	2·80
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	650	0·91	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	2·80	..	..
Syria	5,112	8·18	..	..	..	..	4,804	6·78	..	..
Iraq	21,542	37·44	46	0·07	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman	1,672	2·77	1,188	1·94	1,241	2·05	1,097	1·78	854	1·40
Other Native States in Arabia	5,030	9·05	369	0·67	1,102	1·77	1,986	3·14	686	1·08
Persia	7,251	12·85	460	0·78	92	0·16	23	0·04	6	0·01
Egypt	23,773	38·04	3,510	5·11	192	0·29	9,205	14·34	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	5	0·01	19	0·03	49	0·08	32	0·05	16	0·03
Total	1,63,094	269·63	168,769	257·65	297,479	434·62	109,529	159·31	10,743	15·41

The Indian *wheat* crop was again much below the average, and consequently the surplus available for export was very small. As in the previous year, it was possible to import Australian wheat at a profit (*vide* page 5). The local price of white wheat opened at Rs. 5-8-0 per maund of 82⅔ lbs. at the beginning of the year and closed at Rs. 4-2-0 at the end of the year; these being the highest and lowest levels reached.

Barley.—The heavy drop in shipments of barley was due to the poor crop in India and to the low prices offered by the consuming countries who were well supplied with cheap barley from the good harvests in Europe.

Maize, Gram and Rice.—The falling off was due to poor crops and the low surplus available for export.

Wheat Flour.—The decrease was the natural result of the shortage of wheat and was most noticeable in shipments to Egypt and Aden, the chief consuming markets.

15. Class II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured.

Raw Cotton.—The following table shows the quantities and value of raw cotton exported to foreign countries during the past five years :—

TABLE NO. 21.

COTTON.

Countries.	1925-26		1926-27		1927-28		1928-29		1929-30	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
British Empire—										
United Kingdom	17,552	244·87	7,876	75·77	11,823	114·07	20,820	204·49	24,208	199·05
Other British Possessions	36	0·60	4	0·04	8	0·06	1	0·01	36	0·32
Foreign Countries—										
Sweden	218	2·30	149	1·42	50	0·46	188	1·70	247	2·00
Germany	22,807	298·95	14,823	132·11	24,402	233·50	30,772	298·61	35,091	250 52
Netherlands	5,019	65·04	3,421	32·16	4,320	39·80	5,107	47·69	5,473	37·87
Belgium	9,962	128·83	6,766	63·14	8,874	86·00	9,878	98·01	10,824	82,72
France	6,515	82·02	5,996	59·44	8,258	81·30	5,884	57·17	11,521	89·24
Spain	5,252	66·06	5,048	47·26	7,025	65·65	6,889	64·80	6,004	44·42
Italy	34,255	424·46	27,301	252·64	29,988	288·43	27,634	281·56	30,793	219 06
Indo-China	357	4·00	537	4·95	72	0·81	71	0·76	446	3·58
China	17,775	202·53	18,604	174·46	2,007	19·14	9,116	85·71	25,244	204·56
Japan	57,637	665·92	54,805	500·28	32,698	314·04	29,139	281·63	51,050	406·42
U. S. A. *via* Atlantic Coast	1,965	21·49	1,189	11·13	1,500	13·82	2,543	22·00	3,040	20·72
U. S. A. *via* Pacific Coast	108	1·45	26	0·29	211	1·85	156	1·31	720	4·69
Other Foreign Countries	221	2·42	450	4·35	422	3·75	102	0·95	453	3·12
Total	179,679	2210·94	146,995	1359·44	131,558	1262·68	148,600	1426·40	205,150	1568·29
Exports to Bombay	16,152	192·72	14,351	140·57	19,841	151·96	3,305	34·90	7,976	69·04

An abundant crop of *raw cotton*, both in the Punjab and the United Provinces, enabled the quantity shipped to reach a record figure.

Wool.—The following table shows the quantity and value of Indian *raw wool* exported to foreign countries during the past five years :—

TABLE No. 22.

WOOL.

Countries.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	20,641,806	179·84	24,515,033	213·41	26,169,791	228·22	25,531,802	225·61	20,304,558	180·76
Germany	29,206	0·27	16,756	0·10	47,033	0·34	119,472	0·89	142,900	1·36
Belgium	3,360	0·02	220,315	1·70	403,532	3·58	1,268,147	11·75	620,139	5·91
France	81,759	0·71	27,152	0·18	72,359	0·57	224,728	2·01	20,608	0·18
U. S. A. *via* Atlantic Coast	2,852,593	20·95	1,735,015	14·52	3,312,340	28·26	4,587,471	38·57	4,636,918	40·85
Other Countries	96,577	0·88	..	..	..	..	792	0·01	8,892	0·08
Total	23,705,301	202·67	26,514,271	229·91	30,005,055	260·97	31,732,412	278·84	25,734,015	229·14

The prices realized in Liverpool auction sales were about 30 to 40 per cent. below those of the previous season. This fall was largely due to the lack of American support during the latter half of the year. It is also reported that depreciation in the Chinese exchange, which resulted from the fall in the prices of silver, enabled China wool to compete successfully with the Indian product.

Seeds.—The following table compares the quantity and value of the different kinds of seeds exported to foreign countries during the past five years. *Rapeseed* is the most important seed exported from this province. Increased internal consumption accounted for a fall in the quantity shipped.

TABLE No. 23.

SEEDS.

Description.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Castor seed—										
United Kingdom	1,694	4·74	489	0·97	20	0·04	887	1·90	573	1·27
Other Countries	17	0·07	3	0·01	150	0·34	379	0·85	50	0·10
Total	1,711	4·81	492	0·98	170	0·38	1,266	2·75	623	1·37
Cotton seed—										
United Kingdom	71,609	82·02	6,703	6·60	18,888	19·17	4,134	3·82	2,016	2·09
Other Countries	21	0·02	17	0·02	39	0·04	53	0·06	28	0·03
Total	71,621	82·04	6,720	6·62	18,927	19·21	4,187	3·88	2,044	2·12
Rapeseed—										
United Kingdom	19,045	44·77	6,456	14·72	11,485	24·79	25,663	55·15	6,705	13·71
Germany	6,713	16·26	9,938	22·83	9,754	21·28	9,270	19·09	6,329	12·93
Netherlands	5,355	12·95	11,112	25·69	8,328	18·11	11,753	25·54	15,507	32·53
Belgium	6 072	14·13	4,635	10·72	1,750	3·96	1,900	4·11	2,701	5·64
France	7,455	17·57	14,189	32·13	9,365	21·01	10,576	22·61	9,533	19·32
Italy	37,504	87·96	42,646	97·92	19,372	43·44	9,273	19·71	725	1·25
Norway	400	0·92	600	1·28	..	..	..	..	800	1·84
Spain	500	1·12	600	1·42	..	..	135	0·27	100	0·18
Total	83,044	195·68	90,176	206·71	60,054	132·59	68,570	146·48	42,400	87·40
Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)—										
Netherlands	900	3·00	..	..	..	..	50	0·12	..	..
France	128	0·38	..	..	76	0·22	440	1·25	..	..
Italy	876	2·81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	1,062	3·29	25	0·09	507	1·81	317	0·98	..	..
Other Countries	128	0·34	41	0·12	215	0·54	284	0·71	275	0·71
Total	3,094	9·82	66	0·21	798	2·57	1,091	3·06	275	0·71
Other seeds	226	0·58	242	0·68	249	0·58	360	0·87	318	0·99
Total Seeds	159,696	292·93	97,696	215·20	80,198	155·33	75,474	157·04	45,660	92·59

Hides and Skins, raw.—The following table gives the figures of exports of raw hides and skins to foreign countries during the past five years :—

TABLE No. 24.

HIDES AND SKINS.

Description.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Hides, raw—										
United Kingdom	328	3·46	428	3·66	1,034	12·82	621	8·98	112	1·07
Germany	319	4·54	823	9·30	2,733	35·47	2,309	32·18	1,213	14·81
Norway	23	0·28	8	0·10	12	0·18	9	0·13	10	0·09
Belgium	8	0·11	4	0·04	52	0·74	326	5·05	117	1·26
France	22	0·23	18	0·17	40	0·50	22	0·34	12	0·11
Spain	723	7·92	978	9·60	870	10·76	1,262	15·48	1,212	14·59
Italy	621	6·94	397	3·73	579	7·34	712	9·72	199	2·11
Sweden	15	0·15	4	0·05	70	0·89	63	0·73	51	0·61
Netherlands	4	0·04	6	0·07	24	0·31	108	1·60	327	4·02
Egypt	14	0·12	40	0·42	147	1·36	158	1·55	63	0·56
Other Countries	98	0·88	223	1·65	963	10·19	1,201	13·02	412	3·51
Total	2,185	24·67	2,929	28·79	6,524	80·56	6,791	88·78	3,728	42·74
Skins, raw—										
United Kingdom	199	2·63	215	4·07	249	5·79	92	2·15	155	4·50
Italy	75	1·04	45	0·68	110	1·97	115	1·93	225	3·75
Germany	75	1·20	37	0·68	102	1·84	255	3·90	110	1·76
Netherlands	4	0·05	10	0·17	9	0·09	10	0·20	50	0·81
Belgium	2	0·01	..	..	5	0·10	42	0·85	30	0·57
France	297	5·28	333	5·96	254	4·20	278	4·72	190	3·29
U. S. A. *via* Atlantic Coast	4,653	63·45	4,541	60·91	3,800	51·45	5,146	69·20	6,270	93·25
Other Countries	..	..	4	0·05	58	1·07	188	3·97	48	0·74
Total	5,305	73·66	5,185	72·52	4,587	66·51	6,126	85·92	7,078	108·67
Cuttings of Hides and Skins	157	0·22	72	0·17	356	0·64	482	1·02	373	0·78
Grand Total Hides and Skins	7,647	98·55	8,186	101·48	11,467	147·71	13,399	175·72	11,179	152·19

Raw Hides.—There was a decline in the exports of raw hides owing to a steadily falling market and unfavourable prices. This continuous downward trend made business insecure in many quarters and a number of important business houses, particularly in Germany and in the Balkan States, are reported to have come to grief.

Raw Skins.—Larger purchases by the United States of America of *goat skins* accounted for the improvement.

Miscellaneous.—Among other articles included in *"Class II—Raw materials, etc."* the following deserve notice.—Exports of *bones* were well maintained at Rs. 34 lakhs, Belgium being the largest purchaser. Exports of *raw silk* advanced from Rs. 19·26 lakhs to Rs. 21·52 lakhs, owing to larger shipments of *raw mulberry silk* to the United Kingdom and Italy. The value of *chromite (chrome iron ore)*, a product of Baluchistan, declined from Rs. 6·97 lakhs to Rs. 2·82 lakhs, shipments to Germany and France being less.

16. Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

Leather.—Exports of *leather*, the important article in this class, receded slightly in value from Rs. 13·78 lakhs to Rs. 13·24 lakhs, the bulk of the shipments comprising *tanned* or *dressed skins* to the United Kingdom.

Foreign Merchandise re-exported.

17. The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal articles re-exported during the past five years :—

TABLE No. 25.

RE-EXPORTS.

Articles.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Fruits and vegetables . . .	..	4·23	..	4·39	..	5·68	..	3·51	..	2·37
Wheat . . . . Tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	0·05	4,280	5·14
Skins, tanned or dressed . „	44	10·45	8	1·41	8	1·13	9	5·36	9	2·68
Metals and ores . . . „	639	0·52	566	1·62	2,770	0·81	13,202	5·33	18,993	9·42
Cotton piece-goods . . Yds.	2,590,431	10·91	2,674,487	9·77	2,567,145	8·77	2,505,149	8·36	1,648,052	5·66
Rubber manufactures . . .	..	0·05	..	0·06	..	0·01	..	0·35	..	25·21
Wool, raw . . . . Lbs.	7,659,858	63·50	9,060,753	73·53	7,010,803	58·53	7,932,379	71·74	4,669,510	41·86
Wool manufactures . . .	..	61·88	..	43·63	..	37·33	..	50·23	..	53·69
Sugar . . . . Tons	5,515	17·25	5,536	17·27	4,340	11·09	6,174	12·28	1,928	3·41
Other articles	..	17·65	..	16·01	..	16·13	..	20·52	..	17·37
Total . .	..	186·44	..	167·69	..	139·48	..	177·73	..	166·72

The heavy decline in re-exports of *foreign wool*, mostly *Kandahar wool*, was due to the reasons given in paragraph 15 for the falling off in exports of Indian wool. *Woollen manufactures* re-exported consisted, as usual, almost entirely of *Persian carpets* to the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The notable expansion under *rubber manufactures* was due to large re-exports of *rubber tyres* and *tubes* to Iraq and Persia. Re-exports of *metals* consisted mainly of *scrap iron* shipped to Japan. All the *wheat* re-exported was Australian wheat.

III.—Coasting Trade.

Chief Port—Karachi.

18. The following table shows the aggregate value of the coasting trade of the port of Karachi, including Government stores and treasure, for the last five years :—

TABLE No. 26.

	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—					
Indian Produce	10,53,94,778	10,18,66,705	10,09,25,656	8,51,92,918	8,31,94,706
Foreign Merchandise	96,57,743	88,48,246	84,72,259	95,12,556	1,38,07,956
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	43,000	1,51,000	7,178	11,021	3,170
Total Private	11,50,95,521	11,08,65,951	10,94,05,093	9,47,16,495	9,70,05,832
Government—					
Indian Produce	4,33,883	7,13,161	5,84,582	7,86,851	5,80,791
Foreign Merchandise	7,78,933	8,11,900	10,20,879	12,94,802	13,40,552
Gold	...	...	...		...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total Government	12,12,816	15,25,061	16,05,461	20,81,653	19,21,343
Total Imports	11,63,08,337	11,23,91,012	11,10,10,554	9,67,98,148	9,89,27,175
EXPORTS.					
Private—					
Indian Produce	5,34,82,642	5,21,16,093	5,08,60,517	3,69,51,804	3,99,55,265
Foreign Merchandise	1,05,56,906	77,39,991	87,16,564	75,00,121	77,56,831
Gold	...	...	...	..	41,500
Silver	1,17,300	...	...	...	...
Total Private	6,41,56,848	5,98,56,084	5,95,77,081	4,44,51,925	4,77,53,596
Government—					
Indian Produce	953	4,755	3,336	...	5,301
Foreign Merchandise	1,68,326	3,04,271	2,16,234	1,71,703	6,81,141
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total Government	1,69,279	3,09,026	2,19,570	1,71,703	6,86,442
Total Exports	6,43,26,127	6,01,65,110	5,97,96,651	4,46,23,628	4,84,40,038
Total Coasting Trade	18,06,34,464	17,25,56,122	17,08,07,205	14,14,21,776	14,73,67,213

Private.

19. The coasting trade in private merchandise between Karachi and other ports in India, grouped by provinces, is shown in the following table :—

TABLE No. 27.

Coasting Trade.

Provinces.		Imports.					Exports.				
		1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
		Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Bengal	A*	81·18	88·79	86·73	73·79	63·28	3·99	4·03	8·44	56·56	13·61
	B†	2·00	0·89	0·99	2·30	2·05	2·13	3·11	2·74	2·47	2·55
Bombay	A	695 23	676·51	643·00	535·44	545·00	256·83	238·23	222·10	100·96	145·56
	B	92·88	86·19	83·35	92·00	134·61	71·82	41·61	60·27	44·40	52·49
Burma	A	144·47	124·36	168·99	119·85	89·65	12·71	12·86	8·30	10·91	11·17
	B	0·76	0·11	0·08	0·12	0·11	2·16	3·43	0·46	7·02	0·80
Madras	A	68·87	74·07	49·01	45·67	77·68	145·46	138·28	179·75	124·60	143·59
	B	0·08	0·14	0·06	0·16	0·41	12·82	12·00	5·50	4·24	5·03
Total	A	989·75	963·73	947·73	774·75	775·81	418·99	393·40	418·59	293·08	313·93
	B	95·72	87·33	84·48	94·58	137·18	88·93	60·15	68·97	58·13	60·87
British Ports within the Province.	A	2·05	2·40	0·64	2 58	1·17	1·47	2·12	1·77	1·71	1·08
	B	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·47	0·35	0·34	0·85
Cutch	A	1·74	1·09	1·49	2·72	1·07	39·43	43·26	27·14	24·25	23·56
	B	0·08	0·01	0·01	0·14	0·23	6·10	4·54	4·74	3·71	3·75

Kathiawar	A	19·53	15·68	24·18	38·46	28·99	49·58	54·53	40·60	32·01	42·55
	B	0·76	1·08	0·21	0·30	0·56	5 39	4·50	4·84	5·13	4·74
Goa	A	1·05	0·64	0·36	0·77	0·85	18 40	20·85	12·79	8·35	9·78
	B	0·01	0·03	...	0·10	0·10	0·49	0·50	0·01	0·04	0·32
Diu	A	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·05	...	...	...
	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	A	35·87	26·06	27·57	27·26	20·51	0·00	0·01	0·10	0·05	0·30
	B	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	A	3·74	5·96	6·99	4·93	2·79	6·88	6·61	7·41	8·14	7·68
	B	0·01	(·02	0·02	0·01	0·02	4·19	7·24	8·26	7·65	6·89
Pondicherry	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1·98	0·68
	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03
Gaekwar's Territory	A	0·21	0·11	0·30	0·45	0·75	0·02	0·33	...	0·01	...
	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11
TOTAL	A	62·14	52·54	60·89	74·59	54·96	114·36	125·64	88·24	74·78	84·55
	B	0·86	1·15	0·24	0·55	0 91	16·17	16·76	17·85	16·53	15·84
TOTAL	A	1053·94	1018·67	1009·26	851·92	831·94	534·82	521·16	508·60	369·52	399·56
	B	96·58	88·48	84·72	95·13	138·08	105·57	77·40	87·17	75·00	77·56
GRAND TOTAL		1150·52	1107·15	1093·98	947·05	970·02	640·39	598·56	595·77	444·52	477·12

* "A" Represents Indian Produce.
† "B" Represents Foreign Produce.

IMPORTS.

26. The following table shows the quantities and value of the principal articles of the coasting import trade for the last five years :—

TABLE NO. 28.

COASTING IMPORTS.

Articles.	1925-26.		1926-27		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—										
Coal . . . . Tons.	122,112	26·98	1,81,809	37·08	149,709	30·57	128,641	23·86	134,539	24·91
Petrol, benzine and benzol Gals.	3,915,948	54·38	3,861,202	48·50	6,547,645	80·69	6,472,645	79·39	5,104,839	63·74
Kerosene oil . . . „	8,803,713	63·61	7,405,775	48·47	10,389,723	60·47	1,568,808	7·75	948,241	5·04
Lubricating oil . . . „	362,027	6·14	192,603	3·05	240,025	3·48	319,090	4·55	305,388	3·53
Groundnuts. . . . Tons.	1,475	3·38	1,330	3·12	1,370	2,85	1,767	3·63	2,002	4·06
Copra . . . . „	13,478	71·56	13,228	70·05	10,884	57·65	11,815	57·87	14,444	72·17
Spices . . . . Cwts.	30,875	14·24	31,574	15·42	25,816	12·58	28,358	14·84	32,313	16·48
Cotton twist and yarn . Lbs.	6,567,872	64·04	5,723,585	51·98	4,800,700	38·47	3,881,692	34·15	4,513,345	40·37
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	127,367,032	483·75	133,921,661	463·07	133,474,875	444·11	103,155,244	343·52	106,550,077	360·42
White cotton piece-goods . „	3,379,108	16·86	3,789,135	16·26	2,692,825	10·44	3,250,347	13·75	3,071,740	11·54
Coloured cotton piece-goods „	19,415,161	78·27	24,970 030	102·34	32,957,800	105·04	22,185,374	79·20	25,160,614	85·26
Gunny bags . . . No.	7,616,665	46·90	7,095,384	41·02	7,943,935	40·40	7,314,142	36·79	6,822,090	29·47
Cigarettes . . . . Lbs.	215,974	10·05	20,186	1·06	6,672	0·38	79,226	4·94	108,314	6·03
Timber . . . Cubic tons.	14,329	20·26	16,350	25·40	13,653	24·26	13,634	26·39	12,677	20·31
Other articles	..	93·53	..	91·85	..	97·87	..	121·30	..	88·62
Total . .	..	1053·95	..	1018·67	..	1009·26	..	851·93	..	831·95
Foreign Merchandise—										
Cotton twist and yarn . Lbs.	163,208	2·93	193,142	3·92	192,728	3·84	150,146	3·16	216,325	3·82
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	1,302,565	6·18	896,933	3·45	300,434	1·04	285,305	0·89	2,219,998	6·79
White cotton piece-goods „	590,236	3·52	727,152	3·55	620,845	3·09	882,167	4·20	979,707	4·33
Coloured cotton piece-goods „	3,845,433	26·42	3,651,153	24·58	4,468,051	29·93	5,109,535	32·09	9,952,816	62·58
Carriages and carts . . .	..	2·48	..	2·27	..	3·21	..	5·06	..	13·41
Other articles	..	55·04	..	50·71	..	43·61	..	49·73	..	47·15
Total . .	..	96·57	..	88·48	..	84·72	..	95·13	..	138·08

Indian Merchandise.—*Cotton yarn* and *piece-goods* and *cigarettes* were imported mainly from Bombay, *coal* and *gunny bags* from Bengal, *mineral oils* and *timber* from Burma, *copra* from Madras, Travancore and Bombay, *groundnuts* from Kathiawar and *spices* from Bombay, Madras and Travancore.

Foreign Merchandise.—*Cotton piece-goods* and *carriages and carts and parts thereof* came mainly from Bombay, the latter consisting chiefly of *motor cars* and *motor trucks*.

Exports.

21. The following table shows the quantities and value of the principal articles of the coasting export trade for the last five years :—

TABLE No. 29.

Coasting Exports.

Articles.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakks.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—										
Jowar and bajra . . Tons	13,038	15·61	15,538	18·85	8,693	11·02	3,650	4·90	5,735	8·02
Gram . . . . „	27,129	34·52	30,036	38·37	36,131	44·43	25,271	32·67	29,434	38·12
Pulse . . . . „	20,305	32·35	16,792	27·37	21,059	33·52	19,189	29·89	17,836	28·89
Rice . . . . „	34,653	69·06	25,309	56·15	17,188	36·97	11,484	23·71	17,721	35·11
Wheat . . . . „	21,000	34·01	49,841	80·44	29,937	46·66	58,557	89·94	33,265	50·31
Wheat flour . . . „	19,719	44·60	19,699	42·82	24,666	51·52	28,035	57·11	31,953	65·68
Kerosene oil . . . Gals.	950,758	7·98	700,268	6·54	1,399,614	10·73	1,180,166	9·22	1,092,274	8·74
Cotton, raw . . . Tons	18,278	217·65	17,198	171·23	22,892	186·01	3,970	42·19	8,814	76·21
Salt . . . . „	41	0·03	29	0·02	31	0·02	7,698	(*a*) 3·77	19,315	(*b*) 3·58
Other articles	...	79·02	...	79·37	...	87·73	...	76·12	...	84·89
TOTAL . .	...	534·83	...	521·16	...	508·61	...	369·52	...	399·55
Foreign Merchandise—										
Dried fruits . . . Tons	6,241	27·43	3,458	18·89	6,055	28·08	3,808	18·34	4,648	23·89
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	386,856	1·61	192,181	0·64	349,203	1·27	146,132	0·45	222,640	0·67
White cotton piece-goods . „	1,459,867	5·66	2,108,347	7·72	3,329,604	10·22	2,499,141	7·99	2,388,069	6·38
Coloured cotton piece-goods „	1,267,671	6·06	1,515,479	6·05	2,210,724	8·36	2,165,818	7·66	1,899,480	6·67
Sugar . . . . Tons	7,295	23·47	3,883	12·66	2,628	7·80	2,692	7·31	2,290	5·88
Other articles	...	41·34	..	31·44	...	31·44	...	33·25	...	34·08
TOTAL . .	...	105·57	...	77·40	...	87·17	...	75·00	...	77·57

(*a*) Inclusive of Excise duty.
(*b*) Exclusive of Excise duty.

Indian Produce and Manufactures.—*Gram* and *pulse* were exported largely to Madras, *jowar* and *bajra* to Bombay, Kathiawar and Cutch, *rice* to Kathiawar, Cutch and Goa, *wheat* to Bombay, Bengal and Cutch, *wheat flour* to Madras, Kathiawar, Bombay and Goa, *kerosene oil* to Kathiawar and Cutch, *cotton* to Bombay and *salt* to Calcutta. A note regarding salt is given on page 1.

Foreign Merchandise.—Shipments of *dried fruits* and *white cotton piece-goods* went mainly to Bombay, *coloured cotton piece-goods* to Baluchistan and *sugar* to Bombay and Madras.

Subordinate Ports.

22. Keti Bandar and Sirganda.—The total value of the entire trade of these two ports, which is confined to coasting trade, declined from Rs. 10·68 lakhs to Rs. 9·21 lakhs, to which Keti Bandar contributed 59 per cent and Sirganda 41 per cent. *Rice* is the chief article in the trade of both these ports. Keti Bandar exported 800 tons of rice to Karachi, 687 tons to Cutch and 9 tons to Kathiawar, while Sirganda sent 3,146 tons to Cutch, 29 tons to Karachi and 8 tons to Bombay.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

23. Shipping.—The table below gives the number of vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of the Province of Sind during the past five years :—

TABLE No. 30.

SHIPPING.

Description.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
FOREIGN TRADE—										
Steam—										
Entered	300	851,233	291	868,865	328	949,242	352	1,050,772	306	947,512
Cleared	336	953,844	320	940,011	347	1,026,414	335	1,005,255	295	914,978
TOTAL	636	1,805,077	611	1,808,876	675	1,975,656	687	2,056,027	601	1,862,490
Sailing—										
Entered	244	22,674	195	18,142	248	24,479	235	20,685	243	22,148
Cleared	249	22,338	207	19,483	270	24,773	273	24,716	298	27,070
TOTAL	493	45,012	402	37,625	518	49,252	508	45,401	541	49,218
Total Foreign Steam and Sailing	1129	1,850,089	1013	1,846,501	1193	2,024,908	1195	2,101,428	1142	1,911,708
COASTING TRADE—										
Steam—										
Entered	556	1,349,452	567	1,360,047	587	1,453,382	586	1,465,636	607	1,506,840
Cleared	508	1,164,944	530	1,267,335	568	1,376,877	605	1,523,148	611	1,519,781
TOTAL	1064	2,514,396	1097	2,627,382	1155	2,830,259	1191	2,988,784	1218	3,026,621
Sailing—										
Entered	2828	122,005	2680	124,362	2249	98,795	2335	100,345	2216	98,008
Cleared	2755	122,803	2416	117,267	2124	97,180	2218	96,408	2048	90,778
TOTAL	5583	244,808	5096	241,629	4373	195,975	4553	196,753	4264	188,786
Total Coasting Steam and Sailing.	6647	2,759,204	6193	2,869,011	5528	3,026,234	5744	3,185,537	5482	3,215,407

Foreign Trade.—The average tonnage per steamer rose from 2,993 tons to 3,099 tons. The sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade were *country craft* trading with the Persian Gulf ports, Kenya Colony, Somaliland, Ceylon and Madagascar. The following table shows the number of vessels, other than country craft, of each nationality that entered the port of Karachi during the past five years :—

TABLE No. 31.

SHIPPING.

Colours.	1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	516	1,409,916	511	1,345,874	544	1,422,257	583	1,545,108	535	1,413,507
British Indian	180	233,727	168	224,300	187	254,823	156	196,516	167	198,174
Total	696	1,643,643	679	1,570,174	731	1,677,080	739	1,741,624	702	1,611,681
Foreign—										
Italian	49	176,903	51	203,101	48	209,419	51	220,711	63	284,332
German	41	128,703	42	152,586	54	223,507	54	229,193	62	259,387
American	21	89,883	24	101,768	24	101,210	25	101,653	29	107,272
Japanese	11	42,687	13	45,825	15	52,700	19	65,634	18	60,018
Dutch	15	49,517	16	53,744	18	62,096	16	53,311	18	64,452
Norwegian	8	25,388	13	44,271	11	31,144	23	67,209	12	36,491
Swedish	10	30,683	10	30,673	9	30,086	9	31,836	8	26,613
French	..	..	2	4,659	1	2,836	..	..	1	4,116
Danish	1	4,501	2	4,069	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greek	3	5,600	1	2,592	1	2,605	2	5,246	..	..
Belgian	..	..	1	3,991	2	7,181	..	..	..	..
Finnish	..	..	2	5,105	1	2,760	..	..	..	..
Jugoslavian	1	3,177	2	6,354	..	..	..	..	..	..
										..
Total	160	557,042	179	659,738	184	725,544	199	774,784	211	842,671
GRAND TOTAL	856	2,200,685	858	2,228,912	915	2,402,624	938	2,516,408	913	2,454,352

Freight.—The fluctuations in the rates of freight are those for wheat (per 18 cwt.) to the United Kingdom. The rates for rapeseed (per 16 cwt.) were 1*s.* below those for wheat.

The opening rate in April 1929 was 19*s.* but a gradual decline soon followed and 17*s.* was quoted at the end of June. Towards the end of July however, the rate began to rise and the highest level of 21*s.* 6*d.* was reached by the end of October. Then followed a steady decline and the lowest level of 15*s.* was reached early in March 1930. The closing rate was 16*s.* 6*d.*

24. Exchange.—As in the previous year, exchange fluctuated within narrow limits, the extremes being 1*s.* 5$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* and 1*s.* 5$\frac{15}{16}$*d.* reached in August 1929 and January 1930, respectively.

25. Revenue.—The following table shows the total collections of import and export duty, the duty on imported salt, and refunds for the last five years :—

TABLE No. 32.

REVENUE.

Description.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
IMPORT DUTY. (Exclusive of duty on salt.)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi—Private .	5,10,89,425	5,46,15,216	5,19,31,368	5,99,54,411	5,73,62,247
Karachi—Government	28,79,326	28,73,820	42,22,264	20,87,724	21,60,063
Keti Bandar . .	80	77	36	58	33
Sirganda . . .	207	51	112	53	136
Total .	5,39,69,038	5,74,89,164	5,61,53,780	6,20,42,246	5,95,22,479
EXPORT DUTY.					
Karachi—Private .	8,56,612	8,53,484	10,09,637	10,32,604	10,21,788
Karachi - Government	44	26	12	11	10
Keti Bandar . .	11,133	11,946	6,489	5,637	3,664
Sirganda . . .	19,017	13,118	8,713	11,278	15,950
Total .	8,86,806	8,78,574	10,24,851	10,49,530	10,41,412
Total Gross Duty .	5,48,55,844	5,83,67,738	5,71,78,631	6,30,91,776	6,05,63,891

TABLE No. 32—*contd.*

REVENUE.—*contd.*

Description.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports . . .	(*a*)12,49,596	(*b*)12,74,406	(*c*)11,43,795	(*d*)11,95,053	(*e*)6,94,527
Payments to the Kashmir Darbar.	11,94,981	11,15,967	15,85,683	14,85,645	4,98,175*
Refunds by book adjustment on goods sent to Afghanistan.	1,02,087	2,91,790	4,25,216	3,93,849	2,63 722*
Drawback on goods sent to Sistan.	9,22,213	3,03,612	2,39,493	2,54,918	2,42,714*
Exports . . .	14,270	21,520	15,821	11,939	12,641
Total .	34,73,167	30,07,295	34,10,008	33,41,404	17,11,779
Total Net Duty .	5,13,82,677	5,53,60,443	5,37,68,623	5,97,50,372	5,88,52,112
Import duty on salt—Private.	6,242	15,908	6,235	2,387	3,020

(*a*) Includes Rs. 7,76,837 on account of Refunds and Drawbacks paid in cash for goods sent to Afghanistan.
(*b*) ,, ,, 8,28,826 ditto ditto ditto.
(*c*) ,, ,, 5,18,688 ditto ditto ditto.
(*d*) ,, ,, 7,47,879 ditto ditto ditto.
(*e*) ,, ,, 3,19,954 ditto ditto ditto.
*Amounts adjusted up to date.

The chief receipts of import duty were for *sugar*, Rs. 206·73 lakhs (+Rs. 21·71 lakhs), *cotton piece-goods*, Rs. 86·42 lakhs (—Rs. 25·78 lakhs), *liquors*, Rs. 45·43 lakhs (+Rs. 2·93 lakhs), *kerosene oil*, Rs. 31·65 lakhs (—Rs. 73,719), *iron* and *steel*, including special protective duties, Rs. 26·92 lakhs (—Rs. 6·38 lakhs), *tobacco*, Rs. 27·41 lakhs (+Rs. 1·53 lakhs), *woollen yarn*, *knitting wool* and *other manufactures*, Rs. 15·42 lakhs (—Rs. 2·95 lakhs), *provisions*, Rs. 13·37 lakhs, (—Rs. 1 lakh) and *motor cars*, *motor cycles*, *etc.*, Rs. 9·70 lakhs (—Rs. 1·69 lakhs). Protective duties on iron and steel decreased by Rs. 6·08 lakhs to Rs.21·44 lakhs. Of the total amount of export duty, *viz.*, Rs. 10·41 lakhs, Rs. 7·56 lakhs were recovered on *hides* and *skins* and Rs. 2·82 lakhs on *rice*.

26. Changes in the rates of duty.—The statement below shows the important changes introduced in the rates of import and export duty during the year under report :—

Articles.	Old rate.	New rate.	Remarks.
Import duty.			
Rubber-insulated Copper Wires and Cables, no core of which has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, whether made with any additional insulating or covering material or not.	Free	5 per cent. *ad valorem.*	From 1st April 1929.
Printing type	2½ per cent. *ad valorem.*	One anna per lb.	Ditto.
Sugar, crystallised or soft 23 Dutch Standard and above	Rs. 4-8 per cwt.	Rs. 6 per cwt.	From 1st March 1930.
Sugar, crystallised or soft inferior to 23 Dutch Standard, but not inferior to 8 Dutch Standard	Rs. 4 per cwt.	Rs. 5-8 per cwt.	Ditto.
Sugar, below 8 Dutch Standard and Sugar-candy.	25 per cent. *ad valorem.*	Rs. 1-8 per cwt. *plus* 25 per cent.	Ditto.
Kerosene oil	Two annas and six pies per Imperial gallon.	Two annas and three pies per Imperial gallon.	From 28th February 1930.
Cotton piece-goods	11 per cent. *ad valorem.*	15 per cent. *ad valorem.*	From 1st March 1930.
Silver bullion and coin and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.	Free	Four annas per ounce.	Ditto.
Barks for tanning	15 per cent. *ad valorem.*	Free	From 29th March 1930.
Plants living, all sorts	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Domestic refrigerators	Free	15 per cent. *ad valorem.*	Ditto
Silver plate, silver thread and wire (including so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver), silver leaf and silver manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	30 per cent. *ad valorem.*	38 per cent *ad valorem.*	From 31st March 1930.
Export duty.			
Rice	Three annas per Indian maund.	Two annas and three pies per Indian maund.	From 28th February 1930.

The Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1930, which came into force on the 29th March 1930, brought all round and square steel bars and rods of certain qualities over 7-16 inch size under protective duties so as to make the protection granted to ½ inch bars fully effective. The Act also brought under protective duties tie-bars for cast iron sleepers, which were assessable at 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Under the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1930, the duty on bangles and beads of material, other than glass, was raised from 15 per cent. to 30 per cent. *ad valorem* with effect from 28th February 1930.

G. N. BOWER,
Offg. Collector of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE;
Karachi, the 9th May 1930.

MGIPC—S1—46CH Karachi—16-7-30—230.

Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the official year 1930-31.

by

F. BUCKNEY,

OFFG. COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, KARACHI.

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261.7
XXXI

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Graph showing values of the import and export foreign trade for the ten years from 1921-22 to 1930-31 and the pre-war year 1913-14 . . . Frontispiece.

Para. I.—General Summary. Page.

1. General review of trade. Table showing the values of foreign and coasting trade 1
2. Geographical distribution . . . 4
3. Variations in the average prices of imports and exports . . . 7
4. Government transactions . . 8

II.—Foreign Trade.

Imports.

5. Table showing the value of imports under five main classes . . 9
6. Table showing relative importance of principal imports . . . 9
7. Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—
   - Sugar 11
   - Liquors 13
   - Tobacco 14
   - Fruits and vegetables . . 14
   - Provisions 14
   - Tea 15
   - Grain, pulse and flour . . 15
8. Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
   - Oils 16
   - Coal 17
9. Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
   - Cotton yarns and manufactures. 17
   - Woollen goods 20
   - Silk 20
   - Artificial silk 20
   - Metals 21
   - Machinery of all kinds . . 23
   - Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments . . . 23
   - Chemicals, drugs and medicines 23

Para. Page.

   - Vehicles (*excluding* locomotives, etc., for Railways) . . 24
   - Other articles 25
10. Class V.—Postal articles not specified 25

Exports.

Indian produce and manufactures.

11. Agricultural conditions . . . 26
12. Table showing the value of exports under five main classes . . 28
13. Table showing relative importance of principal exports . . . 29
14. Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—Grain, pulse and flour . . 30
15. Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
   - Cotton, raw 33
   - Wool, raw 34
   - Seeds 35
   - Hides and skins, raw . . 36
   - Miscellaneous 37
16. Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
   - Leather 37
17. Foreign merchandise, re-exported . 38

III.—Coasting Trade.

Chief Port—Karachi.

18. Aggregate value of coasting trade . 39
19. Distribution of coasting trade by provinces 40
20. Imports 42
21. Exports 44
22. Subordinate ports of Keti Bandar and Sirganda 45

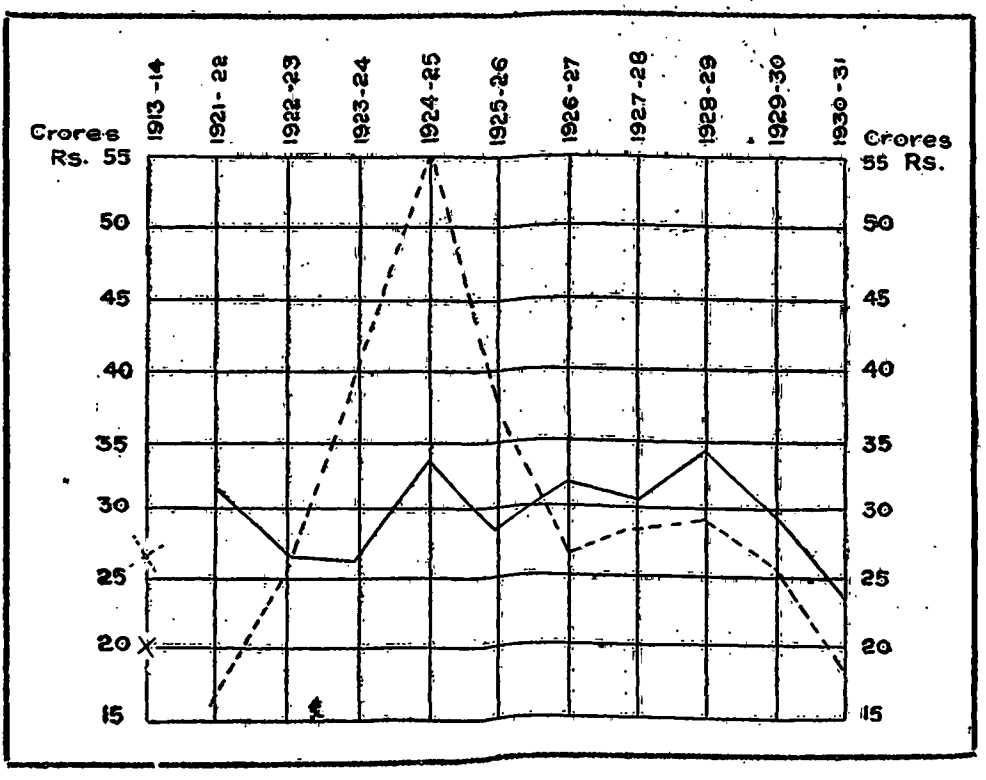
IV.—Miscellaneous.

23. Shipping 46
24. Exchange 48
25. Revenue 48

Ten years' foreign trade from 1921-22 to 1930-31 and the pre-war year 1913-14.

EXPORTS.....

*IMPORTS*_____



REPORT

ON THE

MARITIME TRADE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1931.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The Province of Sind along with the rest of the world suffered from the effects of the general trade depression that commenced during the preceding year and continued to cast its ever-increasing shadow during the whole of the year under review. The period was marked by a steady fall in the prices of all articles, raw and manufactured, the former being affected more than the latter, mainly due to over-production and its concomitant evils. Add to the economic distress caused by the trade depression, political troubles of a grave nature accompanied by the Civil Disobedience Movement, the boycott of foreign cloth, etc., struck at the root of the internal peace and greatly hampered trade and commerce.

The cumulative effects of the world causes and internal troubles are clearly reflected in the figures recorded in Table 1 of this Report, which shows the values of the *entire* Maritime Trade of the Province. The values of both imports and exports were much lower than in the preceding year, which itself was one of great depression. *Foreign imports* decreased by Rs. 557 lakhs or 19 per cent. Taking the figures of private trade alone, *i.e.*, excluding Government stores, the fall was still greater, *viz.*, Rs. 704 lakhs or 26 per cent. Cotton piecegoods accounted for more than half this decrease. Although the quantity of sugar imported was somewhat in excess of that recorded in the preceding year, the extremely low level of prices caused a considerable reduction in value. *Foreign exports* were down by Rs. 755 lakhs or 29 per cent. Raw cotton, largely on account of the phenomenal collapse in its price and partly also to less demand was responsible for over 81 per cent of this decrease, and wool, raw hides and skins and rapeseed accounted for most of the remaining 19 per cent. On the other hand exports of wheat showed a considerable expansion, but here again unprecedentedly low prices prevented a proportionate rise in value. The *coasting trade* showed some improvement under both imports and exports. The progress made by the new Salt industry last year was, however, arrested this year, shipments to Calcutta having decreased by 2,624 tons to 16,665 tons.

TABLE No. 1.

Table showing the values of the entire maritime trade of the Province of Sind, both foreign and coasting, during the last five years.

A. Foreign Trade.

Articles.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS—					
Private —					
Merchandise . .	28,04,67,511	26,40,89,840	31,52,77,012	26,47,61,249	19,48,04,711
Gold . . .	8,11,378	8,97,633	7,85,111	4,59,487	4,21,512
Silver . . .	10,12,399	6,09,622	14,62,648	27,32,931	26,86,179
Currency Notes .	6,000	..	..	10,75,000	7,52,610
Total Private .	28,22,97,288	26,55,97,095	31,75,24,771	26,90,28,667	19,86,65,012
Government—					
Stores . . .	3,19,69,337	3,98,56,734	2,50,53,366	2,69,18,127	4,15,59,479
Total Imports .	31,42,66,625	30,54,53,829	34,25,78,137	29,59,46,794	24,02,24,491
EXPORTS—					
Private—					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	1,67,69,395	1,39,48,036	1,77,73,194	1,66,71,547	1,10,43,710
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	24,76,29,663	27,18,67,431	27,24,63,187	23,85,59,629	16,96,80,056
Gold . .	1,350	..	..	..	..
Silver . .	10,16,253	13,55,450	17,20,150	17,55,500	5,75,035
Currency Notes .	..	..	..	3,50,000	5,50,000
Total Private .	26,54,16,661	28,71,70,917	29,19,56,531	25,73,36,676	18,18,48,801
Government Stores—					
Foreign Manufactures	1,91,569	2,58,556	4,38,415	2,17,664	2,05,420
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	4,08,542	3,04,597	61,924	73,488	47,875
Silver . . .	23,000	..	..	..	..
Currency Notes .	5,000	..	2,000	..	..
Total Government .	6,28,111	5,63,153	5,02,339	2,91,152	2,53,295
Total Exports .	26,60,44,772	28,77,34,070	29,24,58,870	25,76,27,828	18,21,02,096
Grand Total of Foreign Trade.	58,03,11,397	59,31,87,899	63,50,37,007	55,35,74,622	42,23,26,587

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

B. COASTING TRADE.

Articles.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
IMPORTS—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	10,20,87,389	10,11,03,921	8,53,75,827	8,33,29,545	9,74,29,816
Foreign Manufactures	89,03,000	85,20,864	95,70,851	1,38,92,477	74,75,911
Silver . . .	1,91,529	13,198	11,021	6,171	9,896
Total Private .	11,11,81,918	10,96,37,983	9,49,57,699	9,72,27,193	10,49,15,623
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	7,13,161	5,84,582	7,86,851	5,80,791	3,65,350
Foreign Manufactures	8,11,900	10,21,279	12,94,802	13,40,552	8,58,685
Total Government .	15,25,061	16,05,861	20,81,653	19,21,343	12,24,035
Total Imports .	11,27,06,979	11,12,43,844	9,70,39,352	9,91,48,536	10,61,39,658
EXPORTS—					
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	5,32,43,869	5,14,53,124	3,77,77,868	4,06,53,700	4,38,33,736
Foreign Manufactures	77,40,133	87,17,437	75,00,920	77,60,526	62,84,320
Gold . . .	..	..	..	41,500	..
Silver . . .	..	..	..	..	1,21,650
Total Private .	6,09,84,002	6,01,70,561	4,52,78,788	4,84,55,726	5,02,39,706
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	4,755	3,336	..	5,301	3,002
Foreign Manufactures	3,04,271	2,16,234	1,79,703	6,81,141	3,28,174
Total Government.	3,09,026	2,19,570	1,79,703	6,86,442	3,31,176
Total Exports .	6,12,93,028	6,03,90,131	4,54,58,491	4,91,42,168	5,05,70,882
Grand Total of Coasting Trade.	17,40,00,007	17,16,33,975	14,24,97 843	14,82,90,704	15,67,10,540
Total of Entire Trade	75,43,11,404	76,48,21,874	77,75,34,850	70,18,65,326	57,90,37,127

2. Geographical Distribution.—The following table shows the distribution of the foreign trade in private merchandise by countries :—

TABLE No. 2.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.
	1930-31.	Percentage.	1930-31.	Percentage.	
	Rs.		Rs.		
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom .	8,05,71,797	41·36	5,78,02,892	31·98	36·85
Canada *via* Atlantic Coast.	22,63,738	1·16	61,456	0·03	0·62
Other British Possessions.	39,65,636	2·04	72,30,847	4·01	2·98
Total British Empire.	8,68,01,171	44.56	6,50,95,195	36·02	40·45
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—					
Europe—					
Southern Russia .	72,73,521	3·73	..	..	1·94
Germany . .	1,30,38,204	6·69	1,58,77,654	8·78	7·70
Netherlands. .	38,13,774	1·96	35,38,925	1·96	1·96
Belgium . .	75,67,453	3·89	92,55,039	5·12	4·48
France . .	51,09,832	2·62	80,51,882	4·46	3·50
Italy . . .	56,43,935	2·90	1,64,09,407	9·08	5·87
Hungary . .	14,86,981	0·77	..	..	0·40
Poland . .	24,79,970	1·27	..	..	0·66
Spain . . .	19,282	0·01	50,42,542	2·79	1·35
Other Countries .	58,88,006	3·02	14,07,744	0·78	1·94
Total Europe .	5,23,20,958	26·86	5,95,83,193	32.97	29·80
Asia—					
Iraq . . .	16,24,478	0·84	17,05,422	0·94	0·89
Persia . .	65,47,300	3·36	17,42,644	0·97	2·21
Java . . .	2,18,51,358	11·22	94,376	0·05	5·84

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.
	1930-31.	Percentage.	1930-31.	Percentage.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*contd.*	Rs.		Rs.		
Asia—contd.					
Japan . .	70,18,720	3·60	2,33,06,141	12·90	8·03
Maskat, etc. .	276,175	0·14	39,23,781	2·17	1·12
China . .	768,712	0·39	78,66,542	4·35	2·29
Other Countries .	120,064	0·06	18,78,290	1·04	0·53
Total Asia .	3,81,97,307	19·61	4,05,17,196	22·42	20·96
Africa . .	2,91,396	0·15	31,92,964	1·77	0·93
America . .	1.71,93,879	8·82	1,23,35,218	6·82	7·86
Total Foreign Countries.	10,80,03,540	55·44	11,56,28,571	63·98	59·55
GRAND TOTAL .	19,48,04,711	100·00	18,07,23,766	100·00	100·00

IMPORTS.

British Empire.—The total value of the *import trade* with the *United Kingdom* decreased by Rs. 428 lakhs to Rs. 806 lakhs, which was the lowest value recorded since 1916-17. Her relative share in imports also fell from 47 to 41 per cent. Cotton piecegoods accounted for a decline of Rs. 255 lakhs, and receipts of most of the other important articles were also less, the principal ones being iron and steel, machinery, beet sugar, cigarettes, railway carriages and wagons and parts, woollen piecegoods, cycles, pneumatic motor covers and lubricating oils. Imports from *other countries in the Empire* also suffered a set-back mainly as the result of reduced arrivals of pneumatic motor covers and tubes and motor lorries from *Canada* and wheat from *Australia.*

Europe.—*Germany* maintained the lead with a percentage share of 6·69 per cent. as against 6 per cent. last year, though the value of her sales contracted by over Rs. 28 lakhs. The articles which suffered the most were beet sugar, woollen piecegoods, yarn and knitting wool, wool machinery and sewing machines. On the other hand aniline dyes, iron and steel and electrical instruments came in larger quantities. *Belgium* also improved its share slightly to

3·89 per cent., despite a decrease of Rs. 5 lakhs in the value. Iron and steel, as usual, formed the bulk of the imports, the quantity received representing over half the total supplies during the year. *Southern Russia*, whose re-entry in the import trade of the Province dates from 1926-27, displaced Italy and France and attained the third rank, the percentage share having gone up from 1·57 per cent. to 3·73 per cent. and the total value of imports from Rs. 42 lakhs to Rs. 73 lakhs. Kerosene oil and sugar were the only articles supplied. The values of imports from *Italy* and *France* fell to the extent of Rs. 33 lakhs and Rs. 38 lakhs, respectively. The decrease in the case of Italy was most noticeable in receipts of coloured cotton piecegoods, woollen blankets and rugs, piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk and silk yarn, while the depression in the case of France was due to reduced supplies of woollen piecegoods, brandy and beet sugar. Italian motor cars, however, came in larger numbers. Transactions with the *Netherlands* decreased in value by Rs. 22 lakhs owing mainly to a shortage of arrivals of vegetable products.

Asia.—*Java* recovered its percentage share, but the slump in the prices of sugar brought about a contraction of Rs. 26 lakhs in the value in spite of a substantial increase in the quantity supplied. The value of imports from *Japan* declined by Rs. 59 lakhs : mainly the result of reduced orders for grey and coloured cotton piecegoods. Supplies of white longcloth and shirtings, on the other hand, increased somewhat.

America.—The share of the *United States of America* in the import trade, which last year stood at 6·57 per cent., advanced to 8·82 per cent., but the value of imports therefrom decreased by Rs. 2 lakhs. Arrivals of kerosene oil, motor cars, pneumatic motor covers and mining machinery decreased, while those of electrical machinery, petrol and iron and steel showed an improvement.

EXPORTS.

British Empire.—The total value of *exports* to the *United Kingdom* improved by Rs. 34 lakhs, and her percentage share, which last year fell to the low level of 21 per cent, rose to 32 per cent. as a result of the revival of shipments of wheat. Exports of cotton increased in volume but decreased in value, while the demand for raw wool, woollen carpets, raw silk, barley, raw skins and cotton seed remained greatly restricted.

Europe.—*Italy's* share was well maintained at 9 per cent, but the value of her transactions contracted by Rs. 75 lakhs, raw cotton alone being responsible for a decline of Rs. 69 lakhs. Purchases of raw silk were also curtailed, but those of rapeseed and woollen carpets recorded an advance. The *German* quota of the export trade was reduced by 3 per cent. as the result of a fall of Rs. 143 lakhs in the value, which occurred chiefly shipments of cotton. Rapeseed, raw hides, bones and chromite were also in less demand. The value of exports to *Belgium* receded by Rs. 27 lakhs to Rs. 93 lakhs. She took less cotton, wool, rapeseed and oilcakes, but more wheat and crushed bones. Exports to *France* decreased by Rs. 43 lakhs, the bulk of the deficit being noticeable in shipments of cotton. Her orders for woollen carpets, bones, rapeseed and raw silk were also restricted, but purchases of wheat and raw goat skins appreciated somewhat.

Asia.—Exports to *Japan* and *China* decreased in value by Rs. 183 lakhs and Rs. 127 lakhs, respectively owing solely to reduced purchases of cotton and

low prices thereof. In consequence, Japan's share in the export trade fell by 3 per cent. and that of China was reduced by half.

America.—Exports to the *United States of America* were valued at Rs. 123 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 87 lakhs, which occurred mainly in shipments of raw wool, raw goat skins, raw cotton and woollen manufactures.

3. Prices.—The following table shows the variations in the average declared prices of certain important commodities, the average for the three years ending 1900-01 being taken as 100 :—

TABLE No. 3.

PRICES.

Articles.	Average for 3 years ending 1900-01.	1910-11.	1920-21.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
IMPORTS.								
Coal . . . Ton	100	87·61	389·43	114·68	125·11	116·53	108·96	102·84
Dates . . . ,,	100	128·23	213·97	220·66	154·81	136·89	129·62	93·52
Copper . . . Cwt.	100	94·73	156·26	96·89	95·11	97·78	113·05	91·15
Iron and steel . . Ton	100	97·53	370·67	134·63	129·58	129·82	128·24	126·41
Kerosene . . . Gal.	100	111·00	197·92	167·97	156·12	108·23	111·52	111·69
Sugar . . . Ton	100	90·59	292·63	102·16	88·38	78·01	70·21	51·57
Cotton twist and yarn Lb.	100	144·86	633·63	224·12	230·32	242·66	247·66	219·40
Grey cotton piece-goods. Yd.	100	146·05	539·29	277·93	249·57	254·90	236·16	190·77
White cotton piece-goods. ,,	100	123·59	437·68	237·77	216·19	217·06	214·71	179·72
Coloured cotton piece goods. ,,	100	140·97	584·86	315·66	291·86	287·34	264·07	236·46
Woollen piece-goods ,,	100	108·42	614·65	213·10	186·65	200·54	207·16	174·94
EXPORTS.								
Rice not in the husk Ton	100	113·39	243·19	224·86	210·65	207·66	205·33	180·42
Wheat . . . ,,	100	110·08	184·61	164·63	157·55	156·86	154·69	105·71
Hides, raw . . ,,	100	171·82	151·23	138·73	174·22	184·53	161·85	124·47
Skins, raw . . ,,	100	138·95	199·65	125·22	129·81	125·56	137·44	128·84
Rapeseed . . ,,	100	115·92	241·48	189·77	182·78	176·85	170·66	129·47
Cotton, raw . . ,,	100	155·32	187·89	189·97	197·15	197·17	157·03	108·38
Wool (Indian) . . Lb.	100	97·21	186·91	194·94	195·55	197·55	200·18	189·10
Wool (Foreign) . . ,,	100	110·73	187·04	175·56	180·58	194·16	193·90	139·54

4. **Government transactions.**—The following table shows the more important Government transactions for the past five years.

TABLE No. 4.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

Articles.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Imports—										
Machinery and millwork—										
Railway locomotive engines and tenders.	...	9·49	...	11·59	...	51·75	...	58·68	...	91·71
Other sorts	..	47·13	..	32·20	....	25·88	...	14·11	....	11·99
Metals and ores—										
Iron and steel—										
Rails and fishplates . .	1,264	1·66	23,114	31·81	236	0·39	424	0·58	74	0·14
Sleepers and keys . .	766	0·97	30,526	34·46	10,340	9·62	8,561	9·88	...	...
Other manufactures . .	7,031	18·61	15,010	25·75	15,771	33·11	9,268	20·58	7,646	19·25
Other sorts	1,177	3·06	139	1·01	79	0·84	1,682	3·71	37	0·44
Total Metals and ores .	10,238	24·30	68,809	93·03	26,426	43·96	12,935	34·75	7,757	19·83
Vehicles—										
Railway carriages . . .	...	32·03	...	81·87	...	8·56	...	3·99	...	3·80
,, wagons . . .	...	10·16	...	27·07	...	2·94	...	0·85	...	3·90
Other sorts	....	77·09	...	29·82	...	35·25	...	76·10	...	192·50
Other articles	...	119·49	...	122·98	....	82·19	...	80·70	...	91·86
Treasure		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Imports .	...	319·69	...	398·56	...	250·53	...	269·18		415·59
Exports—										
Stores	...	6·00	...	5·63	...	5·00	...	2·91	...	2·53
Treasure	...	0·28	..	...	....	0·02	...	...	...	...
Total Exports .	.	6·28	...	5·63	....	5·02	...	2·91	...	2·53
Total Government Transactions .	...	325·97	...	404·19	...	255·55	...	272·09	...	418·12

The increase of Rs. 33 lakhs in the value of locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof was due to larger imports by the North Western Railway of heavy engines of a new pattern from the United Kingdom. The complete stoppage of iron sleepers and keys is reported to be due to surplus stocks in hand. Imports recorded under the head 'Other sorts of vehicles' comprised mainly acroplanes and parts thereof.

II.—FOREIGN TRADE.

IMPORTS.

5. The following table shows the value of the import trade under the five main classes for the last five years :—

TABLE No. 5.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
IMPORTS.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	706·01	544·71	739·90	618·03	450·73
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	138·60	156 89	173·27	171·43	198·86
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	1,901·74	1,876·45	2,181·58	1,798·59	1,249·48
IV.—Living animals .	0·17	0·08	0·06	0·09	0·34
V.—Postal articles not specified.	58 15	62·77	57 96	59·47	48·64
Total Imports .	2,804·67	2,640·90	3,152·77	2,647·61	1,948·05

TABLE No. 6.

6. Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the foreign import trade of Karachi for the last five years :—

Articles.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Percentage of each item to total imports of merchandise in 1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton manufactures	10,30,80,007	8,98,10,113	10,32,83,257	7,78,68,296	4,15,06,261	21·31
Sugar . . .	5,25,18,496	2,96,53,221	3,64,30,450	3,44,88,792	2,65,47,119 596	13·63
Metals and ores	1,65,21,387	2,11,43,751	2,27,79,653	1,95,98,613	1,86,63,	9·51
Oils . . .	1,24,22,387	1,38,68,724	1,51,96,923	1,47,72,528	1,78,98,786	9·19
Machinery and millwork.	1,39,75,708	1,34,96,313	1,46,19,517	1,48,61,655	1,16,22,537	5·97

TABLE No. 6—*contd.*

Articles.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Percentage of each item to total imports of merchandise in 1930-31.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Mechanically propelled vehicles (excluding Railway Locomotives and Tractors).	63,29,532	86,87,855	1,19,76,511	88,06,502	71,80,392	3·69
Provisions and oilman's stores.	61,19,009	1,09,00,658	94,16,224	86,04,723	64,17,384	3·30
Liquors . . .	62,12,859	63,24,239	65,40,208	68,28,214	63,26,427	3·25
Rubber manufactures.	16,26,263	36,70,273	54,32,019	78,93,532	58,57,520	3·01
Woollen manufactures, including yarn and knitting wool.	94,23,073	1,21,23,756	1,38,02,478	1,11,80,615	58,16,497	2·99
Articles imported by post.	58,14,663	62,76,691	57,96,099	59,47,160	48,64,316	2·50
Instruments, apparatus and appliances.	27,26,461	26,33,700	36,95,668	32,10,396	42,90,956	2·20
Hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplated ware.	40,68,195	38,55,733	52,32,332	41,33,791	36,13,677	1·86
Chemicals and chemical preparations.	24,79,968	29,08,307	28 79,035	32,25,417	28,52,954	1·47
Tobacco . . .	19,01,097	40,90,594	33,83,054	39,60,407	26,11,961	1·34
Paper and pasteboard.	25,53,700	21,69,423	28,40,491	31,71,728	21,75,250	1·12
Fruits and vegetables	34,57,627	31,90,709	26,16,234	27,60,890	20,81,254	1·07
Artificial silk, including yarn.	24,92,697	31,05,256	47,48,836	24,45,996	18,42,183	0·95
Drugs and medicines	10,89,286	12,09,594	11,54,657	14,39,214	14,59,002	0·75
Haberdashery and millinery.	22,74,835	19,29,878	27,91,040	17,10,343	14,05,812	0·72
Glass and glassware	17,16,909	15,22,274	15,74,178	14,17,163	14,02,190	0·72
Cycles and accessories.	17,55,654	18,29,685	23,18,637	19,80,747	13,33,067	0·69
Apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes).	22,75,557	17,12,807	20,87,023	16,67,486	12,79,701	0·66
Paints and painters' materials.	11,43,178	13,07,261	13,20,446	12,77,437	12,72,628	0·65
Soap . . .	14,94,850	14,56,622	15,62,142	16,81,071	12,14,367	0·63
Grain, pulse and flour	1,52,754	90,019	1,53,72,226	49,42,004	8,45,971	0·44
Silk manufactures, including yarn.	7,83,911	5,93,858	9,18,389	11,17,060	8,20,758	0·42
Other articles . .	1,40,62,448	1,55,97,496	1,65,09,285	1,32,85,644	1,16,02,125	5·96
TOTAL .	28,04,67,511	26,40,89,840	31,52,77,012	26,47,61,249	19,48,04,711	100·00

Foreign Imports. (Sugar.)

Sugar.—The following table shows imports from foreign countries and from Bombay, re-exports to foreign countries and coastwise exports of sugar,16 Dutch Standard and above, including beet sugar, for the past five years :—

TABLE NO. 7.

SUGAR.

Countries.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	1,014	2·33	54	0·29	1,042	1·87	21,186	33·38	7,060	7·58
Canada, *via* Atlantic Coast	3,200	7·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Russia	9,366	22·38	142	0·35	...	...	...	...	16,267	16·69
Poland	8,760	19·86	...	...	...	...	2,240	2·96	1,403	1·77
Germany	21,189	49·97	538	1·18	3	0·01	8,089	13·22	6,133	7·16
Netherlands	700	1·54	...	...	...	...	995	1·56	...	...
Belgium	3,230	8·31	306	0·92	317	0·95	518	1·30	314	0·68
France	52	0·15	8	0·02	787	1·37	3,038	5·14	...	..
Hungary	16,816	41·24	784	1·75	499	0·88	20,303	31·53	12,248	14·18
Czechoslovakia	15,239	35·77	552	1·13	100	0·17	913	1·58	9	0·02
Fiume	1,970	4·28	...	...	...	...	1,096	1·86	...	...
Austria	35	0·08	...	...	...	...	726	1·27	...	...
Jugo-Slavia	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,908	7·41	...	...
Java	139,217	308·61	148,061	290·00	206,873	358·34	156,570	243·16	184,296	214·06
U. S. A., *via* Atlantic Coast	10,019	22·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Foreign Countries	...	...	...	...	3	0·02	4	0·01	79	0·15
Total	230,807	524·30	150,445	295·64	209,624	363·61	220,586	344·38	227,809	262·29
Imports from Bombay	...	0·03	1	0·01	1	0·01	2	0·01	1	0·01
Re-exports	5,536	17·27	4,340	11·09	6,174	12·28	1,928	3·41	856	1·19
Exports to Coast ports	3,863	12·66	2,628	7·80	2,692	7·31	2,290	5·88	962	2·43

The world sugar position went from bad to worse during the year under report. A heavy carry-over from the previous year coupled with further over-production in all growing centres proved detrimental to prices, which fell to the lowest level witnessed in recent years. The local prices of *white Java* opened at Rs. 12-8-6 per cwt. on 1st April 1930 and rose, after a slight relapse in the middle of May, to Rs. 13-5 on 1st July, which was the highest quotation for the year. Thereafter there was a sharp decline to Rs. 11-11 in the third week of July. The succeeding eight weeks witnessed minor fluctuations, except for a sharp rise to Rs. 13-2 at the end of September owing to deficient stocks. With fresh arrivals, however, the prices again showed a continuous sagging tendency until on the 9th December, the lowest quotation for the year, *viz.*, Rs. 11-1-6 was reached. The end of February witnessed a recovery on rumours of a probable increase in the rates of import duty, and the closing price on the 31st March 1931 was Rs. 12. The effects of the low prices are reflected in the figures recorded in the above table from which it will be seen that, though the quantity imported was 3 per cent. in excess of imports last year, the value declined by 24 per cent. The deficiency in arrivals of *beet sugar* from the United Kingdom, Hungary and Germany was partly made up by imports during the last two months of the year of 16,267 tons of Russian sugar, which was offered at cheaper rates. A larger quantity of the Russian sugar is expected in the coming year.

Liquors.—

TABLE No. 8.

LIQUORS.

Liquors.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Ale, beer and porter and cider and other fermented liquors.	695,846	17·82	802,534	20·48	844,133	20·81	895,943	21·54	867,446	20·69
Spirits—										
Whisky	120,178	21·64	111,245	21·14	117,477	22·30	119,553	22·42	114,695	21·59
Brandy	75,698	9·30	58,380	7·51	64,021	8.54	73,108	9·66	49,661	6·96
Other sorts	56,891	6·84	63,925	7·33	64,546	7·33	83,695	8·11	105,918	7·87
Total Spirits .	252,767	37·78	233,550	35·98	246,044	38·17	276,356	40·19	270,274	36·42
Wine	51,004	6·52	52,910	6·78	51,270	6·42	53,931	6·55	49,019	6·15
Total Liquors .	999,617	62·12	1,088,994	63·24	1,141,447	65·40	1,226,230	68·28	1,186,739	63·26

A vigorous anti-drink propaganda and picketing of liquor shops conducted by political organizations throughout the country restricted imports of all potable liquors. Some of the important variations are described below :—

Beer.—The total quantity received was only 3 per cent. less than in 1929-30. A demand from the frontier for supply to the military helped to maintain the trade. Arrivals from the United Kingdom increased by 13,987 gallons to 704,797 gallons, whilst those from Germany decreased by 34,433 gallons to 131,052 gallons.

Spirits.—The comparative smallness of the decline under whisky was due to the import of large quantities during the last quarter of the year in anticipation of an increase in the rates of import duty. Imports of *rectified spirits* from Java for denaturation at the Custom House continued to increase, the quantity received being 65,714 gallons as against 45,079 gallons in 1929-30. This explains the improvement under "Other sorts of spirits."

Wines.—The decrease occurred in the arrivals of vermouth from France.

Tobacco.—Foreign tobacco also fell a victim to the boycott movement started during the year, and in consequence imports, which consisted mainly of cigarettes from the United Kingdom, declined by 356,851 lbs. to 659,508 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 13·48 lakhs to Rs. 26·12 lakhs in value. The deficit was made up by increased consumption of the indigenous product.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Imports, consisting mainly of *dates* and *potatoes*, receded by Rs. 6·80 lakhs to Rs. 20·81 lakhs. Dates came largely from Iraq as usual, and though the total quantity imported, *viz.*, 18,130 tons did not show any marked fluctuation, low prices reduced the value by Rs. 6·09 lakhs to Rs. 15·45 lakhs. Potatoes were imported solely from Italy, their value being maintained at Rs. 3·99 lakhs.

Provisions.—The aggregate value of provisions imported during the year was Rs. 64·17 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 21·87 lakhs, which occurred mainly in receipts of vegetable products. The demand for this article was reduced partly due to a sufficient quantity of ghi being available at reasonable prices and partly to increased consumption of indigenous copra and groundnut oils on account of their relative cheapness. The variations in the quantities of some of the principal articles are shown in the following statement :—

Provisions.	Quantity.	
	1929-30.	1930-31.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canned and bottled provisions—		
Vegetable products	1,25,378	76,056
Other sorts	23,693	25,396
Farinaceous foods	8,667	9,326
Biscuits and cakes	6,751	4,945
Bacon and hams	2,390	2,378
Jams and jellies	3,063	3,107
Cheese (including canned)	2,525	2,775
Milk, condensed, etc.	5,863	6,822
Pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments	2,044	1,346
Confectionery	6,186	4,228
Other sorts	2,138	2,366

Tea.—Imports of tea rose by 114,513 lbs. to 549,981 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 45,183 to 4·19 lakhs in value. The improvement occurred in receipts of *green tea*, mostly from China, and is attributed to a revival of demand from the Peshawar and Afghanistan markets. Arrivals of *black tea*, mainly from Ceylon, on the other hand, decreased by 43,710 lbs. to 339,500 lbs.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—The aggregate value of imports under this head amounted to Rs. 8·46 lakhs as against Rs. 49·42 lakhs last year. The decrease was due to reduced arrivals of wheat from Australia, which sent only 7,915 tons as against 30,938 tons last year. A bumper crop in India obviated the necessity of foreign imports.

8. Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.

Oils.—The following table shows the imports of mineral oils for the past five years, including, in the case of kerosene oil and petrol, imports from Burma :—

TABLE No. 9.

MINERAL OILS.

Mineral oils.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
		Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Kerosene—											
From Southern Russia	Bulk	..	..	2,329,308	13·10	9,052,710	43·49	8,477,498	41·56	11,172,984	56·04
„ Persia	Bulk	..	..	608,550	3·04	10,292,811	43·76	8,242,415	35·09	10,321,626	43·54
	Tins	..	..	128,826	1·14	41,666	0·28	150,043	1·01	128,334	0·85
„ U. S. A., *via* Atlantic Coast.	Bulk	7,855,073	54·57	7,695,212	52·00	1,998,991	9·68	2,337,326	11·44	..	..
	Tins	1,138,743	11·05	1,138,366	11·29	816,171	7·02	924,522	8·26	1,221,484	10·24
„ U. S. A. *via* Pacific Coast	Bulk	1,813,778	13·13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Dutch Borneo	Tins	..	..	..	..	11,940	0·06	..	..	..	..
„ Straits Settlements	Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tins	15,196	0·12	12,840	0·09	43,632	0·20	12,946	0·07	..	..
„ Egypt	Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Sumatra	„	58,474	0·40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Kerosene	Bulk	9,727,325	68·10	10,633,070	68·14	21,344,512	96·93	19,057,239	88·09	21,494,610	99·58
	Tins	1,152,939	11·17	1,280,032	12·52	913,409	7·56	1,087,511	9·34	1,349,818	11·09
Grand Total Kerosene, Foreign		10,881,264	79·27	11,913,102	80·66	22,257,921	104·49	20,144,750	97·43	22,844,428	110·67
Imports from Burma		7,392,775	48·35	10,388,423	60·46	1,565,758	7·73	931,021	4·92	362,420	1·94
Grand Total Kerosene, Foreign and Indian.		18,274,039	127·62	22,301,525	141·12	23,823,679	112·22	21,075,771	102·35	23,206,848	112·61
Petrol, Benzine and Benzol—											
From Straits Settlements		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	659,889	4·74
„ Persia		..	..	134,400	1·86	166,000	1·52	310,912	2·78	272,000	2·46
„ U. S. A. *via* Pacific coast		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,035,365	8·41
„ Burma		3,861,202	48·50	6,547,645	80·69	6,472,645	79·39	5,104,839	63·74	11,179,539	132·12
Other Mineral oils—											
Fuel		7,004,573	20·79	10,431,549	30·46	9,385,138	21·46	10,329,101	21·90	13,168,574	26·99
Lubricating		1,157,955	19·54	1,022,608	19·86	765,667	16·64	1,148,791	22·74	1,292,602	22·07
Other sorts		117,241	2·30	205,748	3·87	451,063	6·47	85,642	1·39	103,764	1·96

The increase in arrivals of *foreign kerosene oil* was due to a rush of imports at the end of the year to escape the anticipated rise in import duty. The progressive fall in imports from *Burma* is explained by heavy replacements from *Persia*. As in the previous year, half the total quantity of *fuel oil* came from British Borneo and half from Persia. The expansion in receipts of *petrol* was due to an increased demand from both Sind and the Punjab. A reduction in the output of the Attock Oil Company necessitated heavy imports from Burma to meet the requirements of the Punjab, where motor traffic is ever on the increase owing to facilities afforded by the construction of new trunk roads. The whole quantity of the petrol imported by sea from Persia was re-exported to that country by land *via* Duzdap.

Coal.—Coal is imported here mainly for bunkering purposes. Imports of *foreign* coal, mostly Natal coal, were well maintained at about 32,000 tons valued at Rs. 6·14 lakhs, but those of *Indian* (Bengal) coal decreased by about 55,000 tons to about 80,000 tons valued at Rs. 14·32 lakhs.

9. Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

Cotton Yarn and Manufactures.—During the year under report the import business in cotton goods was greatly hampered by the boycott movement started early in April throughout the country. Determined efforts were made by picketing and intimidation to stop all sales and purchase of imported cloth, particularly British cloth. In consequence, the total value of imports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn was reduced by nearly Rs. 367 lakhs or 47 per cent to Rs. 417 lakhs, which was the lowest value recorded during the last 20 years. The general trade depression and the fall in prices consequent on the extremely low cost of the raw material also accounted for the reduction in the value to some extent. It may be noted that despite the embargo, the local dealers managed to dispose of a fairly good portion of their stocks secretly through unusual channels, and stocks at the close of the year were light.

The following table shows the quantity and value of cotton manufactures imported during the last five years :—

TABLE No. 10.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Cotton manufactures.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Twist and yarn—										
From United Kingdom . Lbs.	573,796	6·59	535,258	6·42	308,357	3·81	321,185	4·05	109,623	1·17
„ Japan . . . „	11,866	0·13	..	..	..	..	6,000	0·06	..	..
„ Other Countries . „	158,685	1·79	157,914	1·73	130,742	1·63	55,154	0·73	47,200	0·59
Total Twist and yarn „	744,347	8·51	693,172	8·15	439,099	5·44	382,339	4·84	156,823	1·76
II.—Piece-goods—										
Grey (unbleached)—										
From United Kingdom . Yds.	5,862,719	14·44	4,593,761	9·29	7,212,108	15·23	6,388,985	13·31	1,623,865	2·87
„ Japan . . . „	21,963,487	66·13	21,996,012	60·24	23,174,913	65·95	30,319,823	77·90	12,853,320	26·22
„ *Other Countries* . „	1,308,000	4·52	550,600	1·65	3,417,585	9·38	2,844,329	6·97	1,460,562	2·87
Total Grey . „	29,134,206	85·09	27,140,373	71·18	33,804,606	90·56	39,553,137	98·18	15,937,747	31·96
White (bleached)—										
From United Kingdom . Yds.	202,203,631	540·97	183,675,874	441·10	216,170,949	529·27	162,591,963	395·71	114,804,808	234·14
„ Japan . . . „	..	...	30,779	0·09	27,263	0·08	496,650	1·25	1,763,400	3·51
„ Other Countries . „	4,158,229	22·86	7,036,592	32·52	6,726,947	25·61	8,068,832	25·23	4,739,558	12·90
Total White . „	206,361,860	563·83	190,743,245	473·71	222,925,159	554·96	171,157,445	422·19	121,307,766	250·55
Coloured, Printed or Dyed—										
From United Kingdom . Yds.	91,735,027	324·84	84,372,898	280·33	88,207,549	292·60	57,953,814	179·06	34,621,073	98·28
„ Italy . . . „	4,872,490	17·58	10,079,884	28·78	16,094,857	44·92	8,896,720	25·04	3,905,089	9·39
„ Japan . . . „	4,379,328	11·78	5,789,023	14·08	6,885,062	16·25	12,336,970	28·27	6,211,631	12·14
„ Other Countries . „	1,255,485	11·55	1,361,414	11·86	1,330,507	11·55	978,928	6·87	753,942	8·76
Total Coloured . „	102,242,330	365·75	101,603,219	335·05	112,517,975	365·32	80,166,432	239·24	45,491,735	121·57
Fents . . . . „	861,095	3·47	1,259,350	4·67	1,844,723	6·77	1,542,156	5·41	861,502	1·97
Total Piece-goods . „	338,599,491	1,018·14	320,746,187	884·61	371,092,463	1,017·61	292,419,170	765·02	183,598,750	406·05
III.—Other Cotton Fabrics . „	..	12·66	..	13·49	..	15·22	..	13·66	..	9·00
GRAND TOTAL .	..	1039·31	..	906·25	..	1038·27	..	783·52	..	416·81

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—Imports of all counts recorded decreases, but the reduction was most marked in receipts of coloured yarns Nos. 31 to 40 from the United Kingdom.

Piecegoods.—The aggregate volume of imports of cotton piecegoods decreased by 37 per cent. and the value by 47 per cent. The following table shows the imports of some of the more important descriptions under the three main sub-divisions of piecegoods :—

TABLE No. 11.

PIECE-GOODS.

Description.	Quantity.					Value.				
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
(1) *Grey (unbleached)*—										
Dhutis, Saris and Scarves	852,331	623,047	1,867,778	3,588,539	650,651	2·87	1·74	5·32	9·01	1·45
Drills and Jeans	4,391,280	2,521,400	2,823,991	4,027,397	1,077,000	13·73	7·59	8·77	11·13	2·17
Jaconets, Madapollams, Mulls and Cambrics.	1,247,175	1,392,594	2,206,111	2,207,141	637,787	2·76	2·61	4·43	4·03	0·90
Longcloth and Shirtings	21,899,982	22,495,008	26,796·883	29,678,148	13,276,089	65·70	58·92	71·75	73·88	26·83
(2) *White (bleached)*—										
Checks, Spots and Stripes	9,492,954	11,220,277	10,034,067	9,182,975	2,669,061	31·13	32·82	30·07	23·62	6·38
Jaconets, Madapollams, and Cambrics.	3,443,970	4,704,547	4,625,066	3,901,158	3,750,160	18·54	22·82	18·06	12·92	10·32
Longcloth and Shirtings	53,422,168	51,924,356	59,690,885	48,478,443	33,186,331	176·71	159·13	181·41	149·61	91·21
Mulls	120,633,932	102,809,811	127,946,034	100,191,536	77,185,734	288·62	215·20	278·33	213·36	133·43
Nainsooks	12,089,458	15,786,414	14,840,858	5,859,039	3,220,956	23·80	28·80	28·63	10·79	5·29
(3) *Coloured, Printed and Dyed*—										
Cambrics	19,488,269	16,202,923	16,270,252	12,497,058	6,390,865	55·56	45·13	41·09	33·21	14·83
Drills and Jeans	12,770,114	11,966,267	9,007,885	9,628,454	6,762,632	42·40	36·74	26·38	25·14	14·37
Shirtings, other than woven	25,413,333	29,395,100	30,502,058	22,985,020	12,922,393	80 06	92·19	85·68	60·50	31·07
Twills	13,259,330	15,796,273	21,112,653	13,789,638	5,292,941	44·04	45·19	56·93	33·77	11·92
Saris and Scarves	2,291,083	3,714,900	3,559,412	2,591,096	2,279,581	9·84	14·27	13·36	9·61	6·72
Dyed Italian cloth and Sateens	12,828,451	8,241,462	9,922,784	3,301,290	2,863,856	61·17	37·29	44·51	15·08	11·77
Woven Coatings and Trouserings	1,922,085	1,578,769	2,528,911	1,550,880	961,417	12·40	11·85	20·94	12·35	6·13
Woven Shirtings	1,629,380	3,373,262	5,858,179	7,111,064	2,819,636	5·74	14·56	31·32	25·19	10·57

Grey goods.—The share of Japan in the total value rose from 79 per cent. to 82 per cent. Longcloth and shirtings and drills and jeans were practically the only descriptions supplied by that country, and all of them recorded decreases. The drop in imports of British grey goods occurred in receipts of all the principal descriptions, *viz.*, bordered dhutis, saris and scarves, mulls and jaconets and longcloth and shirtings.

White goods.—The bulk of white goods, as usual, came from the United Kingdom, her share in the value being 93 per cent as against 94 per cent last year. There was, however, an all-round decrease in the different varieties imported, mulls and longcloth and shirtings being the most affected.

Coloured goods.—Though the total value of imports of coloured goods from the United Kingdom contracted by Rs. 82·78 lakhs, her share improved by 4 per cent. to 79 per cent. Italy curtailed its supplies of printed twills and woven coloured coatings and trouserings, and hence the decrease of Rs. 15·65 lakhs in the value. Imports from Japan suffered a set-back of 57 per cent. in value, notably in receipts of printed drills and jeans and woven coloured shirtings.

Woollen goods.—Though the total quantity of *yarn and knitting wool* imported was slightly in excess of arrivals last year, the value decreased by Rs. 1·40 lakhs to Rs. 11·58 lakhs. This article is mostly intended for the Amritsar market. Germany and Poland were the chief sources of supply during the year. Imports of *woollens* suffered a serious decline owing to the general trade depression and a heavy fall in the prices of the raw material. The value of *piece-goods*, which form the bulk of the trade in woollens, was reduced by no less than 56 per cent. to Rs. 31·30 lakhs, supplies from all the principal countries, *viz.*, France, the United Kingdom and Germany being much less than in the previous year. France, which mostly supplies *shawl cloth* for the Amritsar market, had, as usual, the largest share, *viz.*, 53 per cent. Imports of *blankets*, consisting mainly of cheap *rugs* from Italy, decreased by Rs. 6·95 lakhs to Rs. 8·36 lakhs.

Silk.—Imports of silk were valued at Rs. 8·21 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 2·96 lakhs, which was noticeable mainly in the receipts of *yarn*, *noils* and *warps* from Italy. *Silk piecegoods*, on the other hand, increased in value from Rs. 3·07 lakhs to Rs. 4·03 lakhs, notably in the arrivals from China.

Artificial silk.—The aggregate value of the imports of artificial silk, consisting mainly of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk, receded by Rs. 6·04 lakhs to Rs. 18·42 lakhs. The shortage occurred in the arrivals from Italy, Germany, the United Kingdom and Switzerland. Japan, on the other hand, increased its sales from Rs. 4·42 lakhs to Rs. 12·62 lakhs.

Metals and Metal Manufactures.—The following table shows the quantities and values of the different descriptions of metals imported during the past five years :—

TABLE No. 12.

METALS.

Metals.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Aluminium . . . . Cwts.	283	0·29	438	0·47	1,492	1·34	7,312	5·77	5,357	4·01
Brass . . . . . ,,	7,136	3·85	6,262	3·29	10,918	5·81	9,617	5·15	11,269	4·99
Copper . . . . . ,,	14,798	7·84	12,196	6·34	20,361	10·89	9,331	5·77	17,503	8·73
German silver . . . ,,	210	0·24	39	0·04	12	0·02	13	0·01	7	0·01
Iron and steel—										
Bars . . . . Tons	18,175	20·62	26,062	26·77	30,519	33·64	24,749	27·41	20,561	19·36
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work. ,,	17,377	21·07	27,578	30·63	23,810	26·63	16,262	17·28	16,466	14·72
Hoops and strips . . ,,	4,480	7·44	3,492	4·74	5,884	7·34	5,250	6·94	4,142	5·34
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought. ,,	3,440	10·13	6,540	18·83	5,990	14·79	5,000	14·15	10,762	33·57
Sheets and plates—										
Galvanised . . . ,,	6,600	19·96	13,329	33·94	12,739	29·99	10,906	24·26	8,776	16·60
Tinned . . . . ,,	3,667	12·37	4,318	14·18	5,034	15·82	5,288	16·81	2,086	9·01
Other sorts . . . ,,	4,897	7·01	8,839	13·57	8,808	13·91	4,356	6·21	4,750	5·39
Other sorts . . . ,,	33,093	50·59	31,905	53·86	34,591	63·24	38,221	62·26	37,508	61·95
Total Iron and steel . ,,	91,729	149·19	122,067	196·52	127,375	205·36	110,032	175·32	105,651	165·94
Lead . . . . . ,,	177	1·01	265	1·25	171	0·74	213	0·91	177	0·70
Tin . . . . . Cwts.	1,141	2·19	1,032	2·07	1,488	2·33	1,175	1·56	931	0·94
Zinc and spelter . . . ,,	828	0·25	1,424	0·32	1,305	0·33	3,694	0·67	2,473	0·38
Other metals . . . ,,	522	0·35	1,162	1·13	1,324	0·98	1,199	0·83	1,968	0·93
TOTAL METALS . Tons	93,152	165·21	123,450	211·43	129,385	227·80	111,855	195·99	107,802	186·63

Iron and Steel.—The total quantity of iron and steel imported during the year showed a decrease of 4 per cent., which in view of the acute trade and economic depression does not need any comments. It is, however, significant to note that the quantity supplied by the United Kingdom was 41 per cent. less than in the previous year. This was due to an increased use of the indigenous products, the intense competition from Continental countries and the propaganda against the use of British goods. Of the total quantity of iron and steel imported, *viz.*, 105,651 tons, 69,494 tons paid the protective duties. The following table compares the share of each country in the total imports of iron and steel for the past two years :—

TABLE No. 13.

IRON AND STEEL.

Countries.	1929-30.				1930-31.			
	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Tons.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	Rs.	Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.
United Kingdom.	36,742	33	70,83,187	40	21,787	20	42,99,145	26
Italy . .	61	...	21,987	...	107	...	31,377	...
Sweden .	149	...	93,527	...	200	...	130,749	1
Norway .	18	...	6,344	...	31	...	9,858	...
Belgium .	48,246	44	60,82,549	35	52,217	52	59,75,483	36
U. S. A. *via* Atlantic Coast	2,748	3	10,45,001	6	4,006	4	13,34,798	8
U. S. A. *via* Pacific Coast	1	...	943	...	14	...	11,995	...
France .	6,827	6	7,36,781	4	7,943	7	7,52,585	5
Netherlands .	312	...	54,783	...	365	...	78,980	...
Luxemburg .	5,580	5	5,76,579	3	4,694	4	4,18,443	2
Germany .	6,342	6	11,33,348	7	6,898	6	12,55,868	8
Austria .	344	...	1,72,608	1	439	...	189,082	1
Czecho-slovakia.	1,016	1	1,89,624	1	790	1	1,72,092	1
Poland .	1,094	1	2,50,032	2	5,515	5	18,34,890	11
Other countries.	612	1	85,161	1	645	1	99,029	1
Total . .	116,932	100	1,75,32,454	100	105,651	100	1,65,94,304	100

Other metals.—Imports of *copper* showed a substantial recovery at Rs. 8·73 lakhs. The improvement was most noticeable in the receipts of sheets and was due to a greater demand from Afghanistan.

Machinery of all kinds.—The following table shows the principal types of machinery imported during the past five years :—

TABLE No. 14.

MACHINERY.

Description.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
1. Prime-movers (other than electrical)—					
Locomotives (*excluding* those for Railways).	4·15	2·14	3·72	4·82	0·74
Railway locomotive engines and tenders.	2·32	6·41	2·60	1·73	4·31
Other prime-movers . .	19·56	15·06	15·60	12·48	10·56
2. Electrical machinery . .	22·15	23·25	24·79	33·42	40·00
3. Machinery (not being prime-movers or electrical machinery)—					
Boilers	3·67	1·75	3·15	2·71	5·80
Agricultural machinery . .	4·82	3·62	3·54	3·39	1·73
Metal working machinery .	2·96	3·75	3·60	6·34	1·75
Mining machinery . . .	6·19	9·10	22·24	14·42	7·01
Rice and flour mill machinery	3·18	2·30	1·51	3·99	5·15
Sugar machinery . .	0·03	0·11	0·01	3·17	0·19
Textile machinery . . .	7·33	2·03	3·25	10·15	3·36
Sewing and knitting machines	30·99	30·49	27·66	19·02	14·74
Type-writers . . .	2·48	2·73	2·93	2·47	1·70
Other sorts	29·93	21·32	32·09	30·51	19·18
TOTAL .	139·76	124·96	146·69	148·62	116·22

The total value of imports of machinery receded by Rs. 32·40 lakhs : mainly the result of the general trade depression. The United Kingdom and the United States of America shared the decrease under *mining machinery*, while the reduction under *textile machinery* occurred in the supplies of cotton weaving and wool machinery from Germany. Imports of *sewing machines* were also less, both the United Kingdom and Germany having curtailed their supplies. *Electrical machinery*, on the other hand, continued to be in good demand. The United States of America secured much larger orders, while arrivals from the United Kingdom decreased somewhat.

Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments.—The aggregate value of the articles included in this group declined by Rs. 7·23 lakhs to Rs. 55·88 lakhs. A restricted demand due to financial stringency combined with lower prices accounted for the contraction.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.—Although the total value of imports under this group amounting to Rs. 44·84 lakhs was Rs. 3·70 lakhs less than in the previous year, it was well above the quinquennial average. The shortage occurred mainly in the receipts of *soda ash* from the United Kingdom, and is ascribed to a leading firm having stopped importing for about four months in order to effect certain changes in the existing arrangement of the storage of its goods.

Vehicles, excluding Locomotives for Railways.—The following statement shows the imports of principal classes of vehicles during the past five years :—

TABLE No. 15.

VEHICLES.

Description.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.
Motor cars—										
From United States of America	636	14·84	663	16·46	810	21·23	598	15·37	344	10·16
„ Canada	754	13·26	736	12·90	819	13·37	394	7·35	440	7·44
„ United Kingdom	240	6·28	374	9·89	371	9·12	365	8·11	363	8·66
„ Italy	142	3·23	177	3·93	149	4·79	212	4·88	267	6·04
„ France	45	0·98	20	0·57	16	0·62	48	1·12	41	0·87
„ Other countries	8	0·17	9	0·17	13	0·56	16	0·59	7	0·08
Total Motor cars	1,825	38·76	1,979	43·92	2,178	49·69	1,633	37·42	1,462	33·25
Motor cycles	248	1·52	216	1·16	282	1·59	344	1·95	307	1·71
Motor omnibuses, vans and lorries	872	17·01	2,053	33·31	2,015	37·72	886	18·46	930	17·96
Cycles	21,946	10·78	22,593	9·89	28,840	13·02	26,647	10·78	10,710	4·14
Carriages	573	1·24	166	0·36	407	0·25	46	0·07	130	0·16
Railway carriages	..	1·34	..	8·69	..	14·74	..	13·11	..	6·48
Railway wagons	..	0·53	..	4·41	..	2·96	..	3·91	..	1·26

Imports of *motor cars* from foreign countries again recorded a decline, the newly erected assembly plant at Bombay having met some of the local and upcountry requirements as in the last year. Karachi imported 220 motor cars from Bombay as against 322 last year. Of the total number (*viz.*, 307) of *motor cycles* imported, 283 came from the United Kingdom. Though the number of *motor omnibuses, vans and lorries* was slightly in excess of imports last year, it was much below the number imported in the preceding two years. The reason given above for the decrease under motor cars holds good in this case also. 176 motor trucks came to Karachi from Bombay as against 174 in 1929-30. The heavy drop under *cycles*, imported mainly from the United Kingdom, was due to the disinclination to buy British goods, more particularly in the Punjab. The United Kingdom was again the largest supplier of *railway carriages and wagons*, but the value decreased by Rs. 9·28 lakhs.

Other articles.—Among the articles not dealt with in the foregoing paragraphs, the following deserve notice :—The total value of *apparel*, including boots and shoes, decreased by Rs. 8·02 lakhs to Rs. 18·10 lakhs, owing to reduced supplies of *second-hand clothing* from the United States of America and *boots and shoes* from the United Kingdom and Germany, though shipments of the latter from Japan increased to a great extent. Larger arrivals of *aniline dyes* and *synthetic indigo* from Germany led to the increase of dyes and colours from Rs. 21·98 lakhs to Rs. 25·46 lakhs. The value of *electrical goods and apparatus* (other than machinery) amounting to Rs. 28·88 lakhs showed an improvement of Rs. 12·04 lakhs, mainly in arrivals from the United Kingdom and Germany. Imports of *glassware and earthenware* valued at Rs. 18·05 lakhs, practically retained the last year's level. The value of *paper, pasteboard and stationery* fell from Rs. 40·42 lakhs to Rs. 30·88 lakhs, chiefly owing to smaller imports of *newsprinting paper* from Austria and *old newspapers* from the United Kingdom. Arrivals of *rubber manufactures* amounted to Rs. 58·58 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 20·36 lakhs, which occurred mainly in receipts of *pneumatic motor-covers* from Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Imports of *matches* valued at Rs. 1·33 lakhs exhibited a decline of Rs. 2·54 lakhs : the result of the increased consumption of Indian-made matches.

10. Class V.—Postal articles not specified.— The figures recorded under this head exclude the imports by post of the following five specified articles (1) Gold and silver thread, (2) Cinematograph films, (3) Jewellery, (4) Precious stones and (5) Cigarettes, which are included under their relative heads in the general imports. The total value of " postal articles not specified " decreased by Rs. 10·83 lakhs to Rs. 48·64 lakhs to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 42·95 lakhs. The number of parcels dealt with during the year was 97,082 as against 96,037 in 1929-30. Besides these, 50,165 letter packets were assessed to duty as against 49,322 last year. The total amount of the import duty realized on all articles imported by parcel post declined from Rs. 10·89 lakhs to Rs. 7·68 lakhs and that on articles contained in letter packets from Rs. 60,825 to Rs. 56,946.

EXPORTS.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

11. Agricultural Conditions.—As the bulk of the export trade of this port consists of agricultural produce, a brief review of the weather conditions during the year and of the area and yield of the principal crops in Sind and the neighbouring provinces will be helpful in examining the exports of the more important commodities.

In *Sind* the rainfall was below the average, but the inundation was favourable on the whole, though the floods caused some damage to the *kharif* crops in the Sukkur and Larkana districts. The cotton crop suffered further somewhat from boll worm and locusts and according to the final memorandum, dated 7th April 1931 issued by the Department of Agriculture, Bombay, "is expected to yield about two-thirds to three-fourths of the normal instead of a full normal as was once anticipated." The prospects of the *Rabi* crops are however good. The wheat crop is reported to be in a satisfactory condition in all parts of the Province.

In the *Punjab* the monsoon was fairly active in June and July, but deficient rainfall in August and September reduced the yield of the *kharif* crops to a certain extent. The supply in the rivers remained low, and would have been insufficient to meet the keen demand for the *rabi* crops, but for the light rains in the months of January, February and March, which improved the conditions and prospects of the standing crops on the irrigated areas.

In the *United Provinces* the monsoon rains were generally good, and the *kharif* crops fared better than in the previous year. The *rabi* crops were greatly benefited by a good rainfall at the end of December and also in February, and there is every prospect of a good harvest.

The following table gives the area and yield of the three most important crops in Sind, the Punjab and the United Provinces, *viz.*, wheat, rape and mustard seeds and cotton, for the past two seasons, the figures being taken from the crop reports published by the Directors of Agriculture for those Provinces. In the case of wheat and rape and mustard seeds, which are *rabi* crops, the figures for the season 1929-30 are compared with those for 1928-29, as the produce exported in 1930-31 relates mostly to the former season. In the case of cotton, which is a *kharif* crop, exports relate to the season 1930-31, and therefore the crop figures for 1930-31 are compared with those for 1929-30.

TABLE No. 16.

Province.	Wheat.		Rape and mustard seeds.		Cotton.	
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	Area.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sind . . .	433,000	676,000	187,000	296,000	335,000	281,000
Punjab . . .	11,299,000	11,321,000	1,722,000	1,061,000	2,536,000	2,191,000
United Provinces .	7,218,000	7,298,000	3,009,000	2,548,000	929,000	843,000

TABLE No. 16—*contd.*

Province.	Wheat.		Rape and mustard seeds.		Cotton.	
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1929-30	1930-31.
	Yield.					
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Bales of 400 lbs.	Bales of 400 lbs.
Sind	90,000	211,000	11,000	36,000	47,000	85,000
Punjab . . .	3,423,000	4,208,000	162,000	152,000	799,000	768,000
United Provinces .	2,500,000	3,342,000	350,000	521,000	289,000	321,000

The total area and yield of the above three crops for the whole of India were as follows :—

Crop.	Area.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	Yield.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Acres.		Tons.	
Wheat	31,347,000	—2	10,353,000	+20
Rape and mustard seed .	5,840,000	—17	1,088,000	+20
			Bales of 400 lbs.	
Cotton	23,616,000	—9	4,820,000	—6

12. The following table gives the value of the export trade, including re-exports, under the five main classes for the last five years :—

TABLE No. 17.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	448·80	743·55	545·83	198·99	340·90
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	1996·58	1936·73	2138 03	2141·37	1317·89
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	25·50	31·36	35·40	39 86	34·40
IV.—Living animals .	0·35	0·51	0·54	0·65	0 23
V.—Postal articles .	5·07	6 52	4·83	4·73	3 38
Total Indian Produce and Manufactures.	2476·30	2718·67	2724·63	2385·60	1696·80
Foreign Merchandise.					
I.—Food. drink and tobacco.	22·82	17·61	19·76	11·58	4·54
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	76·53	63·08	79·84	55·16	29 89
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	68·33	58·79	78·13	99·95	75·93
IV.—Living animals .	0·01	...	...	0·02	0·08
V.—Articles re-exported by post.	...	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign Merchandise	167·69	139·48	177·73	166·71	110·44
Grand Total Exports .	2643·99	2858·15	2902·36	2552·31	1807·24

13. Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the foreign export trade of Karachi for the last five years :—

TABLE No. 18.

Articles.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Percentage of each item to total in 1930-31.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton, raw . .	13,59,44,220	12,62,68,266	14,26,40,494	15,68,29,462	9,54,95,575	5·6·28
Wheat . . .	2,57,65,281	4,34,62,068	1,59,31,983	15,41,029	1,91,07,641	11·26
Wool, raw . .	2,29,90,579	2,60,96,900	2,78,83,569	2,29,13,514	1,43,95,447	8·48
Rice not in the husk.	72,04,754	94,77,312	99,44,877	83,71,770	74,89,161	4·41
Skins, raw . .	72,52,679	66,51,322	95,92,000	1,08,66,691	72,24,704	4·26
Rapeseed . .	2,06,71,238	1,32,59,256	1,46,48,617	87,40,487	49,96,757	2·95
Wheat flour . .	74,48,706	73,08,140	67,78,904	52,63,982	39,03,053	2·30
Bones . . .	37,42,306	38,15,897	34,00,122	34,39,770	36,01,914	2 12
Hides, raw . .	28,76,710	30,56,693	38,77,783	42,74,468	26,00,342	1·53
Pulse . . .	27,21,216	29,12,950	30,07,079	21,08,566	16,16,369	0.95
Fish, dry salted .	5,79,594	8,53,312	9,74,308	10,93,109	10,86,688	0·64
Skins, tanned or dressed.	8,45,595	10,09,333	10,31,906	11,96,809	7,12,887	0·42
Silk, raw . .	20,65,296	26,38,393	19,25,987	21,51,644	2,45,461	0·15
Other articles .	75,19,489	2,00,57,589	2,58,25,558	97,70,328	72,04,057	4·25
Total Exports of Indian Produce.	24,76,29,663	27,18,67,431	27,24,63,187	23,85,59,629	16,96,80,056	100·00
Foreign Merchandise—						
Wool manufactures.	43,62,993	37,33,215	50,22,982	53,59,544	30,04,269	27·20
Rubber manufactures.	5,942	1,235	35,112	25,21,189	25,26,368	22·88
Wool, raw . .	73,53,351	58,52,782	71,74,150	41,85,941	21,55,329	19·52
Other articles .	50,47,109	43,60,804	55,40,950	46,04,873	33,57,74.	30·40
Total Exports of Foreign Merchandise.	1,67,69,395	1,39,48,036	1,77,73,194	1,66,71,547	1,10,43,710	100·00
Grand Total Exports	26,43,99,058	28,58,15,467	29,02,36,381	25,52,31,176	18,07,23,766	

14. Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—The following table compares the quantities and value of the different kinds of food-grains exported during the past five years :—

TABLE No. 19.

GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.

Articles.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Wheat	168,789	257·65	297,479	434·62	109,529	159·32	10,743	15·41	194,917	191·08
Rice	33,684	72·05	47,296	94·77	50,345	99·45	42,862	83·72	43,638	74·89
Wheat flour	35,254	74·49	36,255	73·08	33,969	67·79	26,478	52·64	26,493	39·03
Maize	16	0·02	9,396	10·28	16,959	18·22	15	0·02	13	0·01
Gram	8,904	14·07	10,705	15·69	7,631	11·96	5,970	10·58	70,24	9·12
Barley	838	1·00	68,902	81·99	127,913	152·96	5,467	6·53	1,129	1·00
Pulse, other sorts	9,025	13·14	9,452	13·44	12,664	18·11	6,894	10·48	5,967	7·05
Jowar and bajra	1,154	1·42	2,243	2·74	431	0·53	515	0·66	367	0·40
Other sorts	151	0·27	187	0·35	219	0·41	286	0·58	344	0·54
Total	267,795	434·11	484,915	726·96	359,660	528·75	99,230	180·62	279,832	323·12

Wheat.—*The following table shows the distribution of wheat exports for the last five years:—*

TABLE No. 20.

WHEAT.

Countries.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	136,641	207·76	251,053	366·16	74,843	108·48	6,964	9·75	175,276	170·67
Bahrein Islands	1,410	2·29	1,523	2·51	619	1·01	197	0·31	40	0·06
Natal	3,000	4·80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other British Possessions	4	0·01	28	0·04	40	0·06	20	0·03	64	0·07
Germany	900	1·26	625	0·87	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	7,222	10·87	19,675	28·54	9,280	12·99	..	..	6,429	6·97
France	13,400	21·10	20,499	30·19	2,600	3·74	..	..	5,264	5·26
Italy	600	0·96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crete	..	..	1,400	1·96	2,350	3·19	2,000	2·80	1,700	1·70
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	650	0·91	..	..	400	0·40
Greece	..	..	..	..	2,000	2·80	..	..	..	..
Syria	..	..	..	..	4,804	6·78	..	..	..	..
Iraq	46	0·07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman	1,188	1·94	1,241	2·05	1,097	1·78	854	1·40	866	0·98
Other Native States in Arabia	369	0·67	1,102	1·77	1,986	3·14	686	1·08	1,021	1·44
Persia	460	0·78	92	0·16	23	0·04	6	0·01	4	0·01
Egypt	3,510	5·11	192	0·29	9,205	14·34	..	..	3,315	3·48
Other Foreign Countries	19	0·03	49	0·08	32	0·05	16	0·03	38	0·04
Total	168,769	257·65	297,479	434·62	109,529	169·31	10,743	15·41	1,94,917	191·08

The Indian *wheat* crop for the season 1929-30 was a record one, but the volume of export business done during the year under report, though much higher than in the preceding year, did not at all come up to expectations. With an estimated surplus at not less than a million tons, it should have been possible to export a much larger quantity, but abnormal crops in other wheat-producing countries restricted the demand to a great extent. There was however an inquiry during the first quarter of the year, but it is understood that full advantage was not taken of the opportunity owing to cultivators holding out for higher prices, which were never realized. The overstocked condition of the world markets resulted in the prices falling to an almost unprecedented low level. The local price of *white* wheat opened at Rs. 4 per maund of 82⅔ lbs. on 1st April, and rose slightly to Rs. 4-1-6 at the beginning of the fourth week of that month, which was the highest quotation of the year. Thereafter the market showed a continuous downward tendency and Rs. 2-1-3, the lowest quotation of the year, was reached in the middle of December. The closing price on the 31st March was Rs. 2-5-6.

Wheat flour.—The quantity exported, *viz.*, 26,493 tons, was almost exactly the same as in 1929-30, but low prices brought about a fall of Rs. 13·61 lakhs in the value. Egypt, Mauritius, Aden, Arabia and Italian East Africa were the chief consuming centres.

Barley.—The decline in exports was due to Indian prices having remained far above export parity throughout the year.

Other food-grains.—Exports of *gram* increased as the result of a better demand from France and Egypt, while the improvement under *rice* occurred in despatches of *boiled rice* to Arabia and Aden.

15. Class II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured.

Raw cotton.—The following table shows the quantities and value of raw cotton exported to foreign countries during the past five years :—

TABLE NO. 21.

COTTON.

Countries.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
British Empire—										
United Kingdom	7,876	75·77	11,823	114·07	20,820	204·49	24,208	199·01	31,946	187·03
Other British Possessions	4	0·04	6	0·06	1	0·01	36	0·32	12	0·06
Foreign Countries—										
Sweden	149	1·42	50	0·46	188	1·70	247	2·00	112	0·70
Germany	14,823	132·11	24,402	233 50	30,772	298·61	35,091	250·52	24,942	128·69
Netherlands	3,421	32·16	4,320	39·80	5,107	47·69	5,473	37·87	4,789	24·04
Belgium	6,766	63·14	8,874	86·00	9,878	98·01	10,824	82·72	9,154	50·88
France	5,996	59·44	8,258	81·30	5,884	57·17	11,521	89·24	8,274	47·63
Spain	5,048	47·26	7,025	65·63	6,889	64·80	6,001	44·42	8,036	40·46
Italy	27,301	252·64	29,988	288·43	27,634	261·56	30,793	219·06	29,512	150·08
Indo-China	537	4·95	72	0·81	71	0·76	446	3·58	..	..
China	18,604	174·46	2,007	19·14	9,116	85·71	25,244	204·56	16,099	78·30
Japan	54,805	500·28	32,698	314·04	29,439	281·63	51,050	406·42	44,114	228·23
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	1,189	11·13	1,500	13·82	2,543	22·00	3,040	20·72	2,692	12·19
U. S. A. *vid* Pacific Coast	26	0·29	211	1·85	156	1·31	720	4·69	642	3·22
Other Foreign Countries	450	4·35	422	3·75	102	0·95	453	3·12	662	3·42
Total	146,995	1359·44	131,553	1262·68	148,600	1426·40	205,150	1568·29	180,996	954·96
Exports to Bombay	14,351	140·87	19,841	151·96	3,305	34·90	7,976	69·04	5,948	35·38

Although the total quantity of cotton exported during the year under report decreased by 12 per cent. as compared with the previous year, which was a record year, it was nevertheless the second highest on record : a position which cannot be regarded as anything but satisfactory, considering that the year was one of intense depression, abundant supplies and diminished consumption. The collapse in prices reduced the value by 39 per cent. Barring the United Kingdom, all the principal purchasers took less. The decrease in shipments to Japan, the largest purchaser, is said to be due to that country having drawn large quantities from Bombay owing to the prices of the descriptions usually exported *viâ* Karachi being rather unfavourable as compared to those of the descriptions exported *viâ* Bombay.

Wool.—The following table shows the quantity and value of Indian *raw wool* exported to foreign countries during the past five years :—

TABLE No. 22.

WOOL.

Countries.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	24,515,033	213·41	26,169,791	228·22	25,531,802	225·61	20,304,558	180·76	15,492,829	133·40
Germany	16,756	0·10	47,033	0·34	119,472	0·89	142,900	1·36	122,335	0·96
Belgium	220,315	1·70	403,532	3·58	1,268,147	11·75	620,139	5·91	488,269	2·82
France	27,152	0·18	72,359	0·57	224,728	2·01	20,608	0·18	..	..
U. S. A. *viâ* Atlantic Coast . .	1,735,015	14·52	3,312,340	28·26	4,587,471	38·57	4,636,918	40·85	998,820	6·67
Other Countries	..	..	..	..	792	0·01	8,892	0·08	13,122	0·10

Seeds.—The following table compares the quantity and value of the different kinds of seeds exported to foreign countries during the past five years :—

TABLE No. 23.

SEEDS.

Description.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Castor seed—										
United Kingdom	489	0·97	20	0·04	887	1·90	573	1·27	35	0·05
Other Countries	3	0·01	150	0·34	379	0·85	50	0·10	..	..
Total	492	0·98	170	0·38	1,266	2·75	623	1·37	35	0·05
Cotton seed—										
United Kingdom	6,703	6·60	18,888	19·17	4,134	3·82	2,016	2·09	..	..
Other Countries	17	0·02	39	0·04	53	0·06	28	0·03	6	0·01
Total	6,720	6·62	18,927	19·21	4,187	3·88	2,044	2·12	6	0·01
Rapeseed—										
United Kingdom	6,456	14·72	11,485	24·79	25,663	55·15	6,705	13·71	10,562	14·75
Germany	9,938	22·83	9,754	21·28	9,270	19·09	6,329	12·93	2,325	3·99
Netherlands	11,112	25·69	8,328	18·11	11,753	25·54	15,507	32·53	3,770	6·16
Belgium	4,635	10·72	1,750	3·96	1,900	4·11	2,701	5·64	1,200	1·87
France	14,189	32·13	9,365	21·01	10,576	22·61	9,533	19·32	11,130	18·28
Italy	42,646	97·92	19,372	43·44	9,273	19·71	725	1·25	1,700	2·64
Norway	600	1·28	..	..	..	..	800	1·84	1,000	1·88
Spain	600	1·42	..	..	135	0·27	100	0·18	260	0·39
Other Countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0·01
Total	90,176	206·71	60,054	132·59	68,570	146·48	42,400	87·40	31,951	49·97
Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)—										
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	50	0·12	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	76	0·22	440	1·25	..	..	..	..
Egypt	25	0·09	507	1·81	317	0·98	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	41	0·12	215	0·54	284	0·71	275	0·71	118	0·25
Total	66	0·21	798	2·57	1,091	3·06	275	0·71	118	0·25
Other seeds	242	0·68	249	0·58	360	0·87	318	0·99	575	1·45
Total Seeds	97,696	215·29	80,198	155·33	75,474	157·04	45,660	92·59	32,685	51·73

Rapeseed is the most important seed exported from this province. A good demand for internal consumption and the consequent favourable prices realized checked exprts to foreign countries. It is reported that the crushers abroad made large purchases of Indian groundnuts, which were obtainable at cheaper rates.

Hides and skins, raw.—The following table gives the figures of exports of raw hides and skins to foreign countries during the past five years :—

TABLE No. 24.

HIDES AND SKINS.

Description.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Hides, raw—										
United Kingdom	428	3·66	1,034	12·82	621	8·98	112	1·07	111	0·88
Germany	823	9·36	2,733	35·47	2,309	32·18	1,213	14·81	684	7·42
Norway	8	0·10	12	0·18	9	0·13	10	0·09	7	0·09
Belgium	4	0·04	52	0·74	326	5·05	117	1·26	41	0·42
France	18	0·17	40	0·50	22	0·34	12	0·11	9	0·08
Spain	979	9·60	870	10·76	1,262	15·48	1,212	14·59	1,044	9·40
Italy	397	3·73	579	7·34	712	9·72	199	2·11	218	1·63
Sweden	4	0·05	70	0·89	63	0·73	51	0·61	55	0·50
Netherlands	9	0·07	24	0·31	108	1·60	327	4·02	253	2·38
Egypt	40	0·42	147	1·36	158	1·55	63	0·56	88	0·60
Other Countries	223	1·65	963	10·19	1,201	13·02	412	3·51	439	2·96
Total	2,929	28·79	6,524	80·56	6,791	88·78	3,728	42·74	2,949	26·00
Skins, raw—										
United Kingdom	215	4·07	249	5·79	92	2·15	155	4·50	72	1·59
Italy	45	0·68	110	1·97	115	1·93	225	3·75	309	4·39
Germany	37	0·68	102	1·94	255	5·93	110	1·76	68	1·05
Netherlands	10	0·17	9	0·09	10	0·20	50	0·81	61	1·25
Belgium	..	..	5	0·10	42	0·85	30	0·57	16	0·40
France	333	5·96	254	4·20	278	4·72	190	3·29	238	3·93
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	4,541	60·91	3,800	51·15	5,145	69·20	6,270	92·25	4,177	58·46
Other Countries	4	0·05	58	1·07	188	3·97	48	0·74	79	1·18
Total	5,185	72·52	4,587	66·51	6,126	85·92	7,078	108·67	5,020	72·25
Cuttings of Hides and Skins	72	0·17	356	0·64	482	1·02	373	0·78	117	0·32
Grand Total Hides and Skins	8,186	101·48	11,467	147·71	13,399	175·72	11,179	152·19	8,086	98·57

Raw hides.—The export trade in raw hides again remained greatly depressed owing to the downward trend of prices, which started last year, having continued right throughout the year under report. Moreover the values of Indian hides having kept at a comparatively higher level than those of the descriptions offered by other countries made business more difficult.

Raw Skins.—The decrease followed an increase in the preceding two years, and was due to reduced purchases of *goat skins* by the United States of America.

Miscellaneous.—Among other articles included in "Class II—Raw materials, etc.," bones, raw silk and chromite deserve notice. Exports of *bones* were valued at Rs. 36·02 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 1·62 lakhs, which was due to larger shipments of *crushed bones* to Belgium, the chief customer. The total value of *raw silk* exported fell from Rs. 21·52 lakhs to Rs. 2·45 lakhs, owing to greatly reduced orders for *mulberry silk* from the United Kingdom and Italy. The value of *chromite* (chrome iron ore), a product of Baluchistan, stood at Rs. 3·31 lakhs as against Rs. 2·82 lakhs last year, Norway and Germany being the chief purchasers.

16. Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

Leather.—Exports of leather, the important article in this class, declined by Rs. 5·75 lakhs to Rs. 7·50 lakhs owing to smaller shipments of *tanned or dressed skins* to the United Kingdom.

Foreign Merchandise, re-exported.

17. The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal articles re-exported during the past five years :—

TABLE No. 25.

RE-EXPORTS.

Articles.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Fruits and vegetables . . .	..	4·39	..	5·68	..	3·51	..	2·37	..	2·82
Wheat . . . . Tons	..	..	..	..	32	0·05	4,280	5·14	..	..
Skins, tanned or dressed . „	8	1·41	8	1·13	9	5·36	9	2·68	29	5·73
Metals and ores . . . . „	566	1·62	2,770	0·81	13,202	5·33	18,993	9·42	8,672	4·14
Cotton piecegoods . . Yds.	2,674,487	9·77	2,567,145	8·77	2,505,149	8·36	1,648,052	5·66	904,692	2·82
Rubber manufactures . . .	..	0·06	..	0·01	..	0·35	..	25·21	..	25·26
Wool, raw . . . . Lbs.	9,060,753	73·53	7,010,803	58·58	7,992,379	71·74	4,669,510	41·86	3,336,495	21·55
Wool manufactures . . .	..	43·63	..	37·33	..	50·23	..	53·60	..	30·04
Sugar . . . . Tons	5,536	17·27	4,340	11·09	6,174	12·28	1,928	3·41	856	1·19
Other articles	..	16·01	..	16·13	..	20·52	..	17·37	..	16·89
Total . .	..	167·69	..	139·48	..	177·73	..	166·72	..	110·44

The reasons for the decline in re-exports of foreign wool, mostly *Kandahar wool*, are the same as those given in paragraph 15 for the fall in exports of Indian wool. Re-exports of *woollen manufactures* consisted entirely of *Persian carpets* to the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The value of re-exports of *rubber manufactures* at Rs. 25·26 lakhs retained the last year's level, Iraq and Persia being the chief consuming centres.

III.—COASTING TRADE.

CHIEF PORT—KARACHI.

18. The following table shows the aggregate value of the coasting trade of the port of Karachi, including Government stores and treasure, for the last five years :—

TABLE No. 26.

	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—					
Indian Produce	10,18,66,705	10,09,25,656	8,51,92,918	8,31,94,706	9,74 29,816
Foreign Merchandise	88,48,246	84,72,259	95,12,556	1,38,07,956	74,75,911
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	1,51,000	7,178	11,021	3,170	9,896
Total Private	11,08,65,951	10,94,05,093	9,47,16,495	9,70,05,832	10,49,15,623
Government—					
Indian Produce	7,13,161	5,84,582	7,86,851	5,80,791	3,65,350
Foreign Merchandise	8,11,900	10,20,879	12,94,802	13,40,552	8,58,685
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total Government	15,25,061	16,05,461	20,81,653	19,21,343	12,24,035
Total Imports	11,23,91,012	11,10,10,554	9,67,98,148	9,89,27,175	10,61,39,658
EXPORTS.					
Private—					
Indian Produce	5,21,16,023	5,08,60,517	3,09,51,804	3,99,55,265	4,38,33,736
Foreign Merchandise	77,39,991	87,16,564	75,00,121	77,56,831	62,84,320
Gold	...	...	..	41,500	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	1,21,650
Total Private	5,98,56,084	5,95,77,081	4,44,51,925	4,77,53,596	5,02,39,706
Government—					
Indian Produce	4,755	3,336	...	5,301	3.02
Foreign Merchandise	3,04,271	2,16,234	1,71,703	6,81,141	3,28,174
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total Government	3,09,026	2,19,570	1,71,703	6,86,442	3,31,176
Total Exports	6,01,65 110	5,97,96,651	4,46,23,628	4,84,40,038	5,05.70,882
Total Coasting Trade	17,25,56,122	17,08,07,205	14,14,21,776	14,73,67,213	15,67,10,540

PRIVATE.

19. The coasting trade in private merchandise between Karachi and other ports in India, grouped by provinces, is shown in the following table :—

TABLE No. 27.

COASTING TRADE.

Provinces.		Imports.					Exports.				
		1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
		Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Bengal	A*	88·79	86·73	73·79	63·28	53·05	4·03	18·44	56·56	13·61	17·08
	B†	0·89	0·99	2·30	2·05	2·39	3·11	2·74	2·47	2·55	3·21
Bombay	A	676·51	643·00	535·44	545·00	650 62	238·23	222·10	100·96	145·56	135·65
	B	86·19	83·35	92·00	134·61	70·80	41·61	60·27	44·40	52·49	41·53
Burma	A	124·36	168·99	119·85	89·85	148·93	12·86	8·30	10·91	11·17	19·47
	B	0·11	0·08	0·12	0·11	0·10	3·43	0·46	7·02	0·80	0·80
Madras	A	74·07	49·01	45·67	77·68	57·07	138·28	179·75	124·60	143·59	157·81
	B	0·14	0·06	0·16	0·41	0·49	12·00	5·50	4·24	5·03	3·49
Total	A	963·73	947·73	774·75	775·81	909·67	393·40	418·59	293·03	313·93	330·01
	B	87·33	84·48	94·58	137·18	73·78	60·15	68·97	58·13	60·87	49·03
British Ports within the Province.	A	2·40	0·64	2·58	1·17	0·99	2·12	1·77	1·71	1·08	1·08
	B	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·35	0·34	0·85	0·55
Cutch	A	1·09	1·49	2·72	1·07	0·67	43·26	27·14	24·25	23·56	29·45
	B	0·01	0·01	0·14	0·23	0·10	4·54	4·74	3·71	3·75	2·54

Kathiawar	A	18·68	24·18	35·46	28·99	26·40	54·53	40·6	32·01	42·55	45·54
	B	1·08	0·21	0·30	0·56	0·36	4·50	4·84	5·13	4·74	5·73
Goa	A	0·64	0·36	0·77	0·85	0·75	20·85	12·79	8·35	9·78	16·94
	B	0·03	...	0·16	0·10	0·01	0·56	0·01	0·04	0·32	0·56
Diu	A	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...
	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	A	26·06	27·57	27·26	20·51	31·57	0·01	0·10	0·05	0·30	1·35
	F	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	A	5·95	6·99	4·93	2·79	2·53	6·61	7·41	8·14	7·68	5·95
	B	(·03	0·02	0·01	0 02	0·01	7·24	8·26	7·65	6·89	4·19
Pondicherry	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1·98	0·68	2·15
	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·04
Gaekwar's Territory	A	0·11	0·30	0·45	0·75	0·37	0·33	...	0·01	...	...
	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...
Total	A	52·54	60·89	74·59	54·96	62·29	125·64	88·24	74·78	84·55	101·38
	B	1·15	0·24	0·55	0·91	0·48	16·78	17·85	16·58	15·64	13·26
TOTAL	A	1018·67	1009·26	851·92	831·94	972·95	521·16	508·60	369·52	399·56	432·47
	B	88·48	84·72	95·13	138·68	74·26	77·40	87·17	75·00	77·56	62·84
GRAND TOTAL		1107·15	1093·98	947·05	970·02	1047·21	598 56	595·77	444·52	477·12	495·31

* "A" Represents Indian Produce.
† "B" Represents Foreign Produce.

IMPORTS.

20. The following table shows the quantities and value of the principal articles of the coasting import trade for the last five years :—

TABLE No. 28.

COASTING IMPORTS.

Articles.	1926-27		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—										
Coal . . . . Tons	1,81,809	37·08	149,709	30·57	128,641	23·86	134,539	24·91	79,838	14·32
Petrol, benzine and benzol Gals.	3,861,202	48·50	6,547,645	80·69	6,472,645	79·39	5,104,839	63·74	11,179,539	132·12
Kerosene oil . . . „	7,405,775	48·47	10,389,723	69·47	1,568,808	7·75	948,241	5·04	362,420	1·94
Lubricating oil . . „	192,603	3·05	240,025	3·48	319,090	4·55	305,388	3·53	342,063	3·63
Groundnuts. . . . Tons	1,330	3·12	1,370	2·85	1,767	3·63	2,002	4·06	2,558	4·54
Copra . . . . „	13,228	70·05	10,884	57·65	11,815	57·87	14,444	72·17	13,182	58·44
Spices . . . . Cwts.	31,574	15·42	25,816	12·58	28,358	14·84	32,313	16·48	33,744	15·56
Cotton twist and yarn . Lbs.	5,723,585	51·98	4,800,700	38·47	3,881,692	34·15	4,513,345	40·37	4,370,493	36·94
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	133,921,661	463·07	133,474,875	444·11	103,155,244	343·52	106,550,077	360·42	130,491,230	443·36
White cotton piece-goods . „	3,789,135	16·26	2,692,825	10·44	3,250,347	13·75	3,071,740	11·54	4,979,313	17·83
Coloured cotton piece-goods „	24,970 030	102·34	32,957,800	105·04	22,185,374	79·20	25,160,614	85·26	32,607,485	109·84
Gunny bags . . . No.	7,095,384	41·02	7,943,935	40·40	7,314,142	36·79	6,822,090	29·47	8,329,885	30·88
Cigarettes . . . Lbs.	20,186	1·06	6,672	0·38	79,226	4·94	108,314	6·03	65,983	3·61
Timber . . . Cubic tons	16,350	25·40	13,653	24·26	13,634	26·39	12,677	20·31	7,535	11·57
Other articles	..	91·85	..	97·87	..	121·30	..	88·62	..	88·37
Total . .	..	1018·67	..	1009·26	..	851·93	..	831·95	..	972·95
Foreign Merchandise—										
Cotton twist and yarn . Lbs.	193,142	3·92	192,728	3·84	150,146	3·16	216,325	3·82	300,124	5·52
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	896,933	3·45	300,434	1·04	285,305	0·89	2,219,998	6·79	28 7,742	0·86
White cotton piece-goods „	727,152	3·55	620,845	3·09	882,167	4·20	979,707	4·33	152,298	0·79
Coloured cotton piece-goods „	3,651,153	24·58	4,468,051	29·93	5,109,535	32·09	9,952,816	62·58	2,920,899	18·65
Carriages and carts . . .	..	2·27	..	3·21	..	5·06	..	13·41	..	9·96
Other articles	..	50·71	..	43·61	..	49·73	..	47·15	..	38·48
Total . .	..	88·48	..	84·72	..	95·13	..	138·08	..	74·26

Indian Merchandise.—*Cotton yarn and piecegoods* and *cigarettes* were imported largely from Bombay, *coal* from Bengal, *gunny bags* from Bengal and Bombay, *mineral oils* and *timber* from Burma, *copra* from Madras and Travancore, *groundnuts* from Kathiawar and *spices* from Travancore, Madras and Bombay.

Foreign Merchandise.—Arrivals of *cotton yarn* and *piecegoods* and *carriages and carts and parts thereof* were mainly from Bombay, the latter consisting chiefly of *motor cars* and *motor trucks*.

EXPORTS.

21. The following table shows the quantities and value of the principal articles of the coasting export trade for the last five years :—

TABLE No. 29.

COASTING EXPORTS.

Articles.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-3 .	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—										
Jowar and bajra . . Tons	15,538	18·85	8,693	11·02	3,650	4·90	5,735	8·02	5,570	7·15
Gram . . . . „	30,036	38·37	36,131	44·43	25,271	32·67	29,434	38·12	38,114	45·23
Pulse . . . . „	16,792	27·37	21,059	33·52	19,189	29·89	17,836	28·89	19,712	28·36
Rice . . . . „	25,309	56·15	17,188	36·97	11,484	23·71	17,721	35·11	39,087	70·27
Wheat . . . . „	49,841	80·44	29,937	46·66	58,557	89·94	33,265	50·31	73,750	76·96
Wheat flour . . . „	19,699	42·82	24,666	51·52	28,035	57·11	31,953	65·68	39,970	58·29
Kerosene oil . . . Gals.	700,268	6·54	1,399,614	10·73	1,180,166	9·22	1,092,274	8·74	471,034	3·68
Cotton, raw . . . Tons	17,198	171·23	22,892	186·01	3,970	42·19	8,814	76·21	8,201	50·62
Salt . . . . „	29	0·02	31	0·02	7,698	(*a*) 3·77	19,315	(*b*) 3·58	16·750	(*b*)2·74
Other articles	...	79·37	...	87·73	...	76·12	...	84·89	...	87·17
Total . .	...	521·16	...	508·61	...	369·52	...	399·55	...	432·47
Foreign Merchandise—										
Dried fruits . . . Tons	3,458	18·89	6,055	28·08	3,808	18·34	4,648	23·89	4,386	20·21
Grey cotton piecegoods . Yds.	192,181	0·64	349,203	1·27	146,132	0·45	222,640	0·67	153,912	0·47
White cotton piecegoods . „	2,108,347	7·72	3,329,604	10·22	2,499,141	7·99	2,388,069	6·38	823,783	2·31
Coloured cotton piecegoods „	1,515,479	6·05	2,210,724	8·36	2,165,818	7·66	1,899,480	6·67	1,210.439	3·73
Sugar . . . . Tons	3,883	12·66	2,628	7·80	2,692	7·31	2,290	5·88	962	2·43
Other articles . . . „	...	31·44	...	31·44	...	33·25	...	34·08	...	33·69
Total . .	...	77·40	...	87·17	...	75·00	...	77·57	...	62·84

(*a*) Inclusive of Excise du'y.
(*b*) Exclusive of Excise duty.

Indian Produce and Manufactures.—*Jowar* and *Bajra* and *kerosene oil* were exported largely to Kathiawar and Cutch, *gram* to Madras, *pulse* to Madras and Kathiawar, *rice* to Kathiawar, Madras, Cutch and Goa, *wheat* to Bombay, Cutch and Burma, *wheat flour* to Madras, Bombay, Kathiawar and Goa, *cotton, raw* to Bombay and Madras and *salt* to Calcutta.

Foreign Merchandise.—*Dried fruits, sugar* and *white cotton piece-goods* went mainly to Bombay and *coloured cotton piece-goods* to Baluchistan.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.

22. **Keti Bandar and Sirganda.**—The total value of the entire trade with these two ports, which is confined to coasting trade, declined from Rs. 9·23 lakhs to Rs. 7·73 lakhs, to which Keti Bandar contributed 63 per cent, and Sirganda 37 per cent. *Rice* is the chief article in the trade of both these ports. Keti Bandar exported 1,387 tons of rice to Cutch, 869 tons to Karachi and 1 ton to Kathiawar, while Sirganda sent 3,062 tons to Cutch only.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

23. **Shipping.**—The table below gives the number of vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of the Province of Sind during the past five years :—

TABLE No. 30.

SHIPPING.

Description.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
FOREIGN TRADE—										
Steam—										
Entered	291	868,865	328	949,242	352	1,050,772	306	947,512	309	918,659
Cleared	320	940,011	347	1,026,414	335	1,005,253	295	914,978	317	952,822
Total	611	1,808,876	675	1,975,656	687	2,056,027	601	1,862,490	626	1,871,481
Sailing—										
Entered	195	18,142	248	24,479	235	20,685	243	22,148	275	25,919
Cleared	207	19,483	270	24,773	273	24,716	298	27,070	360	33,442
Total	402	37,625	518	49,252	508	45,401	541	49,218	635	59,361
Total Foreign Steam and Sailing	1013	1,846,501	1193	2,024,908	1195	2,101,428	1142	1,911,708	1261	1,930,842
COASTING TRADE—										
Steam—										
Entered	567	1,360,047	587	1,453,382	586	1,465,636	607	1,506,840	632	1,491,932
Cleared	530	1,267,335	568	1,376,877	605	1,523,148	611	1,519,781	620	1,448,260
Total	1097	2,627,382	1155	2,830,259	1191	2,988,784	1218	3,026,621	1252	2,940,092
Sailing—										
Entered	2680	124,362	2249	98,795	2335	100,345	2216	98,008	2283	105,744
Cleared	2416	117,267	2124	97,180	2218	96,408	2048	90,778	2253	98,753
Total	5096	241,629	4373	195,975	4553	196,753	4264	188,786	4536	204,497
Total Coasting Steam and Sailing.	6193	2,869,011	5528	3,026,234	5744	3,185,537	5482	3,215,407	5788	3,144,589

Foreign Trade.—The average tonnage per steamer declined from 3,099 tons to 2,990 tons. The sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade were *country craft* trading with Persian Gulf ports, Zanzibar, Kenya Colony, Somaliland and Madagascar. The following table shows the number of vessels, other than country craft, of each nationality that entered the port of Karachi during the past five years :—

TABLE No. 31.

SHIPPING.

Colours.	1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	511	1,345,874	544	1,422,257	583	1,545,108	535	1,413,507	526	1,369,995
British Indian	168	224,300	187	254,823	156	196,516	167	198,174	188	216,022
Total	679	1,570,174	731	1,677,080	739	1,741,624	702	1,611,681	714	1,586,017
Foreign—										
Italian	51	203,101	48	209,419	51	220,711	63	284,332	62	238,238
German	42	152,586	54	223,507	54	229,193	62	259,387	49	200,862
American	24	101,768	24	101,210	25	101,653	29	107,272	24	89,955
Japanese	13	45,825	15	52,700	19	65,634	18	60,018	35	122,339
Dutch	16	53,744	18	62,096	16	53,311	18	64,452	16	62,939
Norwegian	13	44,271	11	31,144	23	67,200	12	36,481	26	62,468
Swedish	10	30,673	9	30,086	9	31,836	8	26,613	10	33,940
French	2	4,659	1	2,836	..	..	1	4,116	..	..
Danish	2	4,069	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greek	1	2,592	1	2,605	2	5,246	..	..	1	2,573
Belgian	1	3,991	2	7,181	..	..	..	..	1	3,151
Finnish	2	5,105	1	2,760	..	..	..	..	3	8,009
Jugoslavian	2	6,354	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								..	..	..
Total	179	658,738	184	725,544	199	774,784	211	842,671	227	824,474
GRAND TOTAL	858	2,228,912	915	2,402,624	938	2,516,408	913	2,454,352	941	2,410,491

Freight.—At the commencement of April, the rate to the United Kingdom on a wheat basis (*viz.*, per 18 cwt.) was 16*s.*, and it fluctuated between 15*s.* and 17*s.* till the end of November. During the succeeding two months, it remained at a fairly high level, *viz.*, between 20*s.* 6*d.* and 24*s.* in December and between 22*s.* and 20*s.* 6*d*, in January. The last two months witnessed a decline, and the closing rate on 25th March was 17*s.* 6*d.* The rates for rape-seed (per 16 cwt.) were 1*s.* below those for wheat.

24. **Exchange.**—The exchange rate ruled in the vicinity of 1*s.* 5$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* on an average during the year under report.

25. **Revenue.**—The following table shows the total collections of import and export duty, the duty on imported salt, and refunds for the last five years :—

TABLE No. 32.

REVENUE.

Description.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
IMPORT DUTY. (Exclusive of duty on salt.)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi—Private .	5,46,15,216	5,19,31,368	5,99,54,411	5,73,62,247	5,96,80,348
Karachi—Government	28,73,820	42,22,264	20,87,724	21,60,058	33,20,852
Keti Bandar . .	77	26	58	33	32
Sirganda . . .	51	112	53	136	216
Total .	5,74,89,164	5,61,53,780	6,20,42,246	5,95,22,474	6,30,01,448
EXPORT DUTY.					
Karachi—Private .	8,53,484	10,09,637	10,32,604	10,21,788	7,27,940
Karachi—Government	26	12	11	10	1
Keti Bandar . .	11,946	6,499	5,637	3,664	5,764
Sirganda . . .	13,118	8,713	11,278	15,950	11,789
Total .	8,78,574	10,24,851	10,49,530	10,41,412	7,45,494
Total Gross Duty .	5,83,67,738	5,71,78,631	6,30,91,776	6,05,63,886	6,37,46,942

TABLE No. 32—*contd.*

REVENUE—*contd.*

Description.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.					
Imports . . .	(*a*)12,74,406	(*b*)11,43,795	(*c*)11,95,053	(*d*)6,94,527	(*e*)9,53,701
Payments to the Kashmir Darbar.	11,15,967	15,85,683	14,85,645	13,20,806	18,39,322*
Refunds by book adjustment on goods sent to Afghanistan.	2,91,790	4,25,216	3,93,849	2,63,722	5,20,810*
Drawback on goods sent to Sistan.	3,03,612	2,39,493	2,54,918	2,64,156	1,42,804*
Exports . . .	21,520	15,821	11,939	12,641	14,570
Total .	30,07,295	34,10,008	33,41,404	25,55,852	34,71,207
Total Net Duty .	5,53,60,443	5,37,68,623	5,97,50,372	5,80,08,034	6,02,75,735
Import duty on salt—Private.	15,908	6,235	2,387	3,020	2,972

(*a*) Includes Rs. 8,28,826 on account of Refunds and Drawbacks paid in cash for goods sent to Afghanistan.
(*b*) " " 5,18,088 ditto ditto ditto.
(*c*) " " 7,47,879 ditto ditto ditto.
(*d*) " " 3,19,954 ditto ditto ditto.
(*e*) " " 5,22,070 ditto ditto ditto.
*Amounts adjusted up to date.

The chief receipts of *import duty* were for *sugar*, Rs. 271·63 lakhs (+Rs. 64·91 lakhs), *cotton piece-goods*, Rs. 69·77 lakhs (—Rs. 16·65 lakhs), *liquors*, Rs. 42·66 lakhs (—Rs. 2·77 lakhs), *Kerosene oil*, Rs. 34·57 lakhs (+Rs. 2·92 lakhs), *iron and steel*, including special protective duties, Rs. 29·15 lakhs (+Rs. 2·23 lakhs), *tobacco*, Rs. 19·88 lakhs (—Rs. 7·53 lakhs), *provisions*, Rs. 9·6 lakhs (—Rs. 3·77 lakhs), *motor cars, motor cycles etc.*, Rs. 8·37 lakhs (—Rs. 1·33 lakhs) and *woollen yarn, knitting wool* and *other manufactures*, Rs. 8·26 lakhs (—Rs. 7·16 lakhs). Protective duties on iron and steel increased by Rs. 1·65 lakhs to Rs. 23·09 lakhs. Of the total amount of *export duty, viz.*, Rs. 7·45 lakhs, Rs. 4·92 lakhs were recovered on *hides* and *skins* and Rs. 2·52 lakhs on *rice*.

F. BUCKNEY,
Offg. Collector of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Karachi, the 26th May 1931.

MGIPC—S4—88 CHKarachi 7-7-31—200.

OF THE
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OF THE

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by
G. N. BOWER,
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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Para.		Page.
1.	General summary	1
2.	Geographical distribution	4
3.	Variations in the average price of imports and exports	6
4.	Government transactions	7
	FOREIGN TRADE.	
	Imports.	
5.	Table showing the value of imports under five main classes	8
6.	Table showing relative importance of principal imports	9
7.	Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—	
	Sugar	10
	Liquors	11
	Tobacco	12
	Fruits and vegetables	12
	Provisions	12
	Tea	12
8.	Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—	
	Mineral oils	13
	Coals	14
9.	Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	
	Cotton yarns and manufactures	14
	Woollen goods	17
	Silk	17
	Artificial silk	17
	Metals	18
	Machinery of all kinds	19
	Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	19
	Chemicals, drugs and medicines	19
	Vehicles (*excluding* locomotives, etc., for Railways)	20
	Other articles	21
10.	Class V.—Postal articles not specified	21
	Exports.	
	Indian produce and manufactures.	
11.	Agricultural conditions	22
12.	Table showing the value of exports under five main classes.	23
13.	Table showing relative importance of principal exports	24
14.	Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—	
	Grain, pulse and flour	25
15.	Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—	
	Cotton, raw	28
	Wool, raw	29
	Seeds	30
	Hides and skins, raw	31
	Miscellaneous	32
16.	Class II,—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	
	Leather	32
17.	Foreign merchandise, re-exported	32
	COSTING TRADE.	
	Chief Port—Karachi.	
18.	Aggregate value of coasting trade	33
19.	Distribution of coasting trade by provinces	34
20.	Imports	35
21.	Exports	36
22.	Subordinate ports of Keti Bandar Sirganda and Shah Bandar	37
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
23.	Shipping	38
24.	Traffic by air	40

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. During the year 1931-32 the maritime trade of the Province of Sind suffered a further decline from the already low level of the preceding year. The continuance of world-wide economic depression coupled with political unrest in India throughout the year and the instability of certain foreign exchanges during the second half of the year following the suspension of the gold standard by Great Britain were the chief factors interfering with the normal course of trade. It is significant that whereas *foreign trade*, which forms 63 per cent. of the entire trade, decreased by Rs. 11,13 lakhs or 26 per cent. *coasting trade* increased by Rs. 2,37 lakhs or 15 per cent. giving a net decrease of Rs. 8,76 lakhs or 15 per cent. (*vide* Table No. 1). Taken as a whole the fall in foreign trade was mainly due to a decrease in volume but Table No. 3 gives an indication of the generally lower level of prices.

Foreign imports decreased by Rs. 5,83 lakhs or 24 per cent. for which almost all articles except machinery, artificial silk and arms and ammunition were responsible, the decrease being most marked under sugar, metals, oils, provisions, liquor and motor cars and lorries. Cotton piece-goods decreased somewhat in value but increased in quantity. *Foreign exports* decreased by Rs. 5,30 lakhs or 29 per cent. Cotton and wheat accounted for 94 per cent. of the decrease; raw wool and rapeseed being the only important articles showing an increase.

Coasting imports increased by Rs. 74 lakhs or 7 per cent. for which mineral oils, cotton yarn and piece-goods, cigarettes and iron and steel were responsible. *Coasting exports* showed a considerable improvement of Rs. 1,63 lakhs or 32 per cent. owing to unusually large shipments of wheat to Calcutta and Bombay and to heavy exports of cotton to Bombay and Madras. The new salt industry of Karachi showed satisfactory progress, shipments to Calcutta having increased from 16,665 to 30,905 tons.

It will be seen from Table No. 2 that the United Kingdom maintained her supremacy in both the import and export trade and handled 40 per cent. of the total trade with foreign countries. Next in importance were Japan 11 per cent., Germany 8·6 per cent., America 8·5 per cent. and Italy 6 per cent. Except for a steady improvement of 3 per cent. per annum in the case of the United Kingdom these figures have shown but little variation during the last three years.

Tables Nos. 29 and 30 give the comparative position of *shipping* using the port of Karachi: the figures generally reflect the trend of the trade outlined above.

The gross collections of *Customs duty* amounted to Rs. 5,65 lakhs compared with Rs. 6,37 lakhs during 1930-31: a decrease of 11 per cent. in spite of the much higher rates of duty in force.

An event of the utmost importance to the future export trade of this Province was the completion of the *Lloyd Barrage and Canals* at Sukkur. This great irrigation project, the largest of its kind in the world, will not only bring immense areas of waste land under cultivation but will also increase the productivity of much of the present cultivated area and must inevitably result in a tremendous increase in the prosperity and effective purchasing power of the people both of the Province of Sind in general and of the port of Karachi in particular.

TABLE No. 1.

Table showing the values of the entire maritime trade of the Province of Sind.

A. Foreign Trade.

Articles.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS—					
Private—					
Merchandise . .	26,40,89,840	31,52,77,012	26,47,61,249	19,48,04,711	15,85,98,186
Gold . . .	8,07,633	7,85,111	4,59,487	4,21,512	4,11,194
Silver . . .	6,09,622	14,62,648	27,32,931	26,86,179	9,65,471
Currency Notes .	..	..	10,75,000	7,52,610	110
Total Private .	26,55,97,095	31,75,24,771	26,90,28,667	19,86,65,012	15,99,77,961
Government—					
Stores . . .	3,98,56,734	2,50,53,366	2,69,18,127	4,15,59,479	2,18,90,587
Total Imports .	30,54,53,829	34,25,78,137	29,59,46,794	24,02,24,491	18,18,68,548
EXPORTS—					
Private—					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	1,39,48,036	1,77,73,194	1,66,71,547	1,10,43,710	91,41,349
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	27,18,67,431	27,24,63,187	23,85,59,629	16,96,80,056	11,53,26,924
Gold . .	..	..	..	..	7,49,064
Silver . .	13,55,450	17,20,150	17,55,500	5,75,035	9,48,807
Currency Notes .	..	..	3,50,000	5,50,000	27,41,000
Total Private .	28,71,70,917	29,19,56,531	25,73,36,676	18,18,48,801	12,89,07,144
Government Stores—					
Foreign Manufactures	2,58,556	4,38,415	2,17,664	2,05,420	1,85,582
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	3,04,597	61,924	73,488	47,875	30,095
Silver . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Currency Notes .	..	2,000	..	..	..
Total Government .	5,63,153	5,02,339	2,91,152	2,53,295	2,15,677
Total Exports .	28,77,34,070	29,24,58,870	25,76,27,828	18,21,02,096	12,91,22,821
Grand Total of Foreign Trade.	59,31,87,899	63,50,37,007	55,35,74,622	42,23,26,587	31,09,91,369

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

B. COASTING TRADE.

Articles.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
IMPORTS—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	10,11,03,921	8,53,75,827	8,33,29,545	9,74,29,816	9,99,20,803
Foreign Manufactures	85,20,864	95,70,851	1,38,92,477	74,75,911	1,27,52,636
Gold . . .	..	..	..	..	2,000
Silver . . .	13,198	11,021	5,171	9,896	580
Total Private .	10,96,37,983	9,49,57,699	9,72,27,193	10,49,15,623	11,26,76,019
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	5,84,582	7,86,851	5,80,791	3,65,350	2,82,161
Foreign Manufactures	10,21,279	12,94,802	13,40,552	8,58,685	5,64,208
Total Government .	16,05,861	20,81,653	19,21,343	12,24,035	8,46,369
Total Imports .	11,12,43,844	9,70,39,352	9,91,48,536	10,61,39,658	11,35,22,388
EXPORTS—					
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	5,14,53,124	3,77,77,868	4,06,53,700	4,38,33,736	5,89,06,707
Foreign Manufactures	87,17,437	75,00,920	77,60,526	62,84,320	75,05,083
Gold . . .	..	..	41,500	..	1,06,300
Silver . . .	..	..	..	1,21,650	2,42,765
Total Private .	6,01,70,561	4,52,78,788	4,84,55,726	5,02,39,706	6,07,60,855
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	3,336	..	5,301	3,002	2,420
Foreign Manufactures	2,16,234	1,79,703	6,81,141	3,28,174	1,62,626
Total Government.	2,19,570	1,79,703	6,86,442	3,31,176	1,65,046
Total Exports .	6,03,90,131	4,54,58,491	4,91,42,168	5,05,70,882	6,09,25,901
Grand Total of Coasting Trade.	17,16,33,975	14,24,97 843	14,82,90,704	15,67,10,540	18,04,48,289
Total of Entire Trade	76,48,21,874	77,75,34,850	70,18,65,326	87,90,37,127	49,14,39,658

TABLE No. 2.

2. Geographical Distribution.—Table showing the distribution of the foreign trade in private merchandise by countries.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total Trade Percentage.
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	
	Rs.		Rs.		
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom	7,65,18,319	48·25	3,63,23,796	29·18	39·87
Ceylon	6,41,292	0·40	13,71,130	1·10	0·71
Canada *vid* Atlantic Coast.	8,54,839	0·54	57,670	0·05	0·32
Other British Possessions.	15,97,701	1·00	44,67,448	3·59	2·14
Total British Empire.	7,96,02,151	50·19	4,22,20,044	33·92	43·04
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—					
Europe—					
Germany	1,32,86,487	8·38	1,09,67,448	8·81	8·57
Italy	49,42,721	3·11	1,26,10,080	10·13	6·20
France	40,12,547	2·53	41 25,306	3·31	2·87
Belgium	38,07,029	2·40	42,50,481	3·42	2·85
Netherlands	17,21,549	1·09	31,17,900	2·51	1·71
Georgia	34,83,623	2·19	..	..	1·23
Southern Russia	22,04,708	1·39	..	..	0·78
Spain	24,381	0·02	21,22,830	1·71	0·76
Poland	13,70,173	0·86	..	..	0·48
Sweden	11,41,899	0·72	1.28,792	0·10	0·45
Switzerland	10,94,790	0·69	28,412	0·02	0·40
Other Countries	27,89,143	1·76	6,24,781	0·50	1·20
Total Europe	3,98,79,050	25·14	3,79,76,030	30.51	27·50
Asia—					
Japan	87,53,054	5·52	2,30,84,342	18·55	11·26
Persia	66,98,555	4·22	9,84,489	0·79	2·71
Java	60,53,176	3·82	18,626	0·02	2·14
China	3,69,487	0·23	31,89,237	2·56	1·26
Iraq	15,41,005	0·97	18,83,417	1·51	1·21
Maskat, etc.	2,73.772	0·17	30,79,795	2·47	1·18
Other Native States in Arabia.	22,301	0·02	16,36,036	1·32	0·59
Other Countries	42,794	0·03	87,906	0·07	0·04
Total Asia	2,37,54,144	14·98	3,39,63,848	27·29	20·39
America	1,51,31,892	9·54	90,44,048	7·27	8·54
Africa	2,30,949	0·15	12,04,303	1·01	0·53
Total Foreign Countries.	7,89,96,035	49·81	8,22,48,229	66·08	56·96
GRAND TOTAL	15,85,98,186	100·00	12,44,68,273	100·00	100·00

British Empire.—The value of the total trade with the *United Kingdom* decreased by Rs. 2,55 lakhs or 18 per cent. to Rs. 11,28 lakhs made up of imports Rs. 7,65 lakhs and exports Rs. 3,63 lakhs both of which have fallen by about 50 per cent. in the last four years. Imports were the lowest since 1915-16 and exports since 1921-22. Whilst the United Kingdom's share of the total imports improved from 41 to 48 per cent. her share of the total exports fell from 32 to 29 per cent.: the net result is an increase from 37 to 40 per cent. of the whole trade. Among imports liquors, cigarettes, iron and steel, railway carriages, electrical instruments, machinery (other than electrical), motor cars and tyres and cotton piece-goods were adversely affected, whilst beet sugar, electrical machinery, arms and ammunition, motor lorries, sewing machines and lubricating oils showed an improvement. Among exports wheat and cotton were in defect while wool, barley and rapeseed were in good demand. In the case of other British Possessions *Canada* sent fewer motor cars, lorries and tyres, *British Borneo* less fuel oil, *Straits Settlements* less petrol and *Natal* less coal.

Europe.—*Germany's* share showed a slight improvement from 7·7 to 8·6 per cent. but owing to smaller purchases of cotton and the low prices prevailing the value was Rs. 47 lakhs below that of the previous year. Larger quantities of beet sugar, machinery, piece-goods made of cotton and artificial silk and smaller quantities of iron and steel, aniline dyes, beer, metal lamps and vegetable products were received. *Italy's* share showed a slight improvement under both imports and exports, but in each case the value was considerably lower (imports *minus* Rs. 7 lakhs and exports *minus* Rs. 38 lakhs). Fewer motor cars, woollen blankets and rugs were received whilst smaller shipments of cotton were partly offset by larger shipments of rapeseed. Imports from *France* decreased by Rs. 11 lakhs and exports to that country by Rs. 39 lakhs; brandy, woollen piece-goods, iron and steel accounting for the former and cotton, rapeseed and wheat for the latter. *Belgium's* share declined considerably, imports being less by Rs. 37·6 lakhs owing to fewer orders for iron and steel and exports by Rs. 50 lakhs shared by cotton, bones and wheat. Imports from the *Netherlands* decreased by Rs. 21 lakhs chiefly due to less demand for vegetable products. Exports declined by Rs. 4 lakhs, shipments of cotton being less by Rs. 8 lakhs, whilst those of rapeseed increased by Rs. 5 lakhs. Trade with *Russia* was confined to Rs. 22 lakhs' worth of sugar from Southern Russia and Rs. 35 lakhs' worth of kerosene oil from Batoum.

Asia.—After the United Kingdom *Japan* was Sind's most important customer. Her share of the total trade improved from 8 to 11 per cent., of which imports rose from 3·6 to 5·5 per cent. and by Rs. 17 lakhs in value due to larger receipts of cotton piece-goods (other than grey) and artificial silk piece-goods and exports from 12·9 to 18·5 per cent. although the value was Rs. 2 lakhs less. Cotton as usual was the chief export. Trade with *Java* dwindled from Rs. 2,19 lakhs to Rs. 61 lakhs: the result of very much smaller receipts of sugar. Imports from *Persia* showed a slight improvement and consisted chiefly of kerosene and fuel oils.

America.—The value of the trade with the *United States of America* fell by Rs. 54 lakhs to Rs. 2,42 lakhs, imports being less by Rs. 21 lakhs and exports by Rs. 33 lakhs. Imports of motor cars and lorries, tin plates, kerosene and lubricating oils and mining machinery declined and motor tyres, electrical machinery and cotton fents improved. Exports of woollen carpets, raw goat skins and cotton were smaller, but those of wool were somewhat larger.

TABLE No. 3.

3. Prices.—Table showing the variations in the average prices of certain important articles.

Articles.		Average for 3 years ending 1900-01.	1910-11.	1920-21.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
IMPORTS.									
Coal . . .	Per Ton	100	87·61	389·43	125·11	116·53	108·96	102·84	98·40
Dates . . .	,,	100	128·23	213·97	154·81	136·89	129·62	93·52	85·75
Copper . . .	Cwt.	100	94·73	156·26	95·11	97·78	113·05	91·15	68·61
Iron and steel . .	Ton	100	97·53	370·67	129·58	129·82	128·24	126·41	124·27
Kerosene oil . .	Gal.	100	111·00	197·92	156·12	108·23	111·52	111·69	105·14
Sugar	Ton	100	90·59	292 63	88·38	78·01	70·21	51·57	49·47
Cotton twist and yarn	Lb.	100	144·86	633·63	230·32	242·66	247·66	219 40	190·75
Grey cotton piece-goods.	Yd	100	146 05	539·29	249·57	254 90	236·16	190 77	169·84
White cotton piece-goods.	,,	100	123·59	437·68	216·19	217·06	214·71	179·72	151 00
Coloured cotton piece-goods.	,,	100	140·97	584·86	291·66	287·34	264·07	236 46	196·02
Woollen piece-goods	,,	100	108·42	614·68	186·65	200·54	207·16	174 94	133·81
EXPORTS.									
Rice not in the husk	Per Ton	100	113·39	243 19	210·65	207·66	205·33	180·42	144·66
Wheat . . .	,,	100	110·08	184·61	157·55	156·86	154·69	105 71	68·03
Hides, raw . .	,,	100	171 32	151·23	174·32	184·53	161·85	124·47	100·06
Skins, raw . .	,,	100	138·95	199·65	129·81	125 56	137·44	128·84	104·18
Rapeseed . .	,,	100	115·92	241·48	182·78	176·85	170·66	129·47	111 17
Cotton, raw . .	,,	100	155·32	187 89	197·15	197·17	157·03	108·38	101 56
Wool (Indian) . .	Lb.	100	97 21	186 91	195·55	197·55	200·18	189·10	172·62
Wool (Foreign) . .	,,	100	110·73	187·04	180·58	194 16	193·90	139·54	101 15

TABLE No. 4.

4. Government transactions.—Table showing the values of the more important Government transactions.

Articles.	1927-28. Rs. Lakhs.	1928-29. Rs. Lakhs.	1929-30. Rs. Lakhs.	1930-31. Rs. Lakhs.	1931-32. Rs. Lakhs.
Imports—					
Machinery and millwork—					
Railway locomotive engines and tenders.	11·59	51·75	58·68	91·71	40·57
Other sorts . . .	32·20	25·88	14·11	11·99	9·37
Metals and ores—					
Iron and steel—					
Rails and fishplates .	31·81	0·39	0·58	0·14	..
Sleepers and keys . .	34·46	9·62	9·88	..	..
Other manufactures . .	25·75	33·11	20·58	19·25	10·37
Other sorts	1·01	0·84	3·71	0·44	0·12
Total Metals and ores .	93·03	43·96	34·75	19·83	10·49
Vehicles—					
Railway carriages . .	81·87	8·56	3·99	3·80	1·28
,, wagons . .	27·07	2·94	0·85	3·90	0·91
Other sorts . . .	29·82	35·25	76·10	1,92·50	88·78
Other articles . . .	1,22·98	82·19	80·70	91·86	67·51
Treasure	..	..	..	..	..
Total Imports .	3,98·56	2,50·53	269·18	4,15·59	2,18·91
Exports—					
Stores . . .	5·63	5·00	2·91	2·53	2·16
Treasure . . .	..	0·02	..	..	..
Total Exports .	5·63	5·02	2·91	2·53	2·16
Total Government Transactions .	4,04·19	2,55·55	2,72·09	4,18·12	2,21·07

The decline of over Rs. 1,97 lakhs in the total value of imports of Government stores was mostly due to smaller receipts of railway locomotive engines and tenders from the United Kingdom and Italy and of aeroplanes from the United Kingdom.

FOREIGN TRADE.

IMPORTS.

TABLE No. 5.

5. Table showing the values of imports under the five main classes.

Classes.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	5,44·71	7,39·90	6,18·03	4,51·73	2,33·84
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	1,56·89	1,73·27	1,71·43	1,98·86	1,63·01
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	18,76·45	21,81·58	17,98·59	12,49·48	11,49 37
IV.—Living animals	0·08	0·06	0 09	0·31	0·49
V.—Postal articles not specified.	62·77	57 96	59·47	48·64	39·27
Total Imports	26,40·90	31,52·77	26,47·61	19,48·05	15,85·98

TABLE No. 6.

6. Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the foreign import trade.

Articles.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton manufactures	8,98,10,113	10,32,83,257	7,78,68,296	4,15,06,261	4,12,26,408	25·99
Oils . . .	1,38,68,724	1,51,96,923	1,47,72,528	1,78,98,786	1,45,71,012	9·19
Machinery and millwork.	1,24,96,313	1,46,19,517	1,48,61,655	1,16,22,557	1,39,39,812	8·79
Sugar . . .	2,96,53,221	3,61,30,450	3,44,88,792	2,65,47,119	1,23,79,265	7·81
Metals and ores	2,11,43,751	2,27,79,653	1,95,98,613	1,86,63,596	1,07,93,462	6·81
Rubber manufactures.	36,70,273	54,32,019	78,93,532	58,57,520	58,36,560	3·68
Woollen manufactures.	1,21,23,756	1,28,02,478	1,11,80,615	58,16,497	47,60,086	3 00
Mechanically propelled vehicles, etc.	86,87,855	1,19,76,516	88,06,502	71,80,392	47,09,236	2·97
Articles imported by post.	62,76,691	57,96,099	59,47,160	48,64,316	39,27,326	2·47
Liquors . . .	63,24,239	65,40,208	68,28,214	63,26,427	38,11,707	2·40
Provisions . .	1,09,00,658	94,16,224	86,04,723	64,17,384	35,95,628	2·27
Instruments . .	26,33,700	36,95,668	32,10,396	42,90,956	34,58,261	2·18
Hardware . .	38,55,733	52,32,332	41,33,791	36,13,677	28,72,030	1·81
Chemicals . .	29,08,307	28 79,035	32,25,417	28,52,954	28,62,436	1·80
Artificial silk . .	31,05,256	47,48,836	24,45,996	16,42,183	28,36,908	1·79
Arms, ammunition, etc.	11,38,590	23,76,935	7,92,364	6,00,228	22,38,979	1·41
Paper and pasteboard.	21,09,423	28,40,491	31,71,728	21,75,250	21,16,006	1·33
Fruits and vegetables	31,90,709	26,16,234	27,60,890	20,81,254	18,44,907	1·16
Drugs and medicines	12,09,594	11,54,657	14,39,244	14,59,002	12,67,515	0·80
Apparel . . .	17,12,807	20,87,023	16,67,486	12,79,701	12,53,778	0·79
Haberdashery and millinery.	19,29,878	27,91,040	17,10,343	14,05,812	12,32,553	0·78
Cycles . . .	18,20,685	23,18,637	19,80,747	13,33,067	12,02,895	0·76
Paints and painters' materials.	13,07,261	18,20,446	12,77,437	12,72,628	11,70,161	0·74
Glass and glassware .	15,22,274	15,74,178	14,17,163	14,02,190	11,69,260	0·74
Tobacco . . .	40,90,594	33,83,054	39,60,407	26,11,961	11,54,379	0·73
Soap . . .	14,56,622	15,62,142	16,81,071	12,14,367	11,12,177	0·71
Silk manufactures .	5,93,858	9,18,389	11,17,060	8,20,758	6,25,124	0·39
Grain, pulse and flour	90,019	1,53,72,226	49,42,001	8,45,971	3,84,838	0·24
Other articles . .	1,55,97,496	1,65,09,285	1,32,85,644	1,16,02 125	1,02,45,477	6·46
TOTAL .	26,40,89,840	31,52,77,012	26,47,61,249	19,48,04,711	15,95,98,186	100·00

7. Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

TABLE No. 7.

SUGAR.

Countries.	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	54	0·29	1,042	1·87	21,186	33·38	7,060	7·58	15,142	17·94
Southern Russia	142	0·35	...	...	...	...	16,267	16·69	21,311	22·05
Poland	...	...	...	...	2,240	2·96	1,403	1·77	4,843	5·59
Germany	538	1·18	3	0·01	8,089	13·22	6,133	7·16	14,968	17·21
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	995	1·56	...	...	...	...
Belgium	306	0·92	317	0·95	518	1·30	314	0·68	171	0·33
France	8	0·02	787	1·37	3,038	5·14	...	..	...	...
Hungary	784	1·75	499	0·88	20,303	31·53	12,248	14·18	495	0·54
Czechoslovakia	552	1·13	100	0·17	913	1·58	9	0·02	...	...
Fiume	...	...	...	...	1,096	1·86	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	726	1·27	...	...	400	0·47
Jugo-slavia	...	...	...	...	4,908	7·41	...	...	...	...
Java	148,061	2,90·00	206,873	3,58·34	156,570	2,43·16	184,296	2,14·06	54,857	59·22
Other Foreign Countries	...	...	3	0·02	4	0·01	79	0·15	27	0·06
Total	150,445	2,95·64	209,624	3,63·61	220,586	3,44·38	227,809	2,02·29	112,219	1,23·41
Imports from Bombay	1	0·01	1	0·01	2	0·01	1	0·01	2,001	4·66
Re-exports	4,340	11·09	6,174	12·28	1,928	3·41	856	1·19	2,835	3·42
Exports to Coast ports	2,628	7·80	2,692	7·31	2,290	5·88	962	2·43	1,011	2·50

The heavy drop of over 50 per cent. in imports of *sugar* was due mainly to the greatly curtailed purchasing power and to the very high import duty, the latter acting as a protective measure favouring increased consumption of indigenous sugar. The local price of *white Java* opened at Rs. 12-3 per cwt. in April 1931 : the lowest quotation of the year. The price fluctuated between Rs. 12-11 and Rs. 12-9 during June to September. Thereafter the increase in import duty caused a rise to Rs. 14-11 in the beginning of October and reached Rs. 15-2, the highest figure of the year, towards the middle of December. A weakening set in in March, and the year closed with the price at Rs. 14-4.

TABLE No. 8.

Liquors.

Description.	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.	
	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors.	802,534	20·48	844,133	20·81	895,943	21·54	867,446	20·69	649,801	13·87
Spirits—										
Whisky	111,245	21·14	117,477	22·30	119,553	22·42	114,695	21·59	63,464	12·07
Brandy	58,380	7·51	64,021	8·54	73,108	9·66	49,661	6·96	22,930	3·37
Denatured spirit . . .	27,816	0·34	29,820	0·38	45,091	0·49	65,825	0·71	54,759	0·56
Other sorts	36,109	6·99	34,726	6·95	38,604	7·62	40,093	7·16	24,654	5·06
Total Spirits .	233,550	35·98	246,044	38·17	276,356	40·19	270,274	36·42	165,807	21·06
Wines	52,910	6·78	51,270	6·42	53,931	6·55	49,019	6·15	26,663	3·19
Total Liquors .	1,088,994	63·24	1,141,447	65·40	1,226,230	68·28	1,186,739	63·26	842,271	38·12

Liquors.—The high cost of liquor resulting from the increases in import duty led to diminished consumption. The Army found imported *beer* too expensive and patronized local Breweries instead. Similarly many of the poorer class of people who formerly consumed considerable quantities of *brandy* and *whisky* now content themselves with country liquor.

The *denatured spirit* shown in Table No. 8 was rectified spirit from Java denatured at the Custom House on arrival.

Tobacco.—Imports of *tobacco*, consisting mainly of cigarettes from the United Kingdom, amounted to 320,117 lbs. valued at Rs. 11·54 lakhs, a decrease of 51 per cent. in quantity and 56 per cent. in value, which was due mainly to the boycott movement and to increased consumption of Indian" biris ".

Fruits and Vegetables.—Imports under this head, consisting mainly of *dates* from Iraq and *potatoes* from Italy, declined in value by Rs. 2·36 lakhs to Rs. 18·45 lakhs. The former rose in quantity from 18,130 tons to 19,069 tons, but decreased in value from Rs. 15·45 lakhs to Rs. 14·90 lakhs. The latter were greatly affected by increased local cultivation and the value receded from Rs. 3·99 lakhs to Rs. 2·86 lakhs.

Provisions.—A further reduction in imports of *vegetable products* was chiefly responsible for the fall of Rs. 28·22 lakhs in the total value of provisions. Indigenous copra and groundnut oils and ghi, on account of their cheapness, are rapidly ousting imported vegetable products from public favour. The variations in the quantities of some of the principal descriptions of provisions are shown in the following statement:—

Provisions.	Quantity.	
	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Vegetable products	76,056	17,848
Farinaceous foods	9,326	7,453
Canned or bottled fruits	7,726	6,878
Biscuits and cakes	4,945	4,179
Milk, condensed, etc.	6,822	4,086
Confectionery	4,228	3,998
Tinned or Canned fish	3,902	2,799
Jams and jellies	3,107	2,486
Bacon and hams	2,378	2,071
Cheese	2,775	1,495
Pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments	1,346	1,287
Other sorts	16,134	14,507

Tea.—Imports of *black tea* rose by 102,581 lbs. to 442,081 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 9,517 to Rs. 2·68 lakhs in value. This was mostly cheap dust tea from Ceylon, which is largely used in bazaar tea shops. Arrivals of *green tea* decreased somewhat, the figures for the past two years being 210,481 lbs. valued at Rs. 1·60 lakhs and 185,384 lbs. valued at Rs. 1·12 lakhs, respectively. China supplied less, but Ceylon sent more.

8. Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.

TABLE No. 9.

MINERAL OILS.

Description.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.	
		Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Kerosene—											
From Georgia (Russia)	Bulk	2,329,308	13·10	9,052,710	43·49	8,477,498	41·56	11,172,984	56·04	7,264,553	34·84
„ Persia	Bulk	608,550	3·04	10,292,811	43·76	8,242,415	35 09	10,321,626	43·54	9,022,635	38·06
	Tins	128,826	1·14	41,666	0·28	150,043	1·01	128,334	0·85	1,039,535	4·77
„ U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast.	Bulk	7,695,212	52·60	1,993,991	9·68	2,337,326	11·44	..	..	1,074,973	5·04
	Tins	1,138,366	11·29	816,171	7·02	924,522	8·26	1,221,484	10·24	467,523	3·34
„ Dutch Borneo	Tins	..	..	11,940	0·06	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Straits Settlements	Tins	12,840	0·09	43,632	0·20	12,946	0·07	..	..	40	0·00
Total Kerosene	Bulk	10,633,070	68·14	21,344,512	96·93	19,057,239	88·09	21,494,610	99·58	17,362,161	77·94
	Tins	1,280,032	12·52	913,409	7·56	1,087,511	9·34	1,349,818	11·09	1,507,098	8·11
Grand Total Kerosene, Foreign		11,913,102	80·66	22,257,921	1,04·49	20,144,750	97·43	22,844,428	1,10·67	18,869,259	86·05
Imports from Burma		10,388,423	60·46	1,565,758	7·73	931,021	4·92	362,420	1·94	2,570,592	15·12
Grand Total Kerosene, Foreign and Indian.		22,301,525	1,41·12	23,823,679	1,12·22	21,075,771	1,02·35	23,206,848	1.12·61	21,439,850	1,01·17
Petrol, Benzine and Benzol—											
From Straits Settlements		..	..	..	..	..	..	659,889	4·74	..	..
„ Persia		134,400	1·86	166,000	1·52	310,912	2·78	272,000	2·46	390,000	3·48
„ U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,804	0·09
„ U. S. A. *vid* Pacific coast		..	..	..	..	..	..	1,035,365	8·41	1,223,355	8·79
„ Burma		6,547,645	80·69	6,472,645	79·39	5,104,839	63·74	11,179,539	1,32·12	10,471,476	1,37·25
Other Mineral oils—											
Fuel		10,431,549	30·46	9,385,138	21·46	10,329,101	21·90	13,168,574	26·99	12,607,476	25·74
Lubricating		1,022,608	19·86	765,667	16·64	1,148,791	22·74	1,292,602	22·07	1,002,868	18·57
Other sorts		205,748	3·87	451,063	6·47	85,642	1·39	1,03,764	1·96	96,965	1·65

Mineral Oils.—The decrease under *kerosene oil* and *petrol* was attributable mainly to reduced consumption on account of financial stringency and the high incidence of customs duty. The whole quantity of the petrol imported by sea from Persia was re-exported to that country by land *viá* Zahidan. *Fuel oil* came chiefly from Persia and British Borneo, receipts from the former increasing at the expense of the latter.

Coal.—Imports were mainly for bunkering purposes. *Foreign* coal, mostly from Natal, decreased by 18,481 tons to 13,179 tons valued at Rs. 2·44 lakhs and *Indian* coal from Bengal by 9,480 tons to 70,358 tons valued at Rs. 12·18 lakhs.

9. Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

Cotton Manufactures.—In spite of the abnormal conditions under which business in cotton goods laboured, imports of *cotton piece-goods* actually increased in volume by 19 per cent. though their value decreased slightly by 1 per cent. Although the boycott of foreign cloth continued, no difficulty was experienced in disposing of consignments in up-country markets. General trade depression however, prevented much headway being made. The share of the United Kingdom in the total value of imports of cotton piece-goods dropped from 82 to 79 per cent., while that of Japan rose from 10 to 12 per cent. The consumption of Indian piece-goods continued to be on the increase.

TABLE No. 10.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Description.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Twist and yarn—											
From United Kingdom	Lbs.	535,258	6·42	308,357	3·81	321,185	4·05	109,623	1·17	149,572	1·34
„ Japan	„	..	..	..	..	6,000	0·06	..	..	17,700	0·27
„ Other Countries	„	157,914	1·73	130,742	1·63	55,154	0·73	47,200	0·59	47,647	0·48
Total Twist and yarn	„	693,172	8·15	439,099	5·44	382,339	4·84	156,823	1·76	214,919	2·09
II.—Piece-goods—											
Grey (unbleached)—											
From United Kingdom	Yds.	4,593,761	9·29	7,212,108	15·23	6,388,985	13·31	1,623,865	2·87	2,019,592	2·65
„ Japan	„	21,996,012	60·24	23,174,913	65·95	30,319,823	77·90	12,853,320	26·22	11,938,825	22·35
„ Other Countries	„	550,600	1·65	3,417,585	9·38	2,844,329	6·97	1,460,562	2·87	1,328,020	2·29
Total Grey	„	27,140,373	71·18	33,804,606	90·56	39,553,137	98·18	15,937,747	31·96	15,286,437	27·29
White (bleached)—											
From United Kingdom	Yds.	183,675,874	4,41·10	216,170,949	5,29·27	162,591,963	395·71	114,804,808	2,34·14	126,559,952	2,17·17
„ Japan	„	30,779	0·09	27,263	0·08	496,650	1·25	1,763,400	3·51	7,379,813	12·08
„ Other Countries	„	7,036,592	32·52	6,726,947	25·61	8,068,832	25·23	4,739,558	12·90	3,854,532	9·92
Total White	„	190,743,245	4,73·71	222,925,159	5,54·96	171,157,445	4,22·19	121,307,766	2,50·55	137,834,297	2,39·17
Coloured, printed or dyed—											
From United Kingdom	Yds.	84,372,898	2,80·33	88,207,549	2,92·60	67,953,814	179·06	34,621,073	96·28	43,071,967	98·09
„ Italy	„	10,079,884	28·78	16,094,857	44·92	8,896,720	25·04	3,905,089	9·39	5,060,221	10·94
„ Japan	„	5,789,023	14·08	6,885,062	16·25	12,336,970	28·27	6,211,631	12·14	8,517,874	14·63
„ Other Countries	„	1,361,414	11·86	1,330,507	11·55	978,928	6·87	753,942	3·76	707,834	3·39
Total Coloured	„	101,603,219	3,35·05	112,517,975	3,65·32	80,166,432	2,39·24	45,491,735	1,21·57	57,357,896	1,27·05
Fents	„	1,259,350	4·67	1,844,723	6·77	1,542,156	5·41	861,502	1·97	7,624,233	9·00
Total Piece-goods	„	320,746,187	8,84·61	371,092,463	10,17·61	292,419,170	7,65·02	183,598,750	4,06·05	218,102,863	4,02·51
III.—Other cotton fabrics	Value	..	13·49	..	15·22	..	13·66	..	9·00	..	9·75
GRAND TOTAL	„	..	9,06·25	..	10,38·27	..	7,83·52	..	4,16·81	..	4,14·35

TABLE No. 11.

PIECE-GOODS.

Description.	Quantity.					Value.				
	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
(1) Grey (unbleached)—										
Dhutis, saris and scarves	623,047	1,867,778	3,588,539	650,651	226,843	1·74	5·32	9·01	1·45	0·43
Drills and jeans	2,521,400	2,823,991	4,027,397	1,077,000	1,713,000	7·59	8·77	11·13	2·17	3·38
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls and cambrics.	1,392,594	2,206,111	2,207,141	637,787	1,713,847	2·61	4·43	4·03	0·90	2·13
Longcloth and shirtings	22,495,008	26,796 883	29,678,148	13,276,089	11,631,727	58·92	71·75	73·88	26·83	21·34
(2) White (bleached)—										
Checks, spots and stripes	11,220,277	10,034,067	9,182,975	2,668,061	3,071,639	32·82	30·07	23·62	6·38	6·30
Jaconets, madapollams and cambrics.	4,704,547	4,625,066	3,901,158	3,750,160	3,662,168	22·82	18·06	12·92	10·32	8·80
Longcloth and shirtings	51,924,356	59,690,885	48,478,443	33,186,331	32,217,048	159·13	181·41	149·61	91·21	76·78
Mulls	102,809,811	127,946,034	100,191,536	77,185,734	95,494,301	215·20	278·33	213·36	1,33·43	1,42·45
Nainsooks	15,786,414	14,840,858	5,859,030	3,220,956	2,784,922	28·80	28·63	10·79	5·29	3·25
(3) Coloured, printed and dyed—										
Cambrics	16,202,923	16,270,252	12,497,058	6,390,865	7,466,957	45·13	41·09	33·21	14·83	15·06
Drills and jeans	11,966,267	9,007,885	9,628,454	6,762,632	7,664,800	36·74	26·33	25·14	14·37	15·51
Shirtings, other than woven	29,395,100	30,502,058	22,985,020	12,922,393	20,511,281	92·19	85·68	60·50	31·07	42·94
Twills	15,796,273	21,112,653	13,789,638	5,292,941	9,296,628	45·19	56·93	33·77	11·92	17·39
Saris and Scarves	3,714,900	3,559,412	2,591,096	2,279,581	1,113,614	14·27	13·36	9·61	6·72	3·11
Dyed Italian cloth and sateens	8,241,465	9,922,784	3,301,290	2,863,856	4,505,987	37·29	44·61	15·08	11·77	13·84
Woven coatings and trouserings	1,578,759	2,528,911	1,550,880	961,417	1,078,743	11·85	20·94	12·35	6·13	5·00
Woven shirtings	3,373,262	5,858,179	7,111,064	2,819,636	272,962	14·56	31·32	25·19	10·57	0·90

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—The small increase in British yarns was shared by all the descriptions, excepting white (bleached) Nos. 31 to 40. Imports from Japan consisted entirely of mercerised cotton yarn two folds (doubles).

Grey Goods.—Japan was as usual the largest supplier, her share of the total value again being 82 per cent. Longcloth and shirtings arrived in smaller quantities but supplies of drills and jeans increased. The United Kingdom contributed 10 per cent. consisting mostly of mulls, jaconets, longcloth and shirtings, and bordered dhutis, saris and scarves.

White Goods.—The United Kingdom supplied 91 per cent. of white goods: the quantity increased by 10 per cent. but the value decreased by 7 per cent. More mulls and less longcloth and shirtings were received. Japan's share rose from 1 to 5 per cent. made up of longcloth, shirtings and nainsooks.

Coloured Goods.—Imports from the United Kingdom improved both in quantity and value. Arrivals from Italy and Japan also showed an advance, the former under woven coloured and printed flannels and flannelettes and the latter under printed shirtings.

Woollen goods.—Imports of *yarn and knitting wool*, intended mostly for the Amritsar market, rose in value by Rs. 38,000 to Rs. 11·96 lakhs, Germany, Poland and the United Kingdom being the principal suppliers. *Woollen piece-goods* increased from 2½ million yards to 2¾ million yards but lower prices reduced the value by Rs. 4·18 lakhs to Rs. 27·12 lakhs. About half of this value was represented by imports of shawl cloth from France. Blankets were mainly cheap rugs from Italy, and their value declined by Rs. 3·76 lakhs to Rs. 4·60 lakhs.

Silk.—Reduced purchases of silk piece-goods from China were chiefly responsible for a fall of Rs. 1·96 lakhs in the total value of imports of silk amounting to Rs. 6·25 lakhs.

Artificial Silk.—The value of imports of artificial silk advanced by Rs. 9·95 lakhs to Rs. 28·37 lakhs, 71 per cent. of which consisted of piece-goods from Japan. In spite of the heavy increase in import duty Japan has been able to supply over Rs. 20 lakhs' worth of these goods as against Rs. 13 lakhs' worth in the previous year, defying all competition by means of a gradual but substantial cut in prices.

TABLE No. 12.

METALS.

Metals.	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Aluminium . . . . Cwts.	438	0·47	1,492	1·34	7,312	5·77	5,357	4·01	1,497	1·05
Brass . . . . . ,,	6,262	3·29	10,918	5·81	9,617	5·15	11,269	4·99	14,761	4·98
Copper . . . . . ,,	12,196	6·34	20,361	10·89	9,331	5·77	17,503	8·73	23,296	8·74
Iron and steel—										
Bars . . . . Tons	26,062	26·77	30,519	33·64	24,749	27·41	20,561	19·36	15,292	12·31
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work. ,,	27,578	30·63	23,810	26·63	16,262	17·28	16,466	14·72	5,544	4·62
Hoops and strips . . ,,	3,492	4·74	5,884	7·34	5,250	6·94	4,142	5·34	4,235	4·80
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought. ,,	6,540	18·83	5,990	14·79	5,000	14·15	10,762	33·57	4,507	13·65
Sheets and plates—										
Galvanised . . . . ,,	13,329	33·94	12,739	29·99	10,906	24·26	8,776	16·60	6,224	10·99
Tinned . . . . ,,	4,318	14·18	5,034	15·82	5,288	16·81	2,686	9·01	108	0·35
Other sorts . . . ,,	8,839	13·57	8,808	13·91	4,356	6·21	4,750	5·39	3,354	4·14
Other sorts . . . ,,	31,905	53·86	34,591	63·24	38,221	62·26	37,508	61·95	19,044	39·25
Total Iron and steel . ,,	122,067	1,96·52	127,375	2,05·36	110,032	1,75·32	105,651	1,65·94	58,358	90·11
Lead . . . . . ,,	265	1·25	171	0·74	213	0·91	177	0·70	361	1·13
Tin . . . . . Cwts.	1,032	2·07	1,488	2·33	1,175	1·56	931	0·94	715	0·64
Zinc or spelter . . . ,,	1,424	0·32	1,305	0·33	3,694	0·67	2,473	0·38	4,066	0·50
Other metals . . . ,,	1,201	1·17	1,336	1·00	1,212	0·84	1,970	0·94	1,153	0·78
TOTAL METALS . Tons	123,450	2,11·43	129,385	2,27·80	111,855	1,95·99	107,802	1,86·63	60,993	1,07·93

Iron and Steel.—The main factors contributing to the decline of nearly 45 per cent. were the comparative cheapness of Indian products, the completion of the Lloyd Barrage and other projects, direct imports by certain Kathiawar ports and general economic depression. Of the total quantity imported, *viz.*, 58,358 tons, 30,903 tons paid the protective duties.

The United Kingdom supplied 18,000 tons valued at Rs. 39 lakhs compared with 21,800 tons valued at Rs. 43 lakhs in the previous year. Belgium supplied 20,620 tons valued at Rs. 23 lakhs compared with 52,200 tons valued at Rs. 60 lakhs. Other Continental countries supplied 18,900 tons valued at Rs. 25 lakhs as against 27,240 tons valued at Rs. 49 lakhs, whilst the United States of America only sent 560 tons valued at Rs. 2·5 lakhs compared with 4,000 tons valued at Rs. 13·5 lakhs.

Other Metals.—A good demand from up-country and Afghanistan accounted for the increase of 5,793 cwts. in the quantity of *copper* imported though there was no proportionate increase in value.

TABLE No. 13.

MACHINERY.

Description.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Prime-movers (other than electrical)	23·61	21·92	19·03	15·61	19·75
Electrical machinery	23·25	24·79	33·42	40·00	65·30
Boilers	1·75	3·15	2·71	5·80	1·75
Agricultural machinery	3·62	3·54	3·39	1·73	0·98
Metal-working machinery	3·75	3·60	6·34	1·75	2·26
Mining machinery	9·10	22·24	14·42	7·01	5·41
Rice and flour mill machinery	2·30	1·51	3·99	5·15	2·74
Sugar machinery	0·11	0·01	3·17	0·19	0·70
Textile machinery	2·93	3·25	10·15	3·36	4·61
Sewing and knitting machines	30·49	27·66	19·02	14·74	18·14
Typewriters	2·73	2·93	2·47	1·70	0·08
Other sorts	21·32	32·09	30·51	19·18	17·68
TOTAL	1,24·96	1,46·69	1,48·62	1,16·22	1,89·40

The value of imports of machinery was Rs. 23·17 lakhs in excess of that in the previous year. The increase under railway engines and tenders was most noticeable in arrivals from Belgium and Italy. Imports of electrical machinery advanced chiefly as the result of further developments in the Uhl River Valley Hydro-electric scheme.

Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments.—Imports were valued at Rs. 67·19 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 15·51 lakhs for which electrical instruments from the United Kingdom and Germany, and metal lamps from Germany were mostly responsible.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.—The value contracted by Rs. 2·14 lakhs to Rs. 42·69 lakhs to which chemicals contributed Rs. 28·62 lakhs and drugs and medicines Rs. 14·07 lakhs.

TABLE No. 14.

VEHICLES.

Description.	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.	
	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.
Motor cars—										
From United Kingdom . .	374	9·89	371	9·12	365	8·11	363	8·66	348	7·05
,, United States of America .	663	16·46	810	21·23	598	15·37	344	10·16	240	5·78
,, Canada	736	12·90	819	13·37	394	7·35	440	7·44	127	2·19
,, Italy	177	3·93	149	4·79	212	4·88	267	6·04	80	1·69
,, France	20	0·57	16	0·62	48	1·12	41	0·87	24	0·55
,, Other countries . . .	9	0·17	13	0·56	16	0·59	7	0·08	5	0·09
Total Motor cars .	1,979	43·92	2,178	49·69	1,633	37·42	1,462	33·25	824	17·35
Motor cycles	216	1·16	282	1·59	344	1·95	307	1·71	186	0·90
Motor omnibuses, vans and lorries .	2,053	33·31	2,015	37·72	886	18·46	930	17·96	550	13·51
Cycles	22,593	9·89	28,840	13·02	26,647	10·78	10,710	4·14	11,277	4·10
Carriages	166	0·36	407	0·25	46	0·07	130	0·16	32	0·17
Railway carriages . . .	..	8·69	..	14·74	..	13·11	..	6·48	..	5·41
Railway wagons	..	4·41	..	2·96	..	3·91	..	1·26	..	0·88

Vehicles.—Apart from the general economic depression and adverse exchange rates, the increase in customs duty, coupled with the heavy excise duty on petrol, etc., brought the imports of motor cars and lorries almost to a standstill. Latterly Karachi's requirements have largely been met from the new assembly plant at Bombay and from the sale of second-hand lorries by the Military Authorities.

Other Articles.—The value of imports of *apparel* receded by Rs. 1·79 lakhs to Rs. 16·31 lakhs owing chiefly to smaller arrivals of *boots and shoes* from Germany and the United Kingdom. Imports of *dyes and colours* were valued at Rs. 22·05 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 3·41 lakhs notably in receipts of aniline dyes from Germany. The value of *glassware and earthenware*, amounting to Rs. 16·60 lakhs, suffered a set-back of Rs. 1·44 lakhs, mostly in imports of glass beads and false pearls from Czechoslovakia. Imports of *paper and pasteboard*, valued at Rs. 21·16 lakhs, did not show any marked variation but imports of *stationery*, valued at Rs. 7·12 lakhs, contracted by Rs. 2·01 lakhs. An interesting feature during the year was the opening of a factory in Karachi for the manufacture of carbon paper, typewriter ribbons and stamping pads, said to be the first of its kind in India. The value of *rubber manufactures*, 82 per cent. of which represented imports of motor tyres, amounted to Rs. 58·37 lakhs, almost reaching last year's figure. America's share improved at the expense of that of the United Kingdom. The steady decline in imports of *matches* continued, the value having fallen to the low figure of Rs. 45,773 as against Rs. 1·33 lakhs in 1930-31. Matches made in India have succeeded on account of their cheapness in ousting most foreign-made matches from the market.

10. **Class V.—Postal Articles not specified.**—Figures for gold and silver thread, cinematograph films, jewellery, precious stones and cigarettes imported by post are included under their relative heads in the general imports. The value of other articles imported by post decreased by Rs. 9·37 lakhs to Rs. 39·27 lakhs to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 34·62 lakhs. The number of parcels dealt with was 86,336 as against 97,082 in the previous year. In addition 54,574 letter packets were assessed to duty as against 50,165. The total amount of import duty realized on all articles imported by parcel post rose from Rs. 7·68 lakhs to Rs. 10·46 lakhs and that on articles contained in letter packets from Rs. 56,946 to Rs. 80,580; the chief reason for the increase being the higher rates of duty in force.

EXPORTS.

Indian Produce and Manufactures.

11. **Agricultural conditions.**—As the bulk of the export trade of this port consists of agricultural produce, a brief review of the weather conditions during the year and of the area and yield of the principal crops in Sind and the neighbouring provinces is given below.

In *Sind* the rainfall was very scanty and consequently inundations suffered. The *kharif* crops were matured by judicious use of canal rotations and the outturn has been fairly good. The official forecast is that the yield of the cotton crop is likely to fall between 55 and 75 per cent. of the normal. The *rabi* cultivation is expected to be a little below normal owing to poor inundation. The outturn of the wheat crop is estimated to be between 65 and 85 per cent. of the normal, while that of rapeseed is expected to be between 50 and 75 per cent.

In the *Punjab* the conditions for the sowing and maturing of the *kharif* crops were not very favourable as the rainfall was below normal in June and supplies of canal water were generally short and late. The cotton crop was damaged by wind storms and boll-worm, the attack being more severe on *desi* cotton than on American. The October rains helped the *rabi* sowings and a further moderate fall in January and February proved beneficial to the standing crops.

In the *United Provinces* the general rainfall in August greatly benefited the *kharif* crops, but excessive rains and high winds in the subsequent two months caused some damage. The *rabi* sowings were carried out under favourable conditions, but the winter rains proved deficient and the standing crops suffered in consequence.

The following table gives the area and yield of the three most important crops in Sind, the Punjab and the United Provinces for the past two seasons, the figures being taken from the crop reports published by the Directors of Agriculture for those provinces.

TABLE No. 15.

Province.	Wheat.		Rape and mustard seeds.		Cotton.	
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1930-31.	1931-32.
Area.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sind	712,000	575,000	348,000	192,000	284,000	253,000
Punjab	11,321,000	10,641,000	1,074,000	918,000	2,490,000	2,547,000
United Provinces	7,298,000	7,731,000	2,556,000	3,466,000	845,000	786,000
Yield.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Bales of 400 lbs.	Bales of 400 lbs.
Sind	209,000	155,000	41,000	23,000	85,000	86,000
Punjab	4,208,000	3,560,000	150,000	146,000	767,000	618,000
United Provinces	3,342,000	2,725,000	523,000	454,000	322,000	218,000

TABLE No. 16.

Foreign Exports.

12. Table showing the values of exports and re-exports under the five main classes.

Classes.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	7,43·55	5,45·83	1,98·99	3,40·90	1,36·32
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	19,36·73	21,38·03	21,41·37	13,17·89	9,91·05
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	31·36	35·40	39 86	34·40	22·92
IV.—Living animals	0·51	0·54	0·65	0·23	0·10
V.—Postal articles	6·32	4·83	4·73	3·38	2·88
Total Indian Produce and Manufactures.	27,18·67	27,24·63	23,85·60	16,96·80	11,53·27
Foreign Merchandise.					
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	17·61	19·76	11·58	4·54	11·26
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	63·08	79·84	55·16	29·89	28·84
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	58·79	78·13	99·95	75·93	51·28
IV.—Living animals	...	...	0·02	0·08	0·03
V.—Articles re-exported by post.	...	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign Merchandise	1,39·48	1,77·73	1,66·71	1,10·44	91·41
Grand Total Exports	28,58·15	29,02·36	25,52·31	18,07·24	12,44·68

TABLE No. 17.

13. Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the foreign export trade.

Articles.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Indian Produce and Manufactures—						
Cotton, raw . .	12,62,68,266	14,26,40,494	15,68,29,462	9,54,95,575	6,35,23,041	55·08
Wool, raw . .	2,60,96,900	2,78,83,569	2,29,13,514	1,43,95,447	1,79,16,685	15·54
Rapeseed . .	1,32,59,256	1,46,48,617	87,40,487	49,96,757	70,90,196	6·15
Skins, raw . .	66,51,322	95,92,000	1,08,66,691	72,24,704	55,17,297	4·78
Rice . . .	94,77,312	99,44,877	83,71,770	74,89,161	52,08,040	4·51
Wheat flour . .	73,08,140	67,78,904	52,63,982	39,03,053	25,64,836	2·22
Pulse . . .	29,12,950	30,07,079	21,06,566	16,16,369	15,23,211	1·32
Wheat . . .	4,34,62,068	1,59,31,983	15,41,029	1,91,07,641	11,78,283	1·02
Hides, raw . .	80,56,693	88,77,783	42,74,468	26,00,342	11,54,059	1·00
Bones . . .	38,15,897	34,00,122	34,39,770	36,01,914	11,12,609	0·97
Fish, dry salted .	8,53,312	9,74,308	10,93,109	10,86,688	7,45,090	0·65
Skins, tanned .	10,09,333	10,31,906	11,96,809	7,12,887	4,06,116	0·35
Silk, raw . .	26,38,393	19,25,987	21,51,644	2,45,461	1,16,963	0·10
Other articles .	2,00,57,589	2,58,25,558	97,70,328	72,04,057	72,70,498	6·31
Total Exports of Indian Produce.	27,18,67,431	27,24,63,187	23,85,59,629	16,96,80,056	11,53,26,924	100·00
Foreign Merchandise—						
Rubber manufactures.	1,235	35,112	25,21,189	25,26,368	22,98,002	25·14
Wool, raw . .	58,52,782	71,74,150	41,85,941	21,55,329	22,38,177	24·48
Wool manufactures.	37,33,215	50,22,982	53,59,544	30,04,269	14,48,794	15·85
Other articles .	43,60,804	55,40,950	46,04,873	33,57,744	31,56,376	34·53
Total Exports of Foreign Merchandise.	1,39,48,036	1,77,73,194	1,66,71,547	1,10,43,710	91,41,349	100·00
Grand Total Exports	28,58,15,467	29,02,36,381	25,52,31,176	18,07,23,766	12,44,68,273	

TABLE No. 18.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.

Articles.	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Wheat	297,479	4,34·62	109,529	1,59·32	10,743	15·41	194,917	1,91·08	18,664	11·78
Rice	47,296	94·77	50,345	99·45	42,862	83·72	43,638	74·89	37,848	52·08
Wheat flour	36,255	73·08	33,969	67·79	26,478	52·64	26,493	39·03	24,858	25·65
Maize	9,396	10·28	16,959	18·22	15	0·02	·13	0·01	11	0·01
Gram	10,705	15·69	7,631	11·96	5,970	10·58	70,24	9·12	11,031	9·75
Barley	68,902	81·99	127,913	1,52·96	5,467	6·53	1,129	1·00	26,740	16·12
Pulse, other sorts	9,452	13·44	12,664	18·11	6,894	10·48	5,907	7·05	6,438	5·48
Jowar and bajra	2,243	2·74	431	0·53	515	0·66	367	0·40	2,469	1·51
Other sorts	187	0·35	219	0·41	286	0·58	344	0·54	276	0·30
Total	481,915	7,26·96	359,660	5,28·75	99,230	1,80·62	279,832	3,23·12	128,335	1,22·68

TABLE No. 19.

WHEAT.

Countries.	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	251,053	3,66·16	74,843	1,08·48	6,964	9·75	175,276	1,70·67	16,775	10·08
Bahrein Islands	1,523	2·51	619	1·01	197	0·31	40	0·06	..	..
Other British Possessions	28	0·04	40	0·06	20	0·03	64	0·07	166	0·17
Germany	625	0·87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	19,675	28·54	9,280	12·99	..	..	6,429	6·97	..	..
France	20,499	30·19	2,600	3·74	..	..	5,264	5·26	..	..
Crete	1,400	1·96	2,350	3·19	2,000	2·80	1,700	1·70	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	650	0·91	..	..	400	0·40	..	..
Greece	..	..	2,000	2·80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syria	..	..	4,804	6·78	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman	1,241	2·05	1,097	1·78	854	1·40	866	0·98	821	0·69
Other Native States in Arabia	1,102	1·77	1,986	3·14	686	1·08	1,021	1·44	691	0·65
Persia	92	0·16	23	0·04	6	0·01	4	0·01	..	..
Egypt	192	0·29	9,205	14·34	..	..	3,815	3·48	201	0·18
Other Foreign Countries	49	0·08	32	0·05	16	0·03	38	0·04	10	0·01
Total	297,479	4,34·62	109,529	1,59·31	10,743	15·41	1,94,917	1,91·08	18,664	11·78

Wheat.—A smaller crop coupled with a good internal demand kept the prices of Indian wheat above the level of world prices, which ruled easier owing to large surplus stocks in other wheat-producing countries with the result that there was almost a complete absence of foreign demand for Indian wheat. Even the substantial reduction in the rates of railway freight to the ports failed to bring the prices down to export parity. The local price of *white* wheat opened at Rs. 2-6 per maund of 82⅔ lbs. but gradually dropped to Rs. 1-13 on the 14th of July, the lowest quotation of the year. The price then rose to Rs. 2-2 around which it remained during August and September. Considerable improvement then set in and by the end of October the price was Rs. 2-6 and continued to rise until Rs. 3-3 was reached on the 22nd December, the highest quotation of the year. This high level continued during January, but thereafter the market showed a downward tendency, Rs. 2-15 being quoted throughout February and Rs. 2-8 at the close of the year.

Wheat flour.—Reduced purchases by Mauritius, Bahrein and Ceylon, partly counterbalanced by larger supplies to Arabia, Aden and Italian East Africa accounted for the decline of 1,635 tons in the total quantity shipped, *viz.*, 24, 858 tons.

Barley.—The partial failure of the American crop created a demand for Indian barley, the United Kingdom being the principal purchaser with 21,599 tons against only 894 tons last year. Belgium and Germany, neither of which made purchases in 1930-31, accounted for 3,305 tons and 1,683 tons, respectively.

Other Food-grains.—There was a good crop of *gram* and larger shipments were made to France, but the prices realised were poor. Shipments of *rice* decreased as the result of reduced orders from Arabia, Aden and Ceylon for boiled rice.

15. Class II.—Raw materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured.

TABLE No. 20.

COTTON.

Countries.	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
British Empire—										
United Kingdom	11,823	1,14·07	20,820	2,04·49	24,208	1,99·05	31,946	1,87·03	18,894	96·16
Other British Possessions	8	0·06	1	0·01	36	0·32	12	0·06	18	0·10
Foreign Countries—										
Sweden	50	0·46	188	1·70	247	2·00	112	0·70	137	0·62
Germany	24,402	2,33·50	30,772	2,98·61	35,091	2,50·52	24,942	1,23·69	18,799	89·16
Netherlands	4,320	39·80	5,107	47·69	5,473	37·87	4,789	24·04	3,389	16·30
Belgium	8,874	86·00	9,978	98·01	10,824	82·72	9,154	50·88	5,312	26·22
France	8,258	81·30	5,884	57·17	11,521	89·24	8,274	47·66	4,700	23·89
Spain	7,025	65·63	6,889	64·80	6,004	44·42	8,036	40·46	3,615	17·09
Italy	29,988	2,88·43	27,634	2,61·56	30,793	2,19·06	29,512	1,50·08	19,812	92·07
Indo-China	72	0·81	71	0·76	446	3·58	..	..	..	..
China	2,007	19·14	9,116	85·71	25,244	2,04·56	16,099	78·30	6,095	31·72
Japan	32,698	3,14·04	29,439	2,81·63	51,050	4,06·42	44,114	2,28·23	44,545	2,27·11
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	1,500	13·82	2,543	22·00	3,040	20·72	2,692	12·19	2,159	10·14
U. S. A. *vid* Pacific Coast	211	1·85	156	1·31	720	4·69	642	3·22	289	1·27
Other Foreign Countries	422	3·75	102	0·95	453	3·12	662	3·42	712	3·38
Total	131,558	12,62·62	148,600	14,26·40	205,150	15,68·29	180,996	9,54·96	128,476	6,35·23
Exports to Bombay	19,841	1,51·96	3,305	34·90	7,976	69·04	5,948	35·38	14,074	82·31

Cotton.—*Exports of cotton decreased by 29 per cent. in quantity and 33 per cent. in value owing chiefly to general trade depression in most consuming centres and to the unfavourable parities of Indian cotton to American cotton as a result of a smaller crop and a greater demand by the Indian mills.* The total quantity shipped, *viz.*, 128,476 tons, was lower than in any of the preceding six years. Japan was our best customer and accounted for 35 per cent. of the total exports. Shipments to other countries declined, noticeably those to the United Kingdom (—13,000 tons), China (—10,000 tons), Italy (—9,700 tons) and Germany (—6,100 tons). The extent of the demands of the Indian mills is indicated by shipments of 14,074 tons and 7,028 tons to Bombay and Madras respectively, as against 5,948 tons and 1,680 tons last year. The imposition of an import duty on cotton in October 1931 will doubtless restrict imports of foreign cotton into India but on the other hand it is hoped that it will stimulate the cultivation of finer qualities of cotton in this country, especially in the enormous areas which will be brought under irrigation by the Sukkur barrage.

TABLE No. 21.

Wool.

Countries.	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.	
	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	26,169,791	2,28·22	25,531,802	2,25·61	20,304,558	1,80·76	15,492,829	1,33·40	20,636,013	1,66·60
Germany	47,033	0·34	119,472	0·89	142,900	1·36	122,335	0·96	147,694	0·76
Belgium	403,532	3·58	1,268,147	11·75	620,139	5·91	488,269	2·82	127,623	0·65
France	72,359	0·57	224,728	2·01	20,608	0·18	..	..	8,560	0·05
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast . .	3,312,340	28·26	4,587,471	38·57	4,636,918	40·85	998,820	6·67	2,413,562	11·10
Other Countries	..	..	792	0·01	8,892	0·08	13,122	0·10	1,554	0·01
Total .	30,005,055	260·97	31,732,412	278·84	25,734,015	229·14	17,115,375	143·95	23,335,006	1,79·17

Larger shipments were made to the United Kingdom in anticipation of a rise in prices which however did not materialize.

TABLE No. 22.

SEEDS.

Description.	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Castor seed—										
United Kingdom	20	0·04	887	1·90	573	1·27	35	0·05	..	..
Other Countries	150	0·34	379	0·85	50	0·10	..	..	34	0·04
Total	170	0·38	1,266	2·75	623	1·37	35	0·05	34	0·04
Cotton seed—										
United Kingdom	18,888	19·17	4,134	3·82	2,016	2·09	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	39	0·04	53	0·06	28	0·03	6	0·01	..	..
Total	18,927	19·21	4,187	3·88	2,044	2·12	6	0·01	..	..
Rapeseed—										
United Kingdom	11,485	24·79	25,663	55·15	6,705	13·71	10,562	14·75	14,146	18·61
Germany	9,754	21·28	9,270	19·09	6,329	12·93	2,325	3·99	4,327	5·64
Netherlands	8,328	18·11	11,753	25·54	15,507	32·53	3,770	6·16	8,501	10·99
Belgium	1,750	3·96	1,900	4·11	2,701	5·64	1,200	1·87	1,150	1·53
France	9,365	21·01	10,576	22·61	9,533	19·32	11,130	18·28	5,785	7·41
Italy	19,372	43·44	9,273	19·71	725	1·25	1,700	2·64	17,888	25·42
Norway	..	..	..	..	800	1·84	1,000	1·88	800	1·04
Spain	..	..	135	0·27	100	0·18	260	0·39	100	0·11
Other Countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0·01	100	0·15
Total	60,054	1,32·59	68,570	1,46·48	42,400	87·40	31,951	49·97	52,797	70·90
Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)—										
Netherlands	..	..	50	0·12	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	76	0·22	440	1·25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	507	1·81	317	0·98	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	215	0·54	284	0·71	275	0·71	118	0·25	514	1·08
Total	798	2·57	1,091	3·06	275	0·71	118	0·25	514	1·08
Other seeds	249	0·58	360	0·87	318	0·99	575	1·45	455	0·74
Total Seeds	80,198	1,55·33	75,474	1,57·04	45,660	92·59	32,685	51·73	53,800	72·76

Rapeseed is the most important seed exported from this province. A shortage of the Indian groundnut crop created a demand for *toria* rapeseed and substantial shipments were made, particularly in the concluding months of the year.

TABLE No. 23.

HIDES AND SKINS.

Description.	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Hides, raw—										
United Kingdom	1,034	12·82	621	8·98	112	1·07	111	0·58	18	0·08
Germany	2,733	35·47	2,309	32·18	1,213	14·81	684	7·42	553	4·38
Norway	12	0·18	9	0·13	10	0·09	7	0·09	4	0·05
Belgium	52	0·74	326	5·05	117	1·26	41	0·42	3	0·03
France	40	0·50	22	0·31	12	0·11	9	0·08	10	0·07
Spain	870	10·76	1,262	15·48	1,212	14·59	1,044	9·40	478	3·20
Italy	579	7·34	712	9·72	199	2·11	218	1·63	115	0·62
Sweden	70	0·89	63	0·73	51	0·61	55	0·50	16	0·10
Netherlands	24	0·31	108	1·60	327	4·02	253	2·38	246	2·01
Egypt	147	1·36	158	1·55	63	0·56	88	0·60	16	0·10
Other Countries	963	10·19	1,201	13·02	412	3·51	439	2·90	169	0·90
Total	6,524	80·56	6,791	88·78	3,728	42·74	2,949	26·00	1,628	11·54
Skins, raw—										
United Kingdom	249	5·79	92	2·15	155	4·50	72	1·59	41	0·67
Italy	110	1·97	115	1·93	225	3·75	309	4·39	412	4·29
Germany	102	1·84	255	2·90	110	1·76	68	1·05	6	0·19
Netherlands	9	0·09	10	0·20	50	0·81	61	1·25	19	0·33
Belgium	5	0·10	42	0·85	30	0·57	16	0·40	34	0·87
France	254	4·20	278	4·72	190	3·29	238	3·93	114	1·69
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	3,800	51·45	5,146	69·20	6,270	93·25	4,177	58·46	4,032	46·10
Other Countries	58	1·07	188	3·97	48	0·74	79	1·18	83	1·03
Total	4,587	66·51	6,126	85·92	7,078	1,08·67	5,020	72·25	4,741	55·17
Cuttings of Hides and Skins	356	0·61	482	1·02	373	0·78	117	0·32	22	0·05
Grand Total Hides and Skins	11,467	1,47·71	13,399	1,75·72	11,179	1,52·19	8,086	98·57	6,391	66·76

Raw Hides.—The decrease was due to a continual decline in prices and the resultant lack of confidence, buyers restricting their purchases to immediate requirements.

Raw Skins.—Shipments of raw skins decreased by 6 per cent. in quantity, but lower prices reduced the value by 24 per cent. A restricted demand for raw *goat skins* by the United States of America accounted for the deficiency.

Miscellaneous.—Greatly reduced orders from Belgium for bones brought about a fall of Rs. 20·18 lakhs in the value of exports of *bones and bone meal* amounting to Rs. 15·83 lakhs. The value of shipments of *raw silk* receded further from Rs. 2·45 lakhs to Rs. 1·17 lakhs, mainly in shipments of *mulberry silk* to Italy. Exports of *chromite* (chrome iron ore), a product of Baluchistan, were valued at Rs. 1·21 lakhs. The decrease of Rs. 2·09 lakhs was largely due to an entire absence of demand from Norway.

16. Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

Leather.—The value of exports of leather, the most important article in this class, fell from Rs. 7·50 lakhs to Rs. 4·38 lakhs owing to a smaller demand for *dressed goat and sheep skins* from the United Kingdom.

17. Foreign Merchandise, re-exported.

TABLE No. 24.

RE-EXPORTS.

Articles.	1927-28.		1928 29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Fruits and vegetables	..	5·68	..	3·51	..	2·37	..	2·82	..	7·14
Wheat . . . Tons	..	..	32	0·05	4,280	5·14	..	..	..	..
Skins, tanned or dressed . . ,,	8	1·13	9	5·36	9	2·68	29	5·73	..	0·02
Metals and ores . .,,	2,770	0·81	13,202	5·33	18,993	9·42	8,672	4·14	10,938	1·74
Cotton piece-goods . . Yds.	2,567,145	8·77	2,505,149	8·36	1,648,052	5·66	904,692	2·82	486,421	1·10
Rubber manufactures . . .	..	0·01	..	0·35	..	25·21	..	25·26	..	22·98
Wool, raw . . . Lbs.	7,010,803	58·53	7,992,379	71·74	4,669,510	41·86	3,336,495	21·55	4,786,613	22·38
Wool manufactures . . .	..	37·33	..	50·23	..	53·69	..	30·04	..	14·49
Sugar . . . Tons	4,340	11·09	6,174	12·28	1,928	3·41	856	1·19	2,835	3·42
Other articles	..	16·13	..	20·52	..	17·37	..	16·89	..	18·14
Total . .	..	1,39·48	..	1,77·73	..	1,66·72	..	1,10·44	..	91·41

As in the case of Indian wool, foreign wool, mostly from Kandahar, was exported in larger quantities to the United Kingdom in the hope of improved prices. *Woollen manufactures* re-exported consisted as usual almost entirely of *Persian carpets* to the United Kingdom and the United States of America. *Rubber manufactures*, comprising rubber tyres and tubes, were reshipped mainly to Iraq and Persia. The increase under *fruits and vegetables* was due chiefly to larger purchases of dried fruit by the United Kingdom.

COASTING TRADE.

CHIEF PORT—KARACHI.

TABLE No. 25.

18. Table showing the values of the entire coasting trade of Karachi.

	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—					
Indian Produce	10,09,25,656	8,51,92,918	8,31,94,706	9,72,94,594	9,97,89,433
Foreign Merchandise	88,72,259	95,12,556	1,38,07,956	74,25,687	1,27,26,334
Gold	...	...	...	...	2,000
Silver	7,178	11,021	3,170	9,896	580
Total Private	10,94,05,093	9,47,16,495	9,70,05,832	10,47,30,177	11,25,18,347
Government—					
Indian Produce	5,84,582	7,86,851	5,80,791	3,65,350	2,82,161
Foreign Merchandise	10,20,879	12,94,802	13,40,552	8,58,685	5,64,208
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total Government	16,05,461	20,81,653	19,21,343	12,24,035	8,46,369
Total Imports	11,10,10,554	9,67,98,148	9,89,27,175	10,59,54,212	11,33,64,716
EXPORTS.					
Private—					
Indian Produce	5,08,60,517	3,69,51,804	3,99,55,265	4,32,46,870	5,85,01,840
Foreign Merchandise	87,16,564	75,00,121	77,56,831	62,83,705	75,04,917
Gold	...	...	41,500	...	1,06,300
Silver	...	...	...	1,21,650	2,42,765
Total Private	5,95,77,081	4,44,51,925	4,77,53,596	4,96,52,225	6,63,55,822
Government—					
Indian Produce	3,336	...	5,301	8,002	2,420
Foreign Merchandise	2,16,234	1,71,703	6,81,141	3,28,174	1,62,626
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total Government	2,19,570	1,71,703	6,86,442	3,31,176	1,65,046
Total Exports	5,97,96,651	4,46,23,628	4,84,40,038	4,99,83,401	6,65,20,868
Total Coasting Trade	17,08,07,205	14,14,21,776	14,73,67,213	15,59,37,613	17,98,85,584

TABLE No 26.

19. Table showing the distribution of Karachi's coasting trade in private merchandise.

Provinces, etc.		Imports.					Exports.				
		1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
		Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Bengal	A*	86·73	73·79	63·28	53·05	58·28	8·44	56·56	13·61	17·08	94·12
	B†	0·99	2·30	2·05	2·39	3·69	2·74	2·47	2·55	3·21	3·66
Bombay	A	6,43·00	5,35·44	5,45·00	6,50·62	6,70·83	2,22·10	1,00·96	1,45·56	1,35 65	1,94·77
	B	83·35	92·00	1,34·61	70·80	1,22·37	60·27	44·40	52·49	41·53	56·92
Madras	A	49·01	45·67	77·68	57·07	51·70	1,79·75	1,24·60	1,43·59	1.57·81	1,80·92
	B	0·06	0·16	0·41	0·49	0·67	5·50	4·24	5·03	3·49	2·98
Burma	A	1,68·99	1,19 85	89·85	1,48·93	1,70·05	8·30	10·91	11·17	19·47	25·97
	B	0·08	0·12	0·11	0·10	0·10	0·46	7·02	0·80	0·80	0·75
British ports within the province of Sind.	A	0·64	2·58	1·17	0·99	0·10	1·77	1·71	1·08	1·08	1·24
	B	...	...	..	...	...	0·35	0·34	0·85	10·55	0·22
Cutch	A	1·49	2·72	1·07	0·67	0·37	27·14	24·25	23·56	29·45	25·73
	B	0·01	0·14	0·23	0·10	0·05	4·74	3·71	3·75	2·54	2·37
Kathiawar	A	24·18	38·46	28·99	26·40	23·81	40·60	32·01	42·55	45·54	30·84
	B	0·21	0·30	0·56	0·36	0·27	4·84	5·13	4·74	5·73	5·22
Gaekwar's Territory	A	0·30	0·45	0·75	0·37	0·34	...	0·01	...	...	0·34
	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	A	6·99	4·93	2·79	2·53	2·30	7·41	8·14	7·68	5·95	5·31
	B	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·01	8·26	7·65	6·89	4·29	2·57
Travancore	A	27·57	27·26	20·51	31·57	18·03	0·10	0·05	0·30	1·35	0·28
	B	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·10	0·03
Pondicherry	A	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1·98	0·68	2·15	9·02
	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·04	0·01
Goa	A	0·36	0·77	0·85	0·75	1·58	12·79	8·35	9·78	16·94	16·82
	B	...	0·10	0·10	0·01	0·10	0·01	0·04	0·32	0·56	0·32
TOTAL		10,93·98	9,47·05	9,70·02	10,47·21	11,25·15	5,95·77	4,44·52	4,77·12	4,95·31	6,60·07

* "A" Represents Indian Produce.
† "B" Represents Foreign Produce.

COASTING IMPORTS.

TABLE No. 27.

20. Table showing the quantities and values of the principal articles of the coasting import trade.

Articles.	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Coal . . . . Tons	149,709	30·57	128,641	23·86	134,539	24·91	79,838	14·32	70,358	12·18
Matches . Gross of boxes	208,250	3·36	400,397	6·88	136,450	1·67	277,750	3·91	341,610	4·90
Fruits and vegetables . .	...	17·44	...	19·14	...	18·97	...	15·39	...	13·91
Iron and steel . . Tons	4,914	7·68	1,574	2·29	728	0·95	731	0·91	7,039	7·38
Petrol, benzine and benzol Gals.	6,547,645	80·69	6,472,645	79·39	5,104,839	63·74	11,179,539	1,32·12	10,471,476	1,37·25
Kerosene oil . . . „	10,389,723	60·47	1,568,808	7·75	948,241	5·04	342,420	1·94	2,570,591	15·12
Lubricating oil . . „	240,625	3·48	319,090	4·55	305,388	3·53	342,063	3·63	342,348	3·39
Groundnuts . . . Tons	1,370	2·85	1,767	3·63	2,002	4·06	2,558	4·54	2,058	3·69
Copra . . . . „	10,884	57·65	11,815	57·87	14,444	72·17	13,182	58·44	12,481	41·80
Spices . . . . Cwts.	25,816	12·58	28,358	14·84	32,313	16·48	33,744	15·56	30,908	13·33
Cotton twist and yarn . Lbs.	4,800,700	38·47	3,881,692	34·15	4,513,345	40·37	4,370,493	36·94	5,840,615	41·73
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	133,474,875	4,44·11	103,155,244	3,43·52	106,550,677	3,60·42	130,491,230	4,43·36	143,966,500	4,47·17
White cotton piece-goods . „	2,692,825	10·44	3,250,347	13·75	3,071,740	11·54	4,979,313	17·83	4,367,504	18·36
Coloured cotton piece-goods „	32,957,800	1,05·04	22,185,374	79·20	25,160,614	85·26	32,607,485	1,09·84	47,533,247	1,22·02
Gunny bags . . . No.	7,943,935	40·40	7,314,142	36·79	6,822,090	29·47	8,329,885	30·88	9,696,978	30·87
Cigarettes . . . . Lbs.	6,672	0·38	79,226	4·94	108,314	6·03	65,983	3·61	171,466	8·30
Timber . . . Cubic tons	13,653	24·26	13,634	26·39	12,677	20·31	7,535	11·57	9,424	13·54
Other articles	...	68·89	...	92·99	...	67·03	...	68·16	...	62·05
Total . .	...	10,09·26	...	8,51·93	...	8,31·95	...	9,72·95	...	9,97·89
Foreign Merchandise—										
Cotton twist and yarn . Lbs.	192,728	3·84	150,146	3·16	216,325	3·82	300,124	5·52	389,638	5·87
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	309,434	1·04	285,305	0·89	2,219,998	6·79	287,742	0·86	225,640	0·61
White cotton piece-goods „	623,845	3·09	882,167	4·20	979,707	4·33	152,298	0·79	958,966	4·18
Coloured cotton piece-goods „	4,468,051	29·93	5,109,535	32·09	9,952,816	62·58	2,920,899	18·65	9,008,417	57·10
Carriages and carts . . .	...	3·21	...	5·06	...	13·41	...	9·96	...	7·02
Cigarettes . . . Lbs.	13,555	0·96	24,633	1·85	8,028	0·58	4,044	0·33	126,441	8·91
Sugar . . . . Tons	1	0·01	1	0·01	2	0·01	1	0·01	2,003	4·67
Other articles	...	42·64	...	47·87	...	46·56	...	38·14	...	38·90
Total . .	...	84·72	...	95·13	...	1,38·08	...	74·26	...	1,27·26

COASTING EXPORTS.

TABLE No. 28.

21. Table showing the quantities and values of the principal articles of the coasting export trade.

Articles.	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—										
Jowar and bajra . . Tons	8,693	11·02	3,650	4·90	5,735	8·02	5,570	7·15	7,107	6·01
Gram . . . . „	36,131	44·43	25,271	32·67	29,434	38·12	38,114	45·23	59,488	53·13
Pulse . . . . „	21,059	33·52	19,189	29·89	17,836	28·89	19,712	28·36	24,947	29·90
Rice . . . . „	17,188	36·97	11,484	23·71	17,721	35·11	39,087	70·27	27,999	38·93
Wheat . . . . „	29,937	46·66	58,557	89·94	33,265	50·31	73,750	78·96	212,928	1,73·78
Wheat flour . . . „	24,666	51·52	28,035	57·11	31,953	65·68	39,970	58·29	49,875	53·69
Kerosene oil . . . Gals.	1,399,614	10·73	1,180,166	9·22	1,092,274	8·74	471,034	3·68	751,157	5·20
Cotton, raw . . . Tons	22,892	1,86·01	3,970	42·19	8,814	76·21	8,201	50·62	23,220	1,36·47
Salt . . . . „	31	0·02	7,698	(a) 3·77	19,315	(b) 3·58	16,750	(b)2·74	30,995	(b)5·42
Seeds . . . . Tons	12,545	17·97	9,·12	12·66	7,486	10·29	10,430	16·07	15,091	17·61
Fish . . . . Cwt	22,970	10·28	19,306	8·30	28,532	12·20	29,468	11·50	25,303	11·23
Fodder, bran and pollards . „	122,440	6·30	117,611	6·35	128,681	6·71	179,221	8·14	239,067	8·22
Other articles	...	53·18	...	48·81	...	55·69	...	51·46	...	45·43
Total . .	...	5,08·61	...	3,69·52	...	3,99·55	...	4,32·47	...	5,85·02
Foreign Merchandise—										
Carriages and Carts . . .	...	5·00	...	4·07	..	6·99	...	10·11	...	7·65
Dried fruits . . . Tons	6,055	28·08	3,808	18·34	4,648	23·89	4,386	20·21	6,672	30·15
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	349,203	1·27	146,132	0·45	222,640	0·67	153,912	0·47	36,893	0·15
White cotton piece-goods . „	3,329,604	10·22	2,499,141	7·99	2,388,069	6·38	823,783	2·31	895,046	2·21
Coloured cotton piece-goods „	2,210,724	8·36	2,165,818	7·66	1,899,480	6·67	1,210,439	3·73	2,885,802	6·43
Sugar . . . . Tons	2,628	7·80	2,692	7·31	2,290	5·88	962	2·43	1,011	2·50
Other articles	...	26·44	...	29·18	...	27·09	...	23·58	...	25·96
Total . .	...	87·17	...	75·00	...	77·57	...	62·84	...	75·05

(a) Inclusive of Excise duty.
(b) Exclusive of Excise duty.

IMPORTS.

Indian Merchandise.—*Cotton yarn* and *piece-goods* and *cigarettes* were imported mainly from Bombay, *coal, iron and steel* and *gunny bags* from Bengal, *mineral oils* and *timber* from Burma, *copra* and *spices* from Madras and Travancore, *groundnuts* from Kathiawar, *fruits* and *vegetables* from Kathiawar, Bombay and Madras and *matches* from Bombay and Burma.

Foreign Merchandise.—Imports of *cotton yarn* and *piece-goods, cigarettes sugar, motor cars* and *lorries* were mostly from Bombay.

EXPORTS.

Indian Produce and Manufactures.—Exports of *wheat* increased mainly as the result of unusually large shipments to Calcutta and Bombay, which respectively took 94,397 tons and 95,324 tons, as against 3,062 tons and 55,150 tons in the previous year. The imposition of an import duty on foreign wheat created a good demand from the Indian mills for indigenous wheat, and the reduction in railway freight from the Punjab to Karachi, which was intended to stimulate exports to foreign countries, made it advantageous for Calcutta to import Punjab wheat by sea from Karachi. Substantial quantities were also sent to Burma, Madras, Cutch and Kathiawar. *Wheat flour* was sent chiefly to Madras, Bombay, Burma, Bengal, Kathiawar and Goa, *gram* to Madras, *rice* to Goa, Cutch, Kathiawar, Madras and Bombay, *pulse* to Madras, Cutch and Kathiawar, *jowar* and *bajra* to Cutch and Kathiawar, *cotton* to Bombay (14,074 tons), Madras (7,028 tons), Pondicherry (1,501 tons) and Bengal (617 tons), *kerosene oil* to Cutch and Kathiawar, *fish* to Burma, *fodder* to Bombay, Cutch, Kathiawar and Madras, *salt* to Bengal and *seeds* to Kathiawar, Bengal, Madras and Cutch.

Foreign Merchandise.—*Cotton piece-goods* went mainly to Bombay, *sugar* to Madras, *dried fruits* and *carriages* and *carts* to Bombay.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.

22. **Keti Bandar, Sirganda and Shah Bandar.**—In August 1931 the new port of Shah Bandar was opened. The total value of the entire trade with these three ports, which is confined to the coasting trade, declined from Rs. 7·73 lakhs to Rs. 5·63 lakhs, to which Keti Bandar contributed 58 per cent., Sirganda 30 per cent. and Shah Bandar 12 per cent. Rice is the chief article of trade, and Keti Bandar exported 803 tons of rice to Cutch and 45 tons to Karachi, and Sirganda and Shah Bandar respectively sent 2,039 tons and 743 tons to Cutch. Keti Bandar also exported firewood worth Rs. 47,212 to Kathiawar, Rs. 24,717 to Cutch and Rs. 216 to Karachi.

TABLE No. 29.

23. **Shipping.**—Table showing particulars of vessels entering and clearing from the ports of the Province of Sind.

Description.	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
FOREIGN TRADE—										
Steamers and Motor Vessels—										
Entered	328	949,242	352	1,030,772	306	947,512	309	918,659	278	817,153
Cleared	347	1,026,414	335	1,005,255	295	914,978	317	952,822	249	694,813
Total	675	1,975,656	687	2,056,027	601	1,862,490	626	1,871,481	527	1,511,966
Sailing Vessels—										
Entered	248	24,479	235	20,685	243	22,148	275	25,919	325	26,426
Cleared	270	24,773	273	24,716	298	27,070	360	33,442	366	31,202
Total	518	49,252	508	45,401	541	49,218	635	59,361	691	57,628
Total Foreign Vessels	1,193	2,024,908	1,195	2,101,428	1,142	1,911,708	1,261	1,930,842	1,218	1,569,594
COASTING TRADE—										
Steamers and Motor Vessels—										
Entered	587	1,453,382	586	1,465,636	607	1,506,840	632	1,491,932	608	1,416,922
Cleared	568	1,376,877	605	1,523,148	611	1,519,781	620	1,448,260	633	1,522,028
Total	1,155	2,830,259	1,191	2,988,784	1,218	3,026,621	1,252	2,940,092	1,241	2,938,950
Sailing Vessels—										
Entered	2,249	98,795	2,335	100,345	2,216	98,008	2,283	105,744	2,619	115,939
Cleared	2,124	97,180	2,218	96,408	2,048	90,778	2,253	98,753	2,597	112,209
Total	4,373	195,975	4,553	196,753	4,264	188,786	4,536	204,497	5,216	228,148
Total Coasting Vessels	5,528	3,026,234	5,744	3,185,537	5,482	3,215,407	5,788	3,144,589	6,457	3,167,098

TABLE No. 30.

Table showing the number of vessels, other than country craft, of each nationality that entered the port of Karachi.

Colours.	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	544	1,422,257	583	1,545,108	535	1,413,507	526	1,369,995	517	1,351,560
British Indian	187	254,823	156	196,516	167	198,174	188	216,022	181	200,727
Total	731	1,677,080	739	1,741,624	702	1,611,681	714	1,586,017	698	1,552,287
Foreign—										
Italian	48	209,419	51	220,711	63	284,332	62	238,238	59	225,944
German	54	223,507	54	229,193	62	259,387	49	200,862	39	166,190
Norwegian	11	31,144	23	67,209	12	36,481	26	62,468	28	58,815
Japanese	15	52,700	19	65,634	18	60,018	35	122,339	25	89,520
American	24	101,210	25	101,653	29	107,272	24	89,955	17	64,153
Swedish	9	30,086	9	31,836	8	26,613	10	33,940	11	36,377
Dutch	18	62,096	16	53,311	18	64,452	16	62,939	9	40,789
French	1	2,836	..	..	1	4,116	..	..	..	..
Greek	1	2,605	2	5,246	..	..	1	2,573	..	..
Belgian	2	7,181	..	..	..	..	1	3,151	..	..
Finnish	1	2,760	..	..	..	..	3	8,009	..	..
Total	184	725,544	199	774,784	211	842,671	227	824,474	188	681,788
GRAND TOTAL	915	2,402,624	938	2,516,408	913	2,454,352	941	2,410,491	886	2,234,075

Shipping.—The average tonnage per steamer declined further from 2,990 tons to 2,869 tons. The sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade were *country craft* trading with Persian Gulf ports, Zanzibar, Kenya Colony and Somaliland.

Freight.—The rate to the United Kingdom on a wheat basis (*i.e.*, per 18 cwt.) opened at 17*s.* and fluctuated between 18*s.* and 14*s.* 6*d.* until the end of September. From October to the end of the year the rate varied between 19*s.* and 22*s.*, the closing rate being 20*s.* 6*d.* The rates for rapeseed were 1*s.* below those for wheat.

Traffic by air.

24. As Karachi is the principal air port in India, the following brief review of the traffic by air is given.

There were five regular weekly services running to and from England, France, Holland, Java and French Cochin China, and intervening countries. During the year 214 aeroplanes called at Karachi air port as against 111 in 1930-31, an increase of 93 per cent. Statistics of goods carried by air are included under their appropriate heads in the sea-borne trade returns.

TABLE No. 31.

Table showing the values of imports and exports by air for the last two years :—

Particulars.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—				
Merchandise	1,28,853	1,49,601	4,150	11,710
Treasure—				
Gold	15,876	1,06,800	..	..
Silver	..	1	..	..
Currency notes	7,50,000	..	..	12,00,000
Government stores	529	1,496	..	..
Total	8,95,258	2,57,898	4,150	12,11,710

G. N. BOWER,

Collector of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

KARACHI.

20th May 1932.

MGIPC—S4—65CHKarachi—8-8-32—185.

Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the official year 1932-33

by

F. BUCKNEY,

Offg. *Collector of Customs, Karachi.*

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Para.		Page.
1.	General summary	1
2.	Geographical distribution	4
3.	Variations in the average price of imports and exports	6
4.	Government transactions	7
	Foreign Trade.	
	Imports.	
5.	Table showing the value of imports under five main classes	8
6.	Table showing relative importance of principal imports	9
7.	Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—	
	Sugar	10
	Liquors	11
	Tobacco	12
	Fruits and vegetables	12
	Provisions	12
	Tea	12
8.	Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—	
	Mineral oils	13
	Coal	14
9.	Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	
	Cotton yarns and manufactures	14
	Woollen goods	17
	Silk	17
	Artificial silk	17
	Metals	18
	Machinery of all kinds	19
	Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	20
	Chemicals, drugs and medicines	20
	Vehicles (*excluding* locomotives, etc., for Railways)	20
	Other articles	21
10.	Class V.—Postal articles not specified	21
	Exports.	
	Indian produce and manufactures.	
11.	Agricultural conditions	23
12.	Table showing the value of exports under five main classes.	23
13.	Table showing relative importance of principal exports	24
14.	Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—	
	Grain, pulse and flour	25
15.	Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—	
	Cotton, raw	28
	Wool, raw	29
	Seeds	30
	Hides and skins, raw	31
	Miscellaneous	32
16.	Class II.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	
	Leather	32
17.	Foreign merchandise, re-exported	33
	Coasting Trade.	
	Chief Port—Karachi.	
18.	Aggregate value of coasting trade	34
19.	Distribution of coasting trade by provinces	35
20.	Imports	36
21.	Exports	37
22.	Subordinate ports of Keti Bandar, Sirganda and Shahbandar	38
	Miscellaneous.	
23.	Shipping	39
24.	Traffic by air	41

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. During the year 1932-33, the Province of Sind continued to suffer from the effects of the general depression which still holds the world in its grip. The progressive decline in purchasing power reduced the demand for goods to the minimum, and exchange restrictions and tariff barriers tended to curtail the volume of international trade.

It will be noticed from the figures given in Table No. 1 of this Report that both the *foreign* and *coasting trade* of the Province showed a further decline, the former to the extent of Rs. 1,08 lakhs or 3 per cent. and the latter to the extent of Rs. 3,26 lakhs or 18 per cent., the net result being a contraction of Rs. 4,34 lakhs or 9 per cent. in the total trade as compared with the previous year, which itself was a year of great depression.

Foreign imports receded by Rs. 31 lakhs or 2 per cent., but the decrease was confined to imports of Government stores. Imports on private account (*i.e.*, excluding Government stores) increased by Rs. 51 lakhs or 3 per cent. A brisk business in cotton piece-goods and woollen manufactures largely contributed to the recovery in the trade. Increases on a smaller scale also occurred under instruments, hardware, paper, artificial silk, chemicals and drugs, haberdashery and soap. The increase was, however, to a great extent offset by notable decreases under mineral oils, sugar, machinery, metals, rubber manufactures, motor cars and lorries, provisions, arms and ammunition and tobacco. *Foreign exports* decreased by Rs. 77 lakhs or 6 per cent., the articles most responsible for the fall being wool, raw hides and skins, rice, barley, wheat and wheat flour. In fact, shipments of wheat ceased entirely. A redeeming feature was the welcome expansion in shipments of rapeseed, the value of which rose from Rs. 71 lakhs to Rs. 1,49 lakhs or by 110 per cent. Shipments of cotton, gram, pulse and bones also improved somewhat. The decrease of 6 per cent. under foreign exports mentioned above would have been much greater but for the large shipments of gold, the value of which expanded from Rs. 7 lakhs in 1931-32 to Rs. 63 lakhs during the year under report.

The extent to which the price factor operated to bring about the decline in the foreign trade is indicated in Table No. 3.

An event of great economic importance was the Empire Trade Agreement at Ottawa. The effects of the mutual preference enjoyed by certain empire goods from January 1933 as the result of this agreement will no doubt begin to be felt during the course of the coming year.

Coasting imports declined by Rs. 2,59 lakhs or 23 per cent. owing mainly to reduced arrivals of Indian cotton piece-goods from Bombay, which alone accounted for a fall of Rs. 2,21 lakhs. *Coasting exports* contracted by Rs. 67 lakhs or 10 per cent. : mainly the result of decreased shipments of cotton to Bombay and Madras and wheat to Bombay, Calcutta and Burma. The new Salt industry of Karachi showed further progress, shipments to Calcutta having increased from 30,905 tons to 33,505 tons.

A reference to Table No. 2 will show that the United Kingdom retained the premier position in both the import and export trade, her transactions with the port representing a share of 39 per cent. of the total trade with foreign countries as against 40 per cent. last year. Japan, which came next, raised its share of the total trade from 11 to 13 per cent., the big jump from 5·52 per cent. to 9·58 per cent. in her quota of the import trade being particularly striking. The continued depreciation of the Yen and the resultant uneconomic prices at which Japanese goods of all descriptions, particularly cotton piece-goods, were offered for sale gave a stimulus to the trade.

The gross collections of *Customs duty* rose from Rs. 5,65 lakhs to Rs. 6,26 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 61 lakhs.

The Lloyd Barrage and Canals, which were formally opened in January 1932, have brought immense areas of waste land under cultivation. Regular irrigation from these canals commenced from the *kharif* season of 1932, and over one million acres were cultivated. The *rabi* sowings are reported to be good, and it is anticipated that about one million acres will be brought under cultivation.

TABLE No. 1.

Table showing the values of the entire maritime trade of the Province of Sind.

A. Foreign Trade.

Articles.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS—					
Private—					
Merchandise . .	31,52,77,012	26,47,61,249	19,48,04,711	15,85,98,186	16,26,36,975
Gold . . .	7,85,111	4,59,487	4,21,512	4,14,194	2,60,043
Silver . . .	14,62,648	27,32,931	26,86,179	9,65,471	22,20,349
Currency Notes .	..	10,75,000	7,52,610	110	1,780
Total Private .	31,75,24,771	26,90,28,667	19,86,65,012	15,99,77,961	16,51,19,147
Government— Stores . . .	2,50,53,366	2,69,18,127	4,15,59,479	2,18,90,587	1,36,26,493
Total Imports .	34,25,78,137	29,59,46,794	24,02,24,491	18,18,68,548	17,87,45,640
EXPORTS—					
Private—					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	1,77,73,194	1,66,71,547	1,10,43,710	91,41,349	60,69,776
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	27,24,63,187	23,85,59,629	16,96,80,056	11,53,26,924	10,82,66,781
Gold . . .	..	..	..	7,49,064	63,35,559
Silver . .	17,20,150	17,55,500	5,75,035	9,48,807	5,69,211
Currency Notes .	..	3,50,000	5,50,000	27,41,000	..
Total Private .	29,19,56,531	25,73,36,676	18,18,48,801	12,89,07,144	12,12,41,327
Government Stores—					
Foreign Manufactures	4,38,415	2,17,664	2,05,420	1,85,582	1,36,237
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	61,924	73,488	47,875	30,095	27,807
Currency Notes .	2,000	..	..	..	..
Total Government .	5,02,339	2,91,152	2,53,295	2,15,677	1,64,044
Total Exports .	29,24,58,870	25,76,27,828	18,21,02,096	12,91,22,821	12,14,05,371
Grand Total of Foreign Trade.	63,50,37,007	55,35,74,622	42,23,26,587	31,09,91,369	30,01,51,011

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

B. COASTING TRADE.

Articles.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
IMPORTS—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	8,53,75,827	8,33,29,545	9,74,29,816	9,99,20,803	7,72,55,109
Foreign Manufactures	95,70,851	1,38,92,477	74,75,911	1,27,52,636	96,09,122
Gold . . .	..	..	..	2,000	..
Silver . . .	11,021	5,171	9,896	580	7,624
Total Private .	9,49,57,699	9,72,27,193	10,49,15,623	11,26,76,019	8,68,71,855
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	7,86,851	5,80,791	3,65,350	2,82,161	3,44,296
Foreign Manufactures	12,94,802	13,40,552	8,58,685	5,64,208	3,72,361
Total Government	20,81,653	19,21,343	12,24,035	8,46,369	7,16,657
Total Imports .	9,70,39,352	9,91,48,536	10,61,39,658	11,35,22,388	8,75,88,512
EXPORTS—					
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	3,77,77,868	4,06,53,700	4,38,33,736	5,89,09,019	5,18,82,109
Foreign Manufactures	75,00,920	77,60,526	62,84,320	75,02,771	75,88,367
Gold . . .	..	41,500	..	1,06,300	14,000
Silver . . .	..	..	1,21,650	2,42,765	4,18,512
Total Private .	4,52,78,788	4,84,55,726	5,02,39,706	6,67,60,855	5,99,02,988
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	..	5,301	3,002	2,420	800
Foreign Manufactures	1,79,703	6,81,141	3,28,174	1,62,626	3,53,612
Total Government	1,79,703	6,86,442	3,31,176	1,65,046	3,54,412
Total Exports .	4,54,58,491	4,91,42,168	5,05,70,882	6,69,25,901	6,02,57,400
Grand Total of Coasting Trade.	14,24,97,843	14,82,90,704	15,67,10,540	18,04,48,289	14,78,45,912
Total of Entire Trade	77,75,34,856	70,18,55,326	57,90,37,127	49,14,39,658	44,79,96,023

TABLE No. 2.

2. Geographical Distribution.—Table showing the distribution during 1932-33 of the foreign trade in private merchandise by countries.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total Trade Percentage.
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	
	Rs.		Rs.		
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom	8,40,17,547	51·66	2,40,46,195	21·03	39·01
Ceylon	16,69,469	1·03	13,54,186	1·18	1·09
Canada *vid* Atlantic Coast.	5,94,895	0·36	32,044	0·03	0·23
Other British Possessions.	17,58,392	1·08	30,86,628	2·70	1·75
Total British Empire.	8,80,40,303	54·13	2,85,19,053	24·94	42·08
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—					
Europe—					
Germany	1,21,48,412	7·47	1,24,44,053	10·88	8·88
Italy	57,97,140	3·56	1,84,64,116	16·15	8·76
France	56,87,177	3·50	60,51,797	5·29	4·24
Belgium	48,24,469	2·97	57,07,831	4·99	3·80
Netherlands.	13,08,877	0·81	45,21,918	3·95	2·11
Georgia	30,95,781	1·90	..	..	1·12
Southern Russia	3,58,996	0·22	..	..	0·13
Spain	16,139	0·01	32,07,937	2·81	1·17
Poland	14,81,215	0·91	76,990	0·07	0·56
Sweden	12,02,496	0·74	1,80,989	0·16	0·50
Switzerland	12,17,657	0·75	40,236	0·03	0·45
Other Countries	33,33,514	2·05	11,62,521	1·02	1·62
Total Europe	4,04,71,873	24·89	5,18,58,388	45·35	33·34
Asia—					
Japan	1,55,76,104	9·58	2,05,83,190	18·00	13·06
Persia	21,10,238	1·30	4,08,799	0·36	0·91
Java	60,59,285	3·72	39,084	0·03	2·20
China	1,26,804	0·08	21,49,023	1·88	0·82
Iraq	11,72,378	0·72	12,21,662	1·07	0·86
Maskat, etc.	1,72,558	0·10	26,26,573	2·30	1·01
Other Native States in Arabia.	7,469	0·01	11,98,442	1·05	0·44
Other Countries	3,68,863	0·23	58,005	0·05	0·15
Total Asia	2,55,93,699	15·74	2,82,84,778	24·74	19·45
America	83,29,740	5·12	51,07,117	4·47	4·85
Africa	2,01,360	0·12	5,67,221	0·50	0·28
Total Foreign Countries.	7,45,96,672	45·87	8,58,17,504	75·06	57·92
GRAND TOTAL	16,26,36,975	100·00	11,43,36,557	100·00	100·00

British Empire.—Imports from the *United Kingdom* increased in value by Rs. 75 lakhs or 10 per cent. to Rs. 8,40 lakhs, representing a share of 51·66 per cent. in the total import trade of the province as against 48·25 per cent. in 1931-32. Cotton piece-goods showed the largest increase, and an improvement also occurred in receipts of electrical instruments, beet sugar, motor cars, electrical machinery, pneumatic motor covers, woollen piece-goods and soap. Imports of iron and steel, motor lorries, arms and ammunition, sewing machines, lubricating oils, cigarettes and prime-movers, however, remained restricted. The United Kingdom's share of the export trade declined from 29 to 21 per cent. and the value of the turnover from Rs. 3,63 lakhs to Rs. 2,40 lakhs or by 34 per cent., the articles contributing to the decrease being wheat, barley, rapeseed, wool, woollen carpets and dried fruits. The demand for cotton, gram and pulse increased somewhat. As regards the trade with other countries in the British Empire, *Ceylon* and *British Borneo* secured larger orders for copra and fuel oil, respectively, but *Canadian* supplies of motor cars and tyres were further curtailed.

Europe.—Imports from *Germany* declined by Rs. 11 lakhs, but exports thereto recovered by Rs. 15 lakhs, the net result being a rise in her share of the aggregate turnover from 8·57 to 8·88 per cent. On the import side, beet sugar, machinery and woollen yarn and knitting wool were adversely affected, whilst metal lamps, copper sheets, woollen shawls and piece-goods made of cotton and artificial silk showed an improvement. Among exports, cotton, rapeseed and barley were in good demand, but raw hides were in defect. Transactions with *Italy* increased by Rs. 9 lakhs under imports and by Rs. 59 lakhs under exports, thereby raising her quota of the total trade from 6·20 per cent. to 8·76 per cent. That country supplied more woollen blankets and rugs and woollen piece-goods, but less coloured cotton piece-goods, motor cars and railway locomotive engines. Her purchases of rapeseed increased considerably, but those of cotton again declined. Imports from *France* expanded by Rs. 17 lakhs and exports thereto by Rs. 19 lakhs, woollen piece-goods accounting for the former and gram, cotton and rapeseed for the latter. The value of imports from *Belgium* amounted to Rs. 48 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 10 lakhs, which occurred under diamonds received through the post. Iron and steel, the principal article of imports, came in larger quantities, but there was a contraction in its value. Exports to Belgium rose by Rs. 15 lakhs, shared by cotton, bones and rapeseed. The *Netherlands* sent less vegetable products, but took more cotton and rapeseed, which resulted in a net increase of Rs. 10 lakhs in the total trade. As in the previous year, the trade with *Russia* was confined to imports of kerosene oil from Batoum and sugar from Southern Russia, the value of the oil being Rs. 31 lakhs and that of sugar Rs. 4 lakhs.

Asia.—Imports from *Japan* made very rapid strides during the year under report. The heavy fall in the prices of Japanese goods, which resulted from the depreciation of the Yen, gave an impetus to the trade. The value of imports from Japan expanded from Rs. 88 lakhs to no less than Rs. 1,56 lakhs or by 78 per cent. In consequence, Japan raised its quota from 5·52 per cent. to 9·58 per cent. and captured the second place in the import trade of the province, displacing Germany. Her supplies of cotton piece-goods were particularly heavy. Arrivals of artificial silk piece-goods also showed a substantial increase of 44 per cent. in quantity, but owing to low prices prevailing, the value was

10 per cent. below that of the previous year. Among various other articles supplied, notable increases also occurred under cotton hosiery, electrical instruments, cycles and accessories, rubber manufactures and green tea. On the export side, Japan was again easily the second with a share of 18 per cent., almost the same as last year, though a restricted business in cotton reduced the value of the turnover by Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 2,06 lakhs. The total value of the trade with *Java*, consisting mainly of imports of sugar, which last year dwindled to Rs. 61 lakhs from Rs. 2,19 lakhs in 1930-31, practically retained that low level. *Persia* sent only 260,000 gallons of kerosene oil as against 10,060,000 gallons in the previous year, and hence the fall of the share in the total trade from 2·71 per cent. to 0·91 per cent.

America.—The value of the trade with *America* declined by Rs. 1,07 lakhs to Rs. 1,34 lakhs, made up of imports Rs. 83 lakhs and exports Rs. 51 lakhs, both of which showed a reduction of about 45 per cent. as compared with the previous year. As the result the percentage share was reduced from 8·54 to 4·85 per cent. The contraction under imports was mostly shared by pneumatic motor covers, electrical machinery, kerosene oil, motor cars and lorries, cotton fents and iron and steel, while raw goat skins, cotton and wool were responsible for the diminution under exports. A feature was the importation for the first time of a consignment of sugar from Ecuador, consisting of 5,400 tons valued at Rs. 5 lakhs.

TABLE No. 3.

3. Prices.—Table showing the variations in the average prices of certain important articles.

Articles.		Average for 3 years ending 1900-01.	1910-11.	1920-21.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
IMPORTS.									
Coal	Per Ton	100	87·61	389·43	116·53	108·96	102·84	98·40	80·57
Dates	,,	100	128·23	213·97	136·89	129·62	93·52	85·75	84·91
Copper	Cwt	100	94·73	156·26	97·78	118·05	91·15	68·61	59·10
Iron and steel	Ton	100	97·53	370·67	129·82	128·24	126·41	124·27	120.82
Kerosene oil	Gal.	100	111·00	197·92	108·23	111·52	111·69	105·14	97·81
Sugar	Ton	100	90·59	292·63	78·01	70·21	51·57	49·47	46·88
Cotton twist and yarn	Lb.	100	144·86	633·63	242·66	247·66	219·40	190·75	178·89
Grey cotton piece-goods.	Yd.	100	146·05	539·29	254·90	236·16	190·77	169·84	148·91
White cotton piece-goods.	,,	100	123·59	437·68	217·06	214·71	179·72	151·00	140·99
Coloured cotton piece-goods.	,,	100	140·97	584·86	287·34	264·07	236·46	196·02	181·59
Woollen piece-goods	,,	100	108·42	614·68	200·54	207·16	174·94	133·81	128·58
EXPORTS.									
Rice not in the husk	Per Ton	100	113·39	243·19	207·66	205·33	180·42	144·66	146·64
Wheat	,,	100	110·08	184·61	156·86	154·69	105·71	68·08	99·71
Hides, raw	,,	100	171·32	151·22	184·53	161·85	124·47	100·06	81·52
Skins raw	,,	100	138·95	199·65	125·56	137·44	128·84	104·18	80·25
Rapeseed	,,	100	115·92	241·48	176·15	170·66	129·47	111·17	110·51
Cotton, raw	,,	100	155·32	187·69	197·17	157·03	108·38	101·56	102·67
Wool (Indian)	Lb.	100	97·21	186·91	197·55	200·18	189·10	172·62	84·17
Wool (Foreign)	,,	100	110·73	187·04	194·16	193·90	139·54	101·15	78·30

TABLE No. 4.

4. **Government transactions.**—Table showing the values of the more important Government transactions.

Articles.	1928-29. Rs. Lakhs.	1929-30. Rs. Lakhs.	1930-31. Rs. Lakhs.	1931-32. Rs. Lakhs.	1932-33. Rs. Lakhs.
Imports—					
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—					
Firearms and parts thereof	5·58	1·94	3·39	0·79	1·07
Other sorts	5·79	11·01	14·75	11·46	23·80
Machinery and millwork—					
Railway locomotive engines and tenders.	51·75	58·68	91·71	40·57	4·49
Other sorts	25·88	14·11	11·99	9·37	8·09
Metals and ores—					
Iron and steel—					
Rails and fishplates	0·39	0·58	0·14	..	..
Sleepers and keys	9·62	9·88	..	..	..
Other manufactures	33·11	20·58	19·25	10·37	1·19
Other sorts	0·84	3·71	0·44	0·12	0·32
Total Metals and ores	43·96	34·75	19·83	10·49	1·51
Vehicles—					
Railway carriages	8·56	3·99	3·80	1·28	2·25
„ wagons	2·91	0·85	3·90	0·91	0·02
Other sorts	35·25	76·10	1,92·50	88·78	59·15
Other articles	70·82	67·75	73·72	55·26	40·88
Treasure	..	..	..	..	..
Total Imports	2,50·53	2,69·18	4,15·59	2,18·91	1,36·26
Exports—					
Stores	5·00	2·91	2·53	2·16	1·64
Treasure	0·02	..	..	..	..
Total Exports	5·02	2·91	2·53	2·16	1·64
Total Government Transactions	2,55·55	2,72·09	4,18·12	2,21·07	1,37·90

Imports of *Government stores* recorded a further decline of Rs 83 lakhs due chiefly to smaller arrivals of railway locomotive engines and tenders from the United Kingdom and Germany and aeroplanes and parts from the United Kingdom. Of the total value, *viz.*, Rs. 40·88 lakhs shown against "other articles", Rs. 15·24 lakhs represent the value of 11,373,712 gallons of fuel oil, which is classified under this head.

FOREIGN TRADE.

IMPORTS.

TABLE No. 5.

5. Table showing the values of imports under the five main classes.

Classes.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	7,39·90	6,18·03	4,50·73	2,33·84	1,90·99
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	1,73·27	1,71·43	1,08·86	1,63·01	1,30·46
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	21,81·58	17,98·59	12,49·48	11,49·37	12,71·24
IV.—Living animals .	0·06	0·09	0·34	0·49	0·75
V.—Postal articles not specified.	57·96	59·47	48·04	39 27	32·93
Total Imports .	31,52·77	26,47·61	19,48·05	15,85·98	16,26·37

TABLE No. 6.

6. Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the foreign import trade.

Articles.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton manufactures	10,32,83,257	7,78,68,296	4,15,06,261	4,12,26,408	5,43,02,890	33·39
Machinery and millwork.	1,46,69,320	1,48,61,655	1,16,22,557	1,39,39,812	1,12,75,645	6·93
Metals and ores	2,27,79,653	1,95,98,613	1,86,63,596	1,07,93,462	99,39,886	6·11
Woollen manufactures.	1,28,02,478	1,11,80,615	58,16,497	47,60,086	98,48,248	6·06
Sugar	3,64,30,450	3,44,88,792	2,65,47,119	1,23,79,265	93,01,237	5·72
Oils	1,51,96,923	1,47,72,528	1,78,98,786	1,45,71,012	88,73,264	5·46
Instruments	36,95,668	32,10,396	42,90,956	34,58,261	44,42,858	2·73
Rubber manufactures.	54,32,019	78,93,532	58,57,520	58,36,560	38,92,692	2·39
Liquors	65,40,208	68,28,214	63,26,427	38,11,707	38,49,336	2·37
Hardware	52,32,332	41,33,791	36,13,677	28,72,030	32,95,333	2·03
Articles imported by post.	57,96,099	59,47,160	48,64,316	39,27,326	32,92,945	2·03
Chemicals	28,79,035	32,25,417	26,52,954	28,62,436	30,96,934	1·90
Mechanically propelled vehicles, etc.	1,19,76,511	88,06,502	71,80,392	47,09,236	30,42,171	1·87
Artificial silk	47,48,836	24,45,996	18,42,183	28,36,908	30,32,936	1·86
Provisions	94,16,224	86,04,723	64,17 384	35,95,628	30,08,434	1·85
Paper and pasteboard.	28,40,691	31,71,728	21,75,250	21,16,006	25,95,940	1·59
Fruits and vegetables	26,16,234	27,60,890	20,81,254	18,44,907	17,53,457	1·08
Haberdashery and millinery.	27,91,040	17,10,543	14,05,812	12,32,553	14,03,725	0·86
Drugs and medicines	11,54,657	14,39,244	14,59,002	12,67,515	13,78,252	0·85
Soap	15,62,142	16,81,071	12,14,367	11,12,177	12,30,126	0·76
Arms, ammunition, etc.	23,76,935	7,92,364	6,00,228	22,88,979	11,83,863	0·73
Paints and painters' materials.	18,20,446	12,77,437	12,72,628	11,70,161	11,48,690	0·71
Apparel	20,87,023	16,67,486	12,79,701	12,53,778	10,83,565	0·67
Glass and glassware.	15,74,178	14,17,163	14,02,190	11,69,260	9,47,286	0·58
Silk manufactures	9,18,389	11,17,060	8,20,758	6,25,124	6,87,945	0·42
Tobacco	33,33,054	39,60,407	26,11,961	11,54,379	6,41,492	0·39
Cycles	23,18,637	19,80,747	13,33,067	12,02,895	3,78,144	0·23
Grain, pulse and flour	1,53,72,226	49,42,004	8,45,971	3,84,838	1,71,041	0·10
Other articles	1,40,82,347	1,29,76,875	1,10,01,897	1,02,45,477	1,35,43,650	8·33
TOTAL	31,52,77,012	26,47,61,249	19,48,04,711	15,85,98,186	16,26,36,975	100·00

7. Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

TABLE No. 7.

SUGAR.

Countries.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	1,042	1·87	21,186	33·38	7,060	7·58	15,142	17·94	22,905	23·96
Southern Russia	...	...	...	...	16,267	16·69	21,311	22·05	3,588	3·59
Poland	...	...	2,240	2·96	1,403	1·77	4,843	5·59	...	...
Germany	3	0·01	8,089	13·22	6,133	7·16	14,968	17·21	10	0·02
Netherlands	...	...	995	1·56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	317	0·95	518	1·30	314	0·68	171	0·33	121	0·23
France	787	1·37	3,038	5·14	...	..	...	...	...	...
Hungary	499	0·88	20,303	31·53	12,248	14·18	495	0·54	...	...
Czechoslovakia	100	0·17	913	1·58	9	0·02	...	...	...	...
Fiume	...	...	1,096	1·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	726	1·27	...	...	400	0·47	...	...
Jugo-Slavia	...	...	4,908	7·41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	206,873	3,58·34	156,570	2,43·16	184,296	2,14·06	54,857	59·22	56,847	59·38
Ecuador	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,453	5·38
Other Foreign Countries	3	0·02	4	0·01	79	0·15	27	0·06	181	0·31
Total	209,624	3,63·61	220,586	3,44·38	227,809	2,62·29	112,219	1,23·41	89,105	92·87
Imports from Bombay	1	0·01	2	0·01	1	0·01	2,001	4·66	...	...
Re-exports	6,174	12·28	1,928	3·41	856	1·19	2,835	3·42	3,487	4·19
Exports to Coast ports	2,692	7·31	2,290	5·88	962	2·43	1,011	2·50	1,330	2·66

The decline of 21 per cent. in imports of *sugar* is attributable to the increased production in India which is developing rapidly under the protection afforded by the present rates of import duty and the decreased purchasing power of the consuming public. The local price of *white Java*, which opened at Rs. 14-4 per cwt. on the 5th April 1932, witnessed a slight relapse in May, but showed an upward tendency at the end of June and rose to Rs. 14-9-6 in the first week of September, which was the highest quotation of the year. A gradual weakening set in in October, and Rs. 13-12, the lowest quotation of the year, was recorded towards the last week of January. The subsequent two months witnessed a recovery, and the closing price on the 29th March 1933 was Rs. 14-3.

TABLE No. 8.

LIQUORS.

Description.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors.	844,133	20·81	895,943	21·54	867,446	20·69	649,801	13·87	631,892	13·40
Spirits—										
Whisky	117,477	22·30	119,553	22·42	114,695	21·59	63,464	12·07	71,981	13·22
Brandy	64,021	8·54	73,108	9·66	49,661	6·96	22,930	3·37	20,546	3·37
Denatured spirit . . .	29,820	0·38	45,091	0·49	65,825	0·71	54,759	0·56	29,369	0·27
Other sorts	34,726	6·95	38,604	7·62	40,093	7·16	24,654	5·06	26,748	4·75
Total Spirits .	246,044	38·17	276,356	40·19	270,274	36·42	165,807	21·06	148,644	21·61
Wines	51,270	6·42	53,931	6·55	49,019	6·15	26,663	3·19	33,186	3·48
Total Liquors .	1,141,447	65·40	1,226,230	68·28	1,186,739	63·26	842,271	38·12	813,722	38·49

Liquors.—Imports of liquors were again much below the quinquennial average, the natural result of heavy increases of Customs duty and the general trade depression, which reduced consumption to a very great extent.

Ale, Beer and Porter.—The United Kingdom and Germany supplied less, but Japan sent more.

Spirits.—Imports of *brandy*, mainly from France, decreased by about 2,400 gallons, but those of *whisky* improved by 8,500 gallons owing to large arrivals of cheaper brands during the latter half of the year. The *denatured spirit* shown in the table above was rectified spirit from Java denatured at the Custom House on arrival. The decrease of 25,400 gallons is ascribed to

the establishment of distilleries in the Punjab and the United Provinces, which formerly drew largely from this port. In fact spirit has become a by-product in places where sugar factories have come into existence.

Wines.—Larger arrivals of *vermouth* and *ginger wine* chiefly accounted for the increase.

Tobacco.—Imports of *tobacco*, consisting mainly of *cigarettes* from the United Kingdom, again suffered a set-back, the quantity being reduced by 33 per cent. to 215,845 lbs. and the value by 44 per cent. to Rs. 6·41 lakhs. The imposition of heavy import duties has resulted in the manufacture in India now of certain brands that formerly came from the United Kingdom. There was also a curtailment in the demand from Kashmir.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Imports, consisting mainly of dates and potatoes, amounted to Rs. 17·53 lakhs as against Rs. 18·45 lakhs last year. *Dates*, as usual, came largely from Iraq, and their value declined by Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 13·85 lakhs owing to a smaller demand from the Punjab, where the poorer classes took to gur (jaggery) on account of its cheapness. The value of *potatoes*, solely from Italy, recovered slightly by about Rs. 42,000 to Rs. 3·28 lakhs.

Provisions.—The progressive fall in imports of provisions noticed in recent years continued, the total value recorded, *viz.*, Rs. 30·08 lakhs being Rs. 5·87 lakhs less than in the previous year. The commodity most affected was *vegetable products*, the demand for which was considerably reduced owing to (1) the manufacture of this article in Bombay, (2) increased use of indigenous copra and groundnut oils and ghi and (3) consumption of edible whale oil received from Belgium and Denmark and of edible fish oil from Japan. The variations in the quantities of some of the principal descriptions of provisions are shown in the following statement :—

Provisions.	Quantity.	
	1931-32.	1932-33.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Vegetable products	17,848	3,852
Farinaceous foods	7,453	8,874
Canned or bottled fruits	6,878	6,918
Biscuits and cakes	4,179	4,082
Milk, condensed, etc.	4,086	2,962
Confectionery	3,998	3,520
Tinned or Canned fish	2,799	2,780
Jams and jellies	2,486	2,685
Bacon and hams	2,071	2,233
Cheese	1,495	2,233
Pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments	1,287	1,239
Other sorts	14,507	14,294

Tea.—Imports of *black tea*, mostly from Ceylon, amounted to 412,942 lbs. valued at Rs. 2·14 lakhs, a decrease of 29,139 lbs. and Rs. 54,000, which was due to increased consumption of Indian tea on account of its cheapness. Arrivals of *green tea*, on the other hand, rose by 142,122 lbs. to 327,506 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 78,000 to Rs. 1·91 lakhs in value, a feature being the introduction of cheap Japanese tea in the market, this year.

8. Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.

TABLE No. 9.

MINERAL OILS.

Description.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
		Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Kerosene—											
From Georgia (Russia)	Bulk	9,052,710	43·49	8,477,498	41·56	11,172,984	56·04	7,264,553	34·84	7,511,898	30·96
„ Persia	Bulk	10,292,811	43·76	8,242,415	35·09	10,321,626	43·54	9,022,635	38·06	..	..
	Tins	41,666	0·28	150,043	1·01	128,334	0·85	1,039,535	4·77	260,260	2·01
„ U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast.	Bulk	1,993,991	9·68	2,337,326	11·44	..	..	1,074,073	5·04	..	..
	Tins	816,171	7·02	924,522	8·26	1,221,484	10·24	467,523	3·34	201	0·00
„ Dutch Borneo	Tins	11,940	0·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Straits Settlements	Tins	43,632	0·20	12,946	0·07	..	..	40	0·00	..	..
„ Other Countries	Tins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	0·00
Total Kerosene	Bulk	21,344,512	96·93	19,057,239	88·09	21,494,610	99·58	17,362,161	77·94	7,511,898	30·96
	Tins	913,409	7·56	1,087,511	9·34	1,349,818	11·09	1,507,098	8·11	260,530	2·01
Grand Total Kerosene, Foreign		22,257,921	1,04·49	20,144,750	97·43	22,844,428	1,10·67	18,869,259	86·05	7,772,428	32·97
Imports from Burma		1,565,758	7·73	931,021	4·92	362,420	1·94	2,570,591	15·12	8,215,749	40·45
Grand Total Kerosene, Foreign and Indian.		23,823,679	1,12·22	21,075,771	1,02·35	23,206,848	1,12·61	21,439,850	1,01·17	15,988,177	73·42
Petrol, Benzine and Benzol—											
From Straits Settlements		..	..	..	..	659,889	4·74	..	..	..	..
„ Persia		166,000	1·52	310,912	2·78	272,000	2·46	390,000	3·48	206,320	1·87
„ U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast		..	..	..	..	..	..	8,804	0·09	..	..
„ U. S. A. *vid* Pacific Coast		..	..	..	..	1,035,365	8·41	1,223,355	8·79	..	..
„ Sumatra		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	464,975	3·48
„ Other Countries		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0·00	566	0·01
Total Petrol, benzine and benzol Foreign		166,000	1·52	310,912	2·78	1,967,254	15·61	1,622,160	12·36	671,861	5·36
Imports from Burma		6,472,645	79·39	5,104,839	63·74	11,179,539	1,32·12	10,471,476	1,37·25	12,178,829	1,24·11
Grand Total Petrol, benzine and benzol, Foreign and Indian.		6,638,645	80·91	5,415,751	66·52	13,146,793	1,47·73	12,093,636	1,49·61	12,850,690	1,29·47
Other Mineral oils—											
Fuel		9,385,138	21·46	10,329,101	21·90	13,168,574	26·99	12,607,476	25·74	12,879,870	25·01
Lubricating		765,667	16·64	1,148,791	22·74	1,292,602	22·07	1,002,868	18·57	1,076,341	16·36
Other sorts		451,003	6·47	88,642	1·39	103,764	1·96	96,965	1·65	264,332	3·51

Mineral Oils.—The total imports of *kerosene oil*, both foreign and Indian, exhibited a further drop of 25 per cent. in quantity and 27 per cent. in value, which is mainly attributable to the poor economic condition of the people. Foreign oil was imported in much smaller quantities, the decreased consumption being met by indigenous supplies. *Petrol* came largely from Burma, foreign imports being greatly reduced. The whole quantity of the petrol imported by sea from Persia was re-exported to that country by land *viâ* Zahidan. Imports of *fuel oil* increased in quantity, but decreased in value, Persia, British Borneo and Roumania being the chief sources of supply.

Coal.—Coal is imported here mainly for bunkering purposes. *Foreign* coal (mostly Natal coal) decreased by 949 tons to 12,230 tons in quantity and by Rs. 59,000 to Rs. 1·86 lakhs in value. Arrivals of *Indian* (Bengal) coal, aggregating 58,806 tons valued at Rs. 8·72 lakhs, also showed a shortage of 11,552 tons and Rs. 3·46 lakhs. Decreased bunkering requirements due to trade depression accounted for the reduction in imports.

9. Class III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured.

Cotton Manufactures.—The import business in *cotton piecegoods*, which remained greatly depressed during the preceding three years, showed some activity, the total yardage imported having increased by 39 per cent. and the value by 31 per cent. as compared with imports in the previous year. A fall in prices, particularly the heavy fall in the prices of Japanese goods, stimulated imports, and the waning influence of the boycott movement which, for all practical purposes, was absent in Sind, made trading conditions more easy during the year under report. The recovery was shared by both the United Kingdom and Japan, but the increase in imports from Japan was particularly striking. While British goods increased by 33 per cent. in quantity and 26 per cent. in value, supplies from Japan increased by no less than 130 per cent. in quantity and 103 per cent. in value. The share of the United Kingdom in the total value of imports of cotton piece-goods dropped from 79 to 76 per cent., but that of Japan advanced from 12 to 19 per cent. It is reported that large stocks of imported goods were remaining on hand at the close of the year.

TABLE No. 10.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Description.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Twist and yarn—										
From United Kingdom . Lbs.	308,357	3·81	321,185	4·05	109,623	1·17	149,572	1·34	168,538	1·51
„ Japan . . . „	..	..	6,000	0·06	..	..	17,700	0·27	15,000	0·15
„ Other Countries . „	130,742	1·63	55,154	0·73	47,200	0·59	47,647	0·48	29,600	0·28
Total Twist and yarn „	439,099	5·44	382,339	4·84	156,823	1·76	214,919	2·09	213,138	1·94
II.—Piece-goods—										
Grey (unbleached)—										
From United Kingdom. . Yds.	7,212,108	15·23	6,388,985	13·31	1,623,865	2·87	2,019,592	2·65	3,271,739	4·63
„ Japan . . . „	23,174,913	65·95	30,319,823	77·90	12,853,320	26·22	11,938,825	22·35	17,034,702	27·15
„ Other Countries . „	3,417,585	9·38	2,844,329	6·97	1,460,562	2·87	1,328,020	2·29	..	..
Total Grey . „	33,804,606	90·56	39,553,137	98·18	15,937,747	31·96	15,286,437	27·29	20,306,441	31·78
White (bleached)—										
From United Kingdom . Yds.	216,170,949	5,29·27	162,591,963	3,95·71	114,804,808	2,34·14	126,599,952	2,17·17	167,116,967	2,67·14
„ Japan . . . „	27,263	0·08	496,650	1·25	1,763,400	3 51	7,379,813	12·09	23,117,436	35·75
„ Other Countries . „	6,726,947	25·61	8,068,832	25·23	4,739,558	12·90	3,854,532	9·92	3,138,583	10·40
Total White . „	222,925,159	5,54·96	171,157,445	4,22·19	121,307,766	2,50·55	137,834,297	2,39·17	193,372,986	3,13·29
Coloured, printed or dyed—										
From United Kingdom . Yds.	88,207,549	2,92·60	57,953,814	1,79·06	34,621,073	96·28	43,071,967	98·09	57,397,160	1,27·84
„ Italy . . . „	16,094,857	44·92	8,896,720	25·04	3,905,089	9·39	5,060,221	10·94	3,366,233	6·92
„ Japan . . . „	6,885,062	16·25	12,336,970	28·27	6,211,631	12·14	8,517,874	14·63	23,850,009	36·47
„ Other Countries . „	1,330,507	11·55	978,928	6·87	753,942	3·76	707,834	3·39	1,370,238	5·18
Total Coloured . „	112,517,975	3,65·32	80,166,432	2,39·24	45,491,735	1,21·57	57,357,896	1,27·05	85,983,640	1,76·41
Tents . . . . „	1,844,723	6·77	1,642,156	5·41	861,502	1·97	7,624,233	9·00	3,723,000	5·92
Total Piece-goods . „	371,092,463	10,17·61	292,419,170	7,65·02	183,598,750	4,06·05	218,102,863	4,02·51	303,386,067	5,27·40
III.—Other cotton fabrics . Value	..	15·22	..	13·66	..	9·00	..	9·75	..	15·03
GRAND TOTAL . „	..	10,38·27	..	7,83·52	..	4,16·81	..	4,14·35	..	5,44·97

TABLE No. 11.

PIECE-GOODS.

Description.	Quantity.					Value.				
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
(1) *Grey (unbleached)*—										
Dhutis, saris and scarves	1,867,778	3,588,539	650,651	226,843	809,076	5·32	9·01	1·45	0·43	1·45
Drills and jeans	2,823,991	4,027,397	1,077,000	1,713,000	462,600	8·77	11·13	2·17	3·38	0·78
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls and cambrics.	2,206,111	2,207,141	637,787	1,713,847	2,502,943	4·43	4·03	0·90	2·13	3·20
Longcloth and shirtings	26,796,883	29,678,148	13,276,089	11,631,727	16,522,734	71·75	73·88	26·83	21·34	26·33
(2) *White (bleached)*—										
Checks, spots and stripes	10,034,067	9,182,975	2,669,061	3,071,639	5,266,650	30·07	23·62	6·38	6·30	11·69
Jaconets, madapollams and cambrics.	4,625,066	3,901,158	3,750,160	3,662,168	5,136,744	18·06	12·92	10·32	8·80	14·17
Longcloth and shirtings	59,690,885	48,478,443	33,186,331	32,217,048	42,919,992	1,81·41	1,49·61	91·21	76·78	91·48
Mulls	127,946,034	100,191,536	77,185,734	95,494,301	132,948,321	2,78·33	2,13·36	1,33·43	1,42·45	1,85·22
Nainsooks	14,840,858	5,859,030	3,220,956	2,784,922	5,220,665	28·63	10·79	5·29	3·25	6·28
(3) *Coloured, printed and dyed*—										
Cambrics	16,270,252	12,497,058	6,390,865	7,466,957	13,539,932	41·09	33·21	14·83	15·06	25·53
Drills and jeans	9,007,885	9,628,454	6,762,632	7,664,800	15,322,801	26·33	25·14	14·37	15·51	25·35
Shirtings, other than woven	30,502,058	22,985,020	12,922,393	20,511,281	27,377,515	85·68	60·50	31·07	42·94	50·44
Twills	21,112,653	13,789,638	5,292,941	9,296,628	7,482,364	56·93	33·77	11·92	17·39	13·98
Saris and Scarves	3,559,412	2,591,096	2,279,581	1,113,614	3,371,607	13·36	9·61	6·72	3·11	8·65
Dyed Italian cloth and sateens	9,922,784	3,301,290	2,863,856	4,505,987	6,295,126	44·61	15·08	11·77	13·84	17·93
Woven coatings and trouserings	2,528,911	1,550,880	961,417	1,078,743	1,130,627	20·94	12·35	6·13	5·00	5·77
Woven shirtings	5,858,179	7,111,064	2,819,635	272,962	1,838,033	31·32	25·19	10·57	0·90	5·42

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—Imports did not show any marked variations. British yarns were received in increased quantities, while supplies from Switzerland and Japan were curtailed.

Grey Goods.—Japan's share in the value of grey goods rose from 82 to 85 per cent. Arrivals of longcloth and shirtings increased considerably, but those of drills and jeans declined. A large quantity of Japanese goods found its way to Afghanistan. Supplies from the United Kingdom consisted mainly of mulls, jaconets and bordered dhutis, all of which showed an increase.

White Goods.—The increase in imports from the United Kingdom was most noticeable in receipts of mulls, checks, muslins, nainsooks and twills. Japan mostly supplied longcloth and shirtings, mulls and nainsooks. The United Kingdom's quota of the total value of imports declined from 91 to 85 per cent., but that of Japan increased from 5 to 11 per cent.

Coloured Goods.—Most of the principal descriptions imported from the United Kingdom showed an increase. The share of the United Kingdom in the total value, however, receded from 77 to 72 per cent. Japan's competition was extremely keen, her share having gone up to 21 per cent., almost double that of last year. Supplies from that country consisted mainly of printed goods and woven coloured velvets.

Woollen Goods.—Imports of *yarn and knitting wool*, intended mostly for the Amritsar market, increased in value by Rs. 7·10 lakhs to Rs. 19·06 lakhs. The expansion of the textile industry in India created a good demand for yarn during the year under report. Poland, France and the United Kingdom sent more, but Germany lost ground. Imports of *woollen piece-goods* also showed a considerable expansion, the total value amounting to Rs. 62·63 lakhs being 131 per cent. above that recorded in the previous year. The increase followed a heavy decrease in the preceding two years, which resulted in the stocks being greatly depleted. France supplied about half the quantity of the cloth imported during the year. The *blankets* imported consisted mainly of cheap rugs from Italy, and their value advanced by Rs. 6·70 lakhs to Rs. 11·29 lakhs.

Silk.—Imports of *silk* were valued at Rs. 7·02 lakhs as against Rs. 6·25 lakhs, the small increase being noticeable in arrivals of yarn, noils and warps from Italy.

Artificial Silk.—Larger supplies of piece-goods made of cotton and artificial silk by Germany and of artificial silk yarn by Italy accounted for an increase of Rs. 1·96 lakhs in the total value amounting to Rs. 30·33 lakhs. Imports of pure artificial silk piece-goods, almost wholly from Japan, increased by 44 per cent. to 9,660,000 yards in quantity, but decreased by 9 per cent. to Rs. 18·77 lakhs in value, the disparity indicating the extent to which that country was able to cut down the prices during the year under report.

TABLE No. 12.

METALS.

Metals.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Aluminium . . . . Cwts.	1,492	1·34	7,312	5·77	5,357	4·01	1,497	1·05	456	0·30
Brass . . . . . ,,	10,918	5·81	9,617	5·15	11,269	4·99	14,761	4·98	30,178	8·85
Copper . . . . . ,,	20,361	10·89	9,331	5·77	17,503	8·73	23,296	8·74	32,393	10·47
Iron and steel—										
Bars . . . . . Tons	30,519	33·64	24,749	27·41	20,561	19·36	15,292	12·31	16,204	10·86
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work. ,,	23,810	26·63	16,262	17·28	16,466	14·72	5,544	4·62	2,324	1·58
Hoops and strips . . ,,	5,884	7·34	5,250	6·94	4,142	5·34	4,285	4·80	3,562	3·75
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought. ,,	5,990	14·79	5,000	14·15	10,762	33·57	4,507	13·65	7,075	17·95
Sheets and plates—										
Galvanised . . . . ,,	12,739	29·99	10,906	24·26	8,776	16·60	6,224	10·99	5,540	8·89
Tinned . . . . . ,,	5,034	15·82	5,288	16·81	2,686	9·01	108	0·35	867	2·19
Other sorts . . . . ,,	8,808	13·91	4,356	6·21	4,750	5·39	3,354	4·14	2,257	2·46
Other sorts . . . . ,,	34,591	63·24	38,221	62·26	37,508	61·95	19,044	39·25	13,759	29·76
Total Iron and steel . ,,	127,375	2,05·36	110,032	1,75·32	105,651	1,65·94	58,358	90·11	51,588	77·44
Lead . . . . . ,,	171	0·74	213	0·91	177	0·70	361	1·13	194	0·68
Tin . . . . . Cwts.	1,488	2·33	1,175	1·56	931	0·94	715	0·64	836	0·81
Zinc or spelter . . . ,,	1,305	0·33	3,694	0·67	2,473	0·38	4,066	0·50	2,565	0·37
Other metals . . . ,,	1,336	1·00	1,212	0·84	1,270	0·94	1,153	0·78	910	0·47
TOTAL METALS . Tons	129,385	2,27·80	111,855	1,95·99	107,802	1,80·63	60,993	1,07·93	55,141	99·39

Iron and Steel.—Imports of iron and steel amounting to 51,588 tons were 12 per cent. below those of the preceding year. Increased use of Indian products on account of their comparative cheapness and a lesser demand due to the general trade depression chiefly accounted for the reduction in the trade. Of the total quantity imported, *viz.*, 51,588 tons, 24,684 tons paid the protective duties. The United Kingdom's contribution to the total trade was 12,900 tons valued at Rs. 27·53 lakhs compared with 18,000 tons valued at Rs. 39 lakhs in 1931-32. Belgian imports increased from 20,620 tons to 21,300 tons, but their value decreased from Rs. 23 lakhs to Rs. 21 lakhs. Though the quantity supplied by other Continental countries declined by about 2,000 tons to 16,900 tons, its value increased by Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 28 lakhs. Arrivals from the United States of America dwindled from 560 tons to only 64 tons in quantity and from Rs. 2·5 lakhs to Rs. 38,000 in value.

Other Metals.—The increase of Rs. 3·87 lakhs in imports of *brass* was due to larger arrivals of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing from the United Kingdom. Imports of *copper* increased by Rs. 1·73 lakhs mainly in receipts of sheets from Germany. Lower prices and the resultant good demand especially from the frontier induced imports.

TABLE No. 13.

MACHINERY.

Description.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Prime-movers (other than electrical)	21·92	19·03	15·61	19·75	10·51
Electrical machinery	24·79	33·42	40·00	65·30	55·62
Boilers	3·15	2·71	5·80	1·75	0·46
Agricultural machinery	3·54	3·39	1·73	0·98	3·18
Metal-working machinery	3·60	6·34	1·75	2·26	1·40
Mining machinery	22·24	14·42	7·01	5.41	3·71
Rice and flour mill machinery	1·51	3·99	5·15	2·74	1·77
Sugar machinery	0·01	3·17	0·19	0·70	6·27
Textile machinery	3·25	10·15	3·36	4·61	4·18
Sewing and knitting machines	27·66	19·02	14·74	18·14	12·42
Typewriters	2·93	2·47	1·70	0·08	0·07
Other sorts	32·09	30·51	19·18	17·68	13·17
TOTAL	1,46·69	1,48·62	1,16·22	1,39·40	1,12·76

The total value of imports of *machinery* declined by Rs. 26·64 lakhs to Rs. 112·76 lakhs. The decrease under prime-movers was due to smaller arrivals of railway locomotive engines and tenders from Belgium, Italy and the United Kingdom, while the United States of America suffered the most in the supplies of electrical machinery. The general trade depression to a great extent accounted for the reduction in the demand for most types of machinery, the decrease in the case of electrical machinery being also partly due to the completion of the Uhl River Valley Hydro-electric Scheme. Imports of sugar machinery, on the other hand, showed an expansion, which was due to the opening of new sugar factories in the Punjab and the United Provinces, the plant having been imported from Belgium, Germany and the United Kingdom.

Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments.—The aggregate value of imports under this head advanced by Rs. 15·10 lakhs to Rs. 82·29 lakhs chiefly owing to larger supplies of electrical instruments by the United Kingdom, and metal lamps by Germany.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.—Imports rose by Rs. 3·45 lakhs to Rs. 44·75 lakhs to which *chemicals* contributed Rs. 30·97 lakhs and *drugs and medicines* Rs. 13·78 lakhs.

TABLE No. 14.

VEHICLES.

Description.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.
Motor cars—										
From United Kingdom	371	9·12	365	8·11	363	8·66	348	7·05	556	11·98
„ United States of America	810	21·23	598	15·37	344	10·16	240	5·78	55	2·27
„ Canada	819	13·37	394	7·35	440	7·44	127	2·19	15	0·39
„ Italy	149	4·79	212	4·88	267	6·04	80	1·69	8	0·15
„ France	16	0·62	48	1·12	41	0·87	24	0·55	2	0·06
„ Other countries	13	0·56	16	0·59	7	0·08	5	0·09	6	0·09
Total Motor cars	2,178	49·69	1,633	37·42	1,462	33·25	824	17·35	642	14·94
Motor cycles	282	1·59	344	1·95	307	1·71	186	0·90	117	0·51
Motor omnibuses, vans and lorries	2,015	37·72	886	18·46	930	17·96	550	13·51	209	4·54
Cycles	28,840	13·02	26,647	10·78	10,710	4·14	11,277	4·10	11,797	3·73
Carriages	407	0·25	46	0·07	130	0·16	32	0·17	81	0·54
Railway carriages	..	14·74	..	13·11	..	6·48	..	5·41	..	1·28
Railway wagons	..	2·96	..	3·91	..	1·26	..	0·88	..	0·41

Vehicles.—The further reduction in the offtake of *motor cars* and *lorries* is again attributable to the general economic depression and high Customs duties. The increase of 60 per cent. in the number of British cars is, however, significant, the preferential rates of duty having particularly attracted imports during the last quarter of the year when no less than 217 cars were received out of a total of 556 imported during the year. Favourable rates of exchange also to a great extent improved the competitive position of British cars. Arrivals from Bombay, consisting mainly of cars sent out by the new assembly plant, numbered 81 as against 157 last year. The decrease in the number of lorries was mostly shared by the United States of America (—223) and the United Kingdom (—116).

Other Articles.—The total value of *apparel* decreased by Rs. 1·70 lakhs to Rs. 10·83 lakhs notably in receipts of second-hand clothing from the United States of America. Imports of *boots and shoes* also declined by Rs. 1·94 lakhs to Rs. 1·83 lakhs owing to reduced supplies of rubber soled boots by Japan. The contraction of Rs. 1·24 lakhs in the value of *dyes and colours* amounting to Rs. 20·81 lakhs was most noticeable in arrivals of coal tar dyes from Germany and the United Kingdom. The value of *glassware* and *earthenware* fell from Rs. 22·05 lakhs to Rs. 20·81 lakhs, chiefly owing to smaller imports of soda water bottles from Germany and sanitary ware from the United Kingdom. Imports of *paper, pasteboard and stationery* at Rs. 34·43 lakhs showed an increase of Rs. 6·15 lakhs, due to larger arrivals of old newspapers from the United Kingdom, packing paper from Sweden, news-printing paper from Finland and pencils from Germany. The value of imports of *rubber manufactures* amounting to Rs. 38·93 lakhs showed a heavy drop of Rs. 19·44 lakhs. The decrease was most noticeable in receipts of pneumatic motor covers from the United States of America, and was largely due to direct imports by Persia and Iraq, which formerly drew their requirements through this port and partly to the general trade depression. Arrivals of pneumatic motor covers from the United Kingdom, on the other hand, showed a substantial improvement. Here again favourable rates of exchange enabled the British product to compete with the American product, and large imports were also made in anticipation of the introduction of preferential rates of duty. Imports of *matches* dwindled to the negligible figure of Rs. 17,900 compared with Rs. 45,773 in 1931-32 and Rs. 1·33 lakhs in 1930-31. Indian-made matches have almost completely ousted foreign-made matches from the market.

10. **Class V.—Postal Articles not Specified.**—Figures for gold and silver thread, cinematograph films, jewellery, precious stones and cigarettes imported by post are included under their relative heads in the general imports. The value of other articles imported by post decreased by Rs. 6·34 lakhs to Rs. 32·93 lakhs to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 28·66 lakhs. The number of parcels dealt with was 79,523 as against 86,336 in the previous year. In addition 65,040 letter packets were assessed to duty as against 54,574. The total amount of import duty realized on all articles imported by parcel post declined from Rs. 10·46 lakhs to Rs. 9·56 lakhs, but that on articles contained in letter packets rose from Rs. 80,580 to Rs. 3·73 lakhs.

EXPORTS.

Indian Produce and Manufactures.

11. **Agricultural Conditions.**—As the bulk of the export trade of the port consists of agricultural produce, a brief review of the weather conditions during the year and of the area and yield of the principal crops in Sind and the neighbouring provinces is given below.

In *Sind* the inundation was fairly good on the whole. The cotton crop, the principal *kharif* crop, suffered from drought and frost in certain places, and its outturn is estimated to fall between 60 and 80 per cent. of the normal. The *rabi* sowings were carried out under favourable conditions, and both wheat and rapeseed crops are reported to be doing well.

In the *Punjab* the monsoon appeared in the second week of July and gave general rains almost all over the Province, followed by further falls in August and September. These rains were beneficial to the *kharif* crops, but dry weather in the subsequent two months adversely affected their outturn. The area under cotton was greatly curtailed owing to deficiency of rains at sowing time and also to the low prices realized in the preceding year. The crop was damaged by boll-worms in certain districts. The *rabi* sowings were carried out under unfavourable conditions, the supply in the rivers being insufficient to meet the keen demand on the various canals. The outturn of the wheat crop is expected to be generally below normal to normal on irrigated areas and below normal on unirrigated areas.

In the *United Provinces* the *kharif* crops suffered from scanty rains in the earlier stages, but the September rains improved the situation to a great extent. Sufficient moisture in the soil considerably helped the *rabi* sowings, and the crops were benefited by the winter rains. Frost and hailstorms, however, adversely affected the outturn almost all over the provinces, and according to the third forecast issued in the beginning of April 1933, the outturn of the wheat crop is estimated at 80 per cent. of the normal.

The following table gives the area and yield of the three most important crops in Sind, the Punjab and the United Provinces for the past two seasons, the figures being taken from the crop reports published by the Directors of Agriculture for those provinces.

TABLE No. 15.

Province.	Wheat.		Rape and mustard seeds.		Cotton.	
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Area.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sind . . .	624,000	478,000	190,000	124,000	263,000	336,000
Punjab . . .	10,641,000	10,392,000	888,000	1,106,000	2,541,000	2,268,000
United Provinces .	7,731,000	7,863,000	3,470,000	2,923,000	753,000	527,000
Yield.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Bales of 400 lbs.	Bales of 400 lbs.
Sind	167,000	123,000	23,000	10,000	76,000	111,000
Punjab . . .	3,560,000	3,152,000	141,000	184,000	615,000	622,000
United Provinces .	2,726,000	2,633,000	455,000	465,000	207,000	170,000

TABLE No. 16.

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

12. Table showing the values of exports and re-exports under the five main classes.

Classes.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures:					
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	5,45·83	1,98·99	3,40·90	1,36·32	1,12·06
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	21,38·06	21,41·37	13,17·89	9,91·05	9,46·28
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	35·40	39·86	34·40	22·92	21·42
IV.—Living animals .	0·54	0·65	0·23	0·10	0·11
V.—Postal articles .	4·83	4·73	3·38	2·88	2·80
Total Indian Produce and Manufactures.	27,24·63	23,85·60	16,96·80	11,53·27	10,82·67
Foreign Merchandise.					
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	19·76	11·58	4·54	11·26	8·88
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	79·84	55·16	29·89	28·84	17·05
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	78·13	99·95	75·93	51·28	34·75
IV.—Living animals .	...	0·02	0·08	0·03	0·01
V.—Articles re-exported by post.	...	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign Merchandise	1,77·73	1,66·71	1,10·44	91·41	60·69
Grand Total Exports .	29,02·36	25,52·31	18,07·24	12,44·68	11,43·36

TABLE No. 17.

13. Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the foreign export trade.

Articles.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Indian Produce and Manufactures—						
Cotton, raw . .	14,26,40,494	15,68,29,462	9,54,95,575	6,35,23,041	6,43,12,580	59·40
Rapeseed . .	1,46,48,617	87,40,487	49,96,757	70,90,196	1,48,66,489	13·73
Wool, raw . .	2,78,83,569	2,29,13,514	1,43,95,447	1,79,16,685	75,06,855	6·93
Rice . . .	99,44,877	83,71,770	74,89,161	52,08,040	39,52,930	3·65
Skins, raw . .	85,92,000	1,08,66,691	72,24,704	55,17,297	35,32,729	3·26
Pulse . . .	30,07,079	21,06,566	16,16,369	15,23,211	32,10,298	2·97
Bones . .	34,00,122	34,39,770	36,01,914	11,12,609	15,09,106	1·39
Wheat flour . .	67,78,904	52,63,982	39,03,053	25,64,836	14,13,812	1·31
Barley . . .	1,52,95,501	653 044	1,00,301	16,11,991	10,53,803	0·97
Fish, dry salted .	9,74,308	10,03,109	10,86,688	7,45,090	7,41,457	0·68
Hides, raw . .	88,77,783	42,74,468	26,00,342	11,54,059	7,06,833	0·65
Skins, tanned	10,81,906	11,96,809	7,12,887	4,06,116	1,47,531	0·14
Wheat . . .	1,59,31,983	15,41,029	1,91,07,641	11,78,283	59,638	0·06
Silk, raw .	19,25,987	21,51,644	2,45,461	1,16,963	4,400	0·01
Other articles .	1,15,30,057	91,17,284	72,03,756	56,58,507	52,48,320	4·85
Total Exports of Indian Produce.	27,24,63,187	23,85,59,629	16,96,80,056	11,53,26,924	10,82,66,781	100·00
Foreign Merchandise—						
Rubber manufactures.	35,112	25,21 189	25,26,368	22,98,002	11,77,151	19·39
Wool manufactures.	50,22,982	53,59,544	30,04,269	14,48,794	11,50,843	18·96
Wool, raw . .	71,74,150	41,85,941	21,55,329	22,38,177	9,27,702	15·28
Other articles .	55,40,950	46,04,873	33,57,744	31,56,376	28,14,080	46·37
Total Exports of Foreign Merchandise.	1,77,78,194	1,66,71,547	1,10,43,710	91,41,349	60,69,776	100·00
Grand Total Exports	29,02,36,381	25,52,31,176	18,07,23,766	12,44,68,273	11,43,36,557	

14. Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

TABLE No. 18.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.

Articles.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Wheat	109,529	1,59·32	10,743	15·41	194,917	1,91·08	18,664	11·78	645	0·60
Rice	50,345	99·45	42,862	83·72	43,638	74·89	37,848	52·08	28,339	39·53
Wheat flour	33,969	67·79	26,478	52·64	26,493	39·03	24,858	25·65	13,359	14·14
Maize	16,959	18·22	15	0·02	13	0·01	11	0·01	5	0·01
Gram	7,631	11·96	5,970	10·58	7,024	9·12	11,031	9·75	25,433	22·02
Barley	127,913	1,52·96	5,467	6·53	1,129	1·00	26,740	16·12	16,578	10·54
Pulse, other sorts	12,664	18·11	6,894	10·48	5,907	7·05	6,438	5·48	10,344	10·08
Jowar and bajra	431	0·53	515	0·66	367	0·40	2,469	1·51	2,854	2·05
Other sorts	219	0·41	286	0·58	344	0·54	276	0·30	383	0·39
Total	359,660	5,28·75	99,230	1,80·62	279,832	3,23·12	128,335	1,22·68	97,940	99·36

TABLE No. 19.

WHEAT.

Countries.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	74,843	1,08·48	6,964	9·75	175,276	1,70·67	16,775	10·08	..	..
Bahrein Islands	619	1·01	197	0·31	40	0·06	..	..	..	..
Other British Possessions	40	0·06	20	0·03	64	0·07	166	0·17	158	0·14
Belgium	9,280	12·99	..	..	6,429	6·97	..	..	..	..
France	2,600	3·74	..	..	5,264	5·26	..	..	..	..
Crete	2,350	3·19	2,000	2·80	1,700	1·70	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	650	0·91	..	..	400	0·40	..	..	..	..
Greece	2,000	2·80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syria	4,804	6·78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman	1,097	1·78	854	1·40	866	0·98	821	0·69	373	0·34
Other Native States in Arabia	1,986	3·14	686	1·08	1,021	1·44	691	0·65	109	0·11
Egypt	9,205	14·34	..	..	3,815	3·48	201	0·18	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	55	0·09	22	0·04	42	0·05	10	0·01	5	0·01
Total	109,529	1,59·31	10,743	15·41	1,94,917	1,91·08	18,664	11·78	645	0·60

Wheat.—The Indian wheat crop was again small and only sufficient for local requirements. In consequence the prices remained well above export parity, the world prices being again easier owing to the existence of large surplus stocks in other wheat-exporting countries. As the result there was a total absence of demand for Indian wheat, and not a ton was exported to Europe, the small quantity shown as exported having gone mainly to Arabia and Ceylon. The local price of *white* wheat opened at Rs. 2-9 per maund on 5th April 1932 and did not show any marked variation during that month. It, however, rose steadily during May to October, the highest quotations respectively recorded in each of those months being Rs. 2-12, 2-15-6, 3-1-6, 3-7-9, 3-9 and 3-9-3. November witnessed a slight relapse, when the price fluctuated between Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 3-6-6, but it again rallied to Rs. 3-9-9 at the end of December. There was a further stiffening in the next two months, Rs. 3-11-6 being quoted towards the end of January and Rs. 3-13 on the 14th of February 1933, which latter proved to be the highest quotation of the year. After a slight weakening, the year closed with the quotation at Rs. 3-11-6 on the 29th March 1933.

Wheat flour.—The decrease in exports was the natural result of the conditions which affected the wheat trade. All the principal purchasers, *viz.*, Port Sudan, Aden, the Persian Gulf ports, Ceylon, Italian East Africa and Mauritius took less. It is understood that most of these markets were captured by Australia.

Barley.—Exports of barley decreased by 10,162 tons to 16,578 tons, of which 12,600 tons were shipped to the United Kingdom and 3,400 tons to Germany. Practically the whole quantity was exported during the first three months of the year, when a shortage of crops in other countries created a demand for Indian barley. The demand ceased on new crops from other sources being offered at cheaper rates.

Other Food-Grains.—The quantity of *gram* exported, *viz.*, 25,433 tons was 131 per cent. above the exports of the previous year, and was the highest since 1924-25. A bumper crop in the Punjab and the resultant fall in prices stimulated exports. France took 16,831 tons as against 6,168 tons, while the United Kingdom, which made no purchases last year, took 6,051 tons. The decrease of 9,509 tons in the exports of *rice* occurred mainly in shipments of boiled rice to Arabia, the Bahrein Islands and Aden, which drew a good deal of their requirements direct from Calcutta and Rangoon.

15. Class II.—Raw materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured.

TABLE No. 20.

COTTON.

Countries.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-32.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Foreign Exports—										
British Empire—										
United Kingdom	20,820	2,04·49	24,208	1,99·05	31,946	1,87·03	18,894	96·16	19,007	98·04
Other British Possessions	1	0·01	36	0·32	12	0·06	18	0·10	68	0·34
Foreign Countries—										
Sweden	188	1·70	247	2·00	112	0·70	137	0·62	30	0·15
Germany	30,772	2,98·61	35,091	2,50·52	24,942	1,28·69	18,799	89·16	20,736	99·66
Netherlands	5,107	47·69	5,473	37·87	4,769	24·04	3,389	16·30	5,262	25·09
Belgium	9,878	98·01	10,824	82·72	9,154	50·88	5,812	26·22	7,681	38·71
France	5,884	57·17	11,521	89·24	8,274	47·66	4,700	23·89	6,250	31·35
Spain	6,889	64·80	6,004	44·42	8,036	40·46	3,615	17·09	6,153	29·75
Italy	27,634	2,61·56	30,793	2,19·06	29,542	1,50·08	19,812	92·07	17,843	88·59
Indo-China	71	0·76	446	3·58	..	..	..	..	89	0·50
China	9,116	85·71	25,244	2,04·56	16,099	78·30	6,095	31·72	4,225	21·33
Japan	29,439	2,81·63	51,050	4,06·42	44,114	2,28·23	44,545	2,27·11	39,884	2,02·42
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	2,543	22·00	3,040	20·72	2,692	12·19	2,159	10·14	117	0·56
U. S. A. *vid* Pacific Coast	156	1·31	720	4·69	642	3·22	289	1·27	102	0·47
Other Foreign Countries	102	0·95	453	3·12	662	3·42	712	3·38	1,219	6·16
Total	148,600	14,26·40	205,150	15,68·29	180,996	9,54·96	128,476	6,35·23	128,666	6,43·12
Coastwise exports—										
To Bombay	3,305	34·90	7,975	69·02	5,948	35·38	14,074	82·31	8,708	46·41
„ Bengal	47	0·48	125	1·05	170	1·13	617	3·42	866	6·20
„ Madras	411	4·70	636	5·41	1,680	11·93	7,028	41·73	4,275	23·90
„ Pondicherry	186	1·98	65	0·67	401	2·15	1,501	9·00	723	4·14
„ Other Indian Ports	21	0·12	13	0·06	2	0·02	..	0·01	48	0·30
Total	3,970	42·18	8,814	76·21	8,201	50·61	23,220	1,36·47	14,620	80·95

Cotton.—Although exports of *cotton*, which amounted to 128,666 tons, showed an increase of 190 tons as compared with the previous year, which was a poor one, they were much below the level of any of the six years previous to 1931-32. Short crops in two successive seasons and the consequent high level, for a greater portion of the year, of prices of Indian cotton in the world market relatively to those of American cotton prevented business being done on a larger scale, the cultivators holding out in anticipation of higher prices. Japan again took the largest quantity, *viz.*, 39,884 tons, which was equal to 31 per cent. of the total exports. Her purchases, however, fell short of those of the last year by 4,661 tons. Among other countries, the United Kingdom and most of the Continental countries, excepting Italy, took more, while Italy, China and America took less. Coastwise exports decreased by 8,600 tons to 14,620 tons, mainly in shipments to Bombay and Madras.

TABLE No. 21.

WOOL.

Countries.	1923-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	25,531,802	2,25·61	20,304,558	1,80·76	15,492,829	1,33·40	20,636,013	1,66·60	17,774,170	66·69
Germany	119,472	0·89	142,900	1·36	122,335	0·96	147,694	0·76	104,817	0·42
Belgium	1,268,147	11·75	620,139	5·91	488,269	2·82	127,623	0·65	249,550	1·03
France	224,728	2·01	20,608	0·18	..	..	8,560	0·05	113,079	0·39
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	4,587,471	38·57	4,636,918	40·85	998,820	6·67	2,413,562	11·10	1,798,456	6·51
Other Countries	792	0·01	8,892	0·08	13,122	0·10	1,554	0·01	9,820	0·02
Total	31,732,412	2,78·84	25,734,015	2,29·14	17,115,375	143·95	23,335,006	1,79·17	20,049,892	75·06

There has been a considerable decrease, both in the quantity shipped to the United Kingdom for sale by auction, as well as in the quantity sent direct to America, the tendency of the purchasers being to keep the stocks at a minimum. The prices obtained in the Liverpool market were again unremunerative.

TABLE No. 22.

SEEDS.

Description.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Castor seed—										
United Kingdom	887	1·90	573	1·27	35	0·05	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	379	0·85	50	0·10	..	..	34	0·04	47	0·07
Total	1,266	2·75	623	1·37	35	0·05	34	0·04	47	0·07
Cotton seed—										
United Kingdom	4,134	3·82	2,016	2·09	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	53	0·06	28	0·03	6	0·01	..	..	..	..
Total	4,187	3·88	2,044	2·12	6	0·01	..	..	..	..
Rapeseed—										
United Kingdom	25,663	55·15	6,705	13·71	10,562	14·75	14,146	18·61	11,118	14·52
Germany	9,270	19·09	6,329	12·93	2,325	3·99	4,327	5·64	8,705	11·79
Netherlands	11,753	25·54	15,507	32·53	3,770	6·16	8,501	10·99	11,500	13·58
Belgium	1,900	4·11	2,701	5·64	1,200	1·87	1,150	1·53	2,525	3·18
France	10,576	22·61	9,533	19·32	11,130	18·28	5,785	7·41	7,955	9·92
Italy	9,273	19·71	725	1·25	1,700	2·64	17,888	25·42	66,319	88·70
Norway	..	..	800	1·84	1,000	1·88	800	1·04	800	0·96
Spain	135	0·27	100	0·18	260	0·39	100	0·11	200	0·25
Other Countries	..	..	..	..	4	0·01	100	0·15	2,252	2·76
Total	68,570	1,46·48	42,400	87·40	31,951	49·97	52,797	70·90	111,374	1,48·66
Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)—										
Netherlands	50	0·12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	440	1·25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	317	0·98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	284	0·71	275	0·71	118	0·25	514	1·08	72	0·16
Total	1,091	3·06	275	0·71	118	0·25	514	1·08	72	0·16
Other seeds	360	0·87	318	0·99	575	1·45	455	0·74	776	1·19
Total Seeds	75,474	1,57·04	45,666	92·59	32,685	51·73	53,800	72·76	112,369	1,50·08

Rapeseed is the most important seed exported from this province. The quantity shipped, *viz.*, 111,374 tons showed an increase of 111 per cent. over exports last year, and was the highest since 1924-25, when 198,702 tons were exported. The expansion was due to a bumper *toria* crop, which made a large surplus available for export. Moreover the exceptionally good

quality of the seed, coupled with the fact that the price at which it was placed on the market compared favourably with the prices of other oilseeds, created a good demand, especially from Italy, which purchased nearly 60 per cent. of the total quantity exported during the year.

TABLE No. 23.

HIDES AND SKINS.

Description.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Hides, raw—										
United Kingdom	621	8·98	112	1·07	111	0·58	18	0·08	35	0·16
Germany	2,309	32·18	1,213	14·81	684	7·42	553	4·38	225	1·42
Norway	9	0·13	10	0·09	7	0·09	4	0·05	9	0·03
Belgium	326	5·05	117	1·26	41	0·42	3	0·03	..	..
France	22	0·34	12	0·11	9	0·08	10	0·07	1	0·01
Spain	1,262	15·48	1,212	14·59	1,044	9·40	478	3·20	292	1·64
Italy	712	9·72	199	2·11	218	1·63	115	0·62	114	0·48
Sweden	63	0·73	51	0·61	55	0·50	16	0·10	29	0·16
Netherlands	108	1·60	327	4·02	253	2·38	246	2·01	296	2·24
Egypt	158	1·55	63	0·56	88	0·60	16	0·10	23	0·12
Other Countries	1,201	13·02	412	3·51	439	2·90	169	0·90	200	0·81
Total	6,791	88·78	3,728	42·74	2,949	26·00	1,628	11·54	1,224	7·07
Skins, raw—										
United Kingdom	92	2·15	155	4·50	72	1·59	41	0·67	30	0·59
Italy	115	1·93	225	3·75	309	4·39	412	4·29	516	4·60
Germany	255	2·90	110	1·76	68	1·05	6	0·19	9	0·09
Netherlands	10	0·20	50	0·81	61	1·25	19	0·33	55	0·56
Belgium	42	0·85	30	0·57	16	0·40	34	0·87	9	0·05
France	278	4·72	190	3·29	238	3·93	114	1·69	62	0·72
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	5,146	69·20	6,270	93·25	4,177	58 46	4,012	46·10	3,141	27·74
Other Countries	188	3·97	48	0·74	79	1·18	83	1·03	109	0·98
Total	6,126	85·92	7,078	1,08·67	5,020	72·25	4,741	55·17	3,931	35·33
Cuttings of Hides and Skins	482	1·02	373	0·78	117	0·32	22	0·05	..	..
Grand Total Hides and Skins	13,399	1,75·72	11,179	1,52·19	8,086	98·57	6,391	66·76	5,155	42·40

Raw Hides.—The decrease occurred in shipments of *cow hides* to Germany and Spain. Increased supplies of domestic hides at greatly reduced prices available in Continental countries reduced the demand for Indian hides, and the trade was also to a certain extent hampered by credit and exchange restrictions and political disturbances on the Continent.

Raw skins.—A restricted demand from the United States of America and the low prices offered accounted for the fall in the exports of *raw skins*.

Miscellaneous.—Exports of *bones* increased in value by Rs. 3·96 lakhs to Rs. 15·09 lakhs owing mainly to a recovery of demand from Belgium. The value of exports of *raw silk* dwindled from Rs. 1·17 lakhs to only Rs. 4,400 mainly as the result of an entire absence of demand for mulberry silk from Italy. Shipments of *chromite* (chrome iron ore), a product of Baluchistan, increased from Rs. 1·21 lakhs to Rs. 1·75 lakhs, Norway and Germany being the principal purchasers.

16. Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.

Leather.—The value of exports of *leather*, the most important article in this class, contracted by Rs. 2·20 lakhs to Rs. 2·18 lakhs owing mainly to reduced purchases of dressed sheep skins by the United Kingdom.

17. Foreign Merchandise, Re-exported.

TABLE No. 24.

RE-EXPORTS.

Articles.		1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Fruits and vegetables		..	3·51	..	2·37	..	2·82	..	7·14	..	4·21
Wheat	Tons	32	0·05	4,280	5·14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, raw	„	..	..	..	..	1	0·20	46	3·35	71	4·23
Skins, tanned or dressed	„	9	5·36	9	2·68	29	5·73	..	0·02	..	..
Metals and ores	„	13,202	5·33	18,993	9·42	8,672	4·14	10,938	1·74	13,194	2·64
Cotton piece-goods	Yds.	2,505,149	8·36	1,648,052	5·66	904,692	2·82	486,421	1·10	298,165	0·70
Rubber manufactures		..	0·35	..	25·21	..	25·26	..	22·98	..	11·77
Wool, raw	Lbs.	7,992,379	71·74	4,669,510	41·36	3,336,495	21·55	4,786,613	22·38	2,562,572	9·28
Wool manufactures		..	50·23	..	53·60	..	30·04	..	14·49	..	11·51
Sugar	Tons	6,174	12·28	1,928	3·41	856	1·19	2,835	3·42	3,487	4·19
Other articles		..	20·52	..	17·37	..	16·69	..	14·79	..	12·17
Total		..	1,77·73	..	1,66·72	..	1,10·44	..	91·41	..	60·70

The reasons given in paragraph 15 for the decline in shipments of Indian wool are applicable also to the exports of *foreign wool*, mostly Kandahar wool. It is further reported that Russia bought Kandahar wool direct in the frontier markets. Re-exports of *woollen manufactures* consisted mostly of Persian carpets, and the decrease of Rs. 2·98 lakhs in their value was due to a smaller demand from both the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the usual chief purchasers. The falling off of Rs. 11·21 lakhs under *rubber manufactures* was the result of direct takings by Iraq and Persia of rubber tyres and tubes from foreign countries instead of *via* Karachi. Reduced purchases of *dried fruits* by the United Kingdom accounted for the contraction of Rs. 2·93 lakhs in the value of *fruits and vegetables*, re-exported during the year.

COASTING TRADE.

CHIEF PORT—KARACHI.

TABLE No. 25.

18. Table showing the values of the entire coasting trade of Karachi.

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—					
Indian Produce . . .	8,51,92,918	8,31,94,706	9,72 94,591	9,97,89,423	7,71,15,664
Foreign Merchandise . .	95,12,556	1,38,07,956	74,25,687	1,27,26,334	95,95,381
Gold	...	...	...	2,000	...
Silver	11,021	3,170	9,896	580	7,624
Total Private .	9,47,16,495	9,70,05,832	10,47,30,177	11,25,18,347	8.67,18,669.
Government—					
Indian Produce . . .	7,86,851	5,80,791	3,65,350	2,82,161	3,44,296
Foreign Merchandise . .	12,94,802	13,40,552	8,58,685	5,64,208	3,72,361
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total Government .	20,81,653	19,21,343	12,24,035	8,46,369	7,16,657
Total Imports .	9,67,98,148	9,89,27,175	10,59,54,212	11,33 64,716	8,74,35,326
EXPORTS.					
Private—					
Indian Produce . . .	3,69,51,804	3,90,55,265	4,32,46,870	5,85,04,152	5,13,66,393
Foreign Merchandise . .	75,00,121	77,56,831	62,83,705	75,02,605	75,86,278
Gold	...	41,500	...	1,06,200	14,000
Silver	...	...	1,21,650	2,42.765	4,18,512
Total Private .	4,44,51,925	4 77,53,596	4.96,52,225	6,63,55,822	5,93,87,183
Government—					
Indian Produce . . .	...	5,301	3,002	2,420	800
Foreign Merchandise . .	1,71,703	6,81,141	3,28,174	1,62,623	3,53,612
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total Government .	1,71,703	6,86,442	3,31,176	1,65,046	3,54,412
Total Exports .	4,46,23,628	4,84,40,038	4,99.83,401	6,65,20,868	5,97,41,595
Total Coasting Trade .	14,14,21,776	14,73,67,213	15,59,37,613	17,98,85,584	14,71,76,921

TABLE. No 26.

19. Table showing the distribution of Karachi's coasting trade in private merchandise.

Provinces, etc.		Imports.					Exports.				
		1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
		Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Bengal	A*	*73·79*	*63·28*	*53·05*	58·28	75·65	*56·56*	13·61	17·08	94·12	91·24
	B†	2·30	2·05	2·39	3·69	4·66	2·47	2·55	3·21	3·66	4·49
Bombay	A	5,35·44	5,45·00	6,50·62	6,70·83	4.35·71	1,00·96	1,45·56	1,35·65	1,94·77	1,36·17
	B	92·00	1,34·61	70·80	1,22·37	90·10	44·40	52·49	41·53	56·92	51·33
Madras	A	45·67	77·68	57·07	51·70	30·36	1,24·60	1,43·59	1.57·81	1,80·92	1,75·84
	B	0·16	0·41	0·49	0·67	0·46	4·24	5·03	3·49	2·98	4·97
Burma	A	1,19·85	89·85	1,48·93	1,70·05	1,85·32	10·91	11·17	19·47	25·97	15·49
	B	0·12	0·11	0·10	0·10	0·33	7·02	0·80	0·60	0·75	1·49
British ports within the province of Sind.	A	2·58	1·17	0·99	0·10	0·04	1·71	1·08	1·08	1·24	1·49
	B	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	0·85	10·55	0·22	0·14
Cutch	A	2·72	1·07	0·67	0·87	0·64	24·25	23·56	29·45	25·73	29 24
	B	0·14	0·23	0·10	0·05	0·11	3·71	3·75	2·54	2·37	2·42
Kathiawar	A	38·46	28·99	26·40	23·81	21·37	32·01	42·55	45·54	30·86	36·73
	B	0·30	0·56	0·36	0 27	0·26	5·13	4·74	5 73	5·20	6 94
Gaekwar's Territory	A	0·45	0·75	0·37	0·34	0·69	0·01	...	...	...	...
	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	A	4·93	2·79	2 53	2 30	1·50	8·14	7·68	5·95	5·31	5·65
	B	0·01	0 02	0·01	0·01	0·01	7·65	6·89	4·29	2·57	3 85
Travancore	A	27·26	20·51	31·57	18·03	17·61	0·05	0·30	1·35	0·28	0 06
	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·10	0·03	0·03
Pondicherry	A	...	...	...	...	...	1·98	0·68	2·15	9 02	4·14
	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·04	0·01	0 04
Goa	A	0·77	0·85	0·75	1·58	2·28	8·35	9·78	16·94	16·82	15·61
	B	0·10	0·10	0·01	0·10	0·01	0·04	0·32	0·56	0·32	0·18
TOTAL		9,47·05	9,70·02	10,47·21	11,25·15	8,67·11	4,44·52	4,77·12	4,95·31	6,60·07	5,89·54

* "A" Represents Indian Produce.
† "B" Represents Foreign Produce.

COASTING IMPORTS.

TABLE No. 27.

20. Table showing the quantities and values of the principal articles of the coasting import trade.

Articles.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32		1932-33.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—										
Coal . . . . Tons	128,041	23·86	134,539	24·91	79,838	14·32	70,358	12·18	58,806	8·72
Matches . Gross of boxes	400,397	6·88	136,450	1·67	277,750	3·91	341,610	4·90	457,525	6·88
Fruits and vegetables . .	...	19·14	...	18·97	...	15·39	...	13·91	...	13·53
Iron and steel . . Tons	1,574	2·29	728	0·95	731	0·91	7,039	7·38	13,307	14·13
Petrol, benzine and benzol Gals.	6,472,645	79·39	5,104,839	63·74	11,179,539	1,32·12	10,471,476	1,37·25	12,178,829	1,24·11
Kerosene oil . . . „	1,568,808	7·75	948,241	5·04	362,420	1·94	2,570,591	15·12	8,217,500	40·46
Lubricating oil . . „	319,090	4·55	305,388	3·53	342,063	3·63	342,348	3·39	436,609	5·06
Groundnuts . . . Tons	1,767	3·63	2,002	4·06	2 558	4·54	2,058	3·69	1,059	1·88
Copra . . . . „	11,815	57·87	14,444	72·17	13.182	58·44	12,481	41·80	7,098	17·89
Spices . . . . Cwts.	28,358	14·84	32,313	16·48	33,744	15·56	30,908	13·33	42,022	13·54
Cotton twist and yarn . Lbs.	3,881,692	34·15	4,513,345	40·37	4,370,493	36·94	5,840,615	41·73	4,871,891	35·84
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	103,155,244	3,43·52	106,550,677	3,60·42	130,491,230	4,43·36	143,966,500	4,47·17	116,009,388	2,58·98
White cotton piece-goods . „	3,250,347	13·75	3,071,740	11·54	4,979,313	17·83	4,367,504	18·36	2,684,552	11·18
Coloured cotton piece-goods „	22,185,374	79·20	25,160,614	85·26	32,607,485	1,09·84	47,533,247	1,22·02	45,770,567	97·52
Gunny bags . . . No.	7,314,142	36·79	6,822,090	29·47	8,329,885	30·88	9,696,978	30·87	15,284,077	43·12
Cigarettes . . . Lbs.	79,226	4·94	108,314	6·03	65,983	3·61	171,466	8·30	49,158	3·20
Timber . . . Cubic tons	13,634	26·39	12,677	20·31	7,535	11·57	9,424	13·54	8,481	10·96
Other articles	...	92·99	...	67·03	...	68·16	...	62·95	...	64·16
Total . .	...	8,51·93	...	8,31·95	...	9,72·95	...	9,97·89	...	7,71·16
Foreign Merchandise—										
Cotton twist and yarn . Lbs.	150,146	3·16	216,325	3·82	300,124	5·52	389,638	5·87	376,708	4·34
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	285,305	0·89	2,219,998	6·79	287,742	0·86	225,640	0·61	822,780	2·16
White cotton piece-goods „	882,167	4·20	979,707	4·33	152,298	0·79	958,966	4·18	853,694	2·88
Coloured cotton piece-goods „	5,109,535	32·09	9,952,816	62·58	2,920,899	18·65	9,008,417	57·10	11,113,034	42·99
Carriages and carts . . .	...	5·06	...	13·41	...	9·96	...	7·02	...	3·96
Cigarettes . . . Lbs.	24,633	1·85	8,028	0·58	4,044	0·83	126,441	8·91	33,953	2·54
Sugar . . . . Tons	1	0·01	2	0·01	1	0·01	2,003	4·67	...	..
Other articles	...	47·87	...	46·56	...	38·14	...	38·90	...	37·08
Total . .	...	95·13	...	1,98·08	...	74·26	...	1.27·26	...	95·95

COASTING EXPORTS.

TABLE No. 28.

21. Table showing the quantities and values of the principal articles of the coasting export trade.

Articles.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—										
Jowar and bajra . . Tons	3,650	4·90	5,735	8·02	5,570	7·15	7,107	6·01	16,706	15·04
Gram . . . . „	25,271	32·67	29,434	38·12	38,114	45·23	59,488	53·13	72,498	62·85
Pulse . . . . „	19,189	29·89	17,836	28·89	19,712	28·36	24,947	29·90	27,295	30·63
Rice . . . . „	11,484	23·71	17,721	35·11	39,087	70·27	27,999	38·93	20,628	27·47
Wheat . . . . „	58,557	89·94	33,265	50·31	73,750	78·96	212,928	1,73·78	145,262	131·79
Wheat flour . . . „	28,035	57·11	31,953	65·68	39,970	58·29	49,875	53·69	52,861	61·16
Kerosene oil . . . Gals.	1,180,166	9·22	1,092,274	8·74	471,034	3·68	751,157	5·20	603,449	4·42
Cotton, raw . . . Tons	3,970	42·19	8,814	76·21	8,201	50·62	23,220	1.36·47	14,620	80·95
Salt . . . . „	7,698	(*a*) 3·77	19,315	(*b*) 3·58	16,750	(*b*) 2·74	30,995	(*b*) 5·42	33,593	(*b*) 5·74
Seeds . . . . Tons	9,012	12·66	7,486	10·29	10,430	16·07	15,091	17·61	24,209	20·94
Fish . . . . Cwt.	19,306	8·30	28,532	12·20	29,468	11·50	25,303	11·23	19,341	6·59
Fodder, bran and pollards . „	117,611	6·35	128,681	6·71	179,221	8·14	239,067	8·22	270,648	9·11
Other articles	...	48·81	...	55·69	...	51·46	...	45·45	...	56·97
Total . .	...	3,69·52	...	3,99·55	...	4,32·47	...	5,85·04	...	5,13·66
Foreign Merchandise—										
Carriages and Carts . . .	...	4·07	...	6·99	...	10·11	...	7·65	...	5·55
Dried fruits . . . Tons	3,808	18·34	4,648	23·89	4,386	20·21	6,672	30·15	5,145	28·38
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	146,132	0·45	222,640	0·67	153,912	0·47	36,893	0·15	141,194	0·38
White cotton piece-goods . „	2,499,141	7·99	2,388,069	6·38	823,783	2·31	895,046	2·21	825,833	2·02
Coloured cotton piece-goods „	2,165,818	7·66	1,899,480	6·67	1,210,439	3·73	2,885,802	6·43	3,514,623	8·24
Sugar . . . . Tons	2,692	7·31	2,290	5·88	962	2·43	1,011	2·50	1,330	2·66
Other articles	...	29·18	...	27·09	...	23·58	...	25·94	...	28·65
Total . .	...	75·00	...	77·57	...	62·84	...	75·03	...	75·88

(*a*) Inclusive of Excise duty.
(*b*) Exclusive of Excise duty.

IMPORTS.

Indian Merchandise.—*Cotton yarn* and *piece-goods* and *cigarettes* were imported mainly from Bombay, *coal, iron and steel* and *gunny bags* from Bengal, *mineral oils* and *timber* from Burma, *copra* from Travancore and Madras, *spices* from Travancore, Madras and Bombay, *groundnuts* from Kathiawar, *fruits and vegetables* from Kathiawar, Madras and Bombay and *matches* from Bombay and Burma.

Foreign Merchandise.—Imports of *cotton yarn* and *piece-goods, cigarettes, motor cars* and *lorries* were mostly from Bombay.

EXPORTS.

Indian Produce and Manufactures.—*Jowari* and *bajra* and *kerosene oil* were exported largely to Cutch, Kathiawar and Bombay, *gram* to Madras, *pulse* to Madras, Cutch and Kathiawar, *rice* to Goa, Cutch, Kathiawar, Madras and Bombay, *wheat* to Bengal (79,135 tons), Bombay (53,153 tons), Burma (6,360 tons), Cutch (3,624 tons) and Madras (2,487 tons), *wheat flour* to Bombay, Bengal, Madras, Burma, Kathiawar and Goa, *salt* to Bengal, *seeds* to Kathiawar, Cutch, Madras and Bengal, *cotton* to Bombay (8,708 tons), Madras (4,275 tons), Bengal (866 tons) and Pondicherry (723 tons), *fish* to Burma and *fodder* to Cutch, Bombay, Kathiawar and Goa.

Foreign Merchandise.—*Carriages and carts* went mainly to Bombay and Madras, *dried fruits* to Bombay and Bengal, *cotton piece-goods* to Bombay and Baluchistan and *sugar* to Madras and Baluchistan.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.

22. **Keti Bandar, Sirganda and Shahbandar.**—The total value of the entire trade with these three ports, which is confined to the coasting trade, rose from Rs. 5·63 lakhs to Rs. 6·69 lakhs to which Keti Bandar contributed 56 per cent., Sirganda 18 per cent. and Shahbandar 26 per cent. Rice is the chief article of trade. Keti Bandar exported 896 tons of rice to Cutch and 8 tons to Karachi, and Sirganda and Shahbandar respectively sent 1,411 tons and 2,030 tons to Cutch. Keti Bandar also exported firewood worth Rs. 58,569 to Kathiawar and Rs. 25,521 to Cutch.

TABLE No. 29.

23. **Shipping.**—Table showing particulars of vessels entering and clearing from the ports of the Province of Sind.

Description.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
FOREIGN TRADE—										
Steamers and Motor Vessels—										
Entered	352	1,050,772	306	947,512	309	918,659	278	817,153	282	836,548
Cleared	335	1,005,255	295	914,978	317	952,822	249	694,813	223	594,346
Total	687	2,056,027	601	1,862,490	626	1,871,481	527	1,511,966	505	1,430,894
Sailing Vessels—										
Entered	235	20,685	243	22,148	275	25,919	325	26,426	297	23,126
Cleared	273	24,716	298	27,070	360	33,442	366	31,202	340	27,173
Total	508	45,401	541	49,218	635	59,361	691	57,628	637	50,299
Total Foreign Vessels	1,195	2,101,428	1,142	1,911,708	1,261	1,930,842	1,218	1,569,594	1,142	1,481,193
COASTING TRADE—										
Steamers and Motor Vessels—										
Entered	586	1,465,636	607	1,506,840	632	1,491,832	608	1,416,922	546	1,264,149
Cleared	605	1,523,148	611	1,519,781	620	1,448,260	633	1,522,028	553	1,372,941
Total	1,191	2,988,784	1,218	3,026,621	1,252	2,940,092	1,241	2,938,950	1,099	2,637,090
Sailing Vessels—										
Entered	2,335	100,345	2,216	98,008	2,283	105,744	2,619	115,939	2,798	124,576
Cleared	2,218	96,408	2,048	90,778	2,253	98,753	2,597	112,209	2,502	107,384
Total	4,553	196,753	4,264	188,786	4,536	204,497	5,216	228,148	5,300	231,960
Total Coasting Vessels	5,744	3,185,537	5,482	3,215,407	5,788	3,144,589	6,457	3,167,098	6,399	2,869,050

TABLE No. 30.

Table showing the number of vessels, other than country craft, of each nationality that entered the port of Karachi.

Colours.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	583	1,545,108	535	1,413,507	526	1,369,995	517	1,351,560	502	1,345,427
British Indian	156	196,516	167	198,174	188	216,022	181	200,727	158	141,818
Total	739	1,741,624	702	1,611,681	714	1,586,017	698	1,552,287	660	1,487,245
Foreign—										
Italian	51	220,711	63	284,332	62	238,238	59	225,944	49	180,740
German	54	229,193	62	259,387	49	200,862	39	166,190	39	170,251
Japanese	19	65,634	18	60,018	35	122,339	25	89,520	30	101,923
Norwegian	23	67,200	12	36,481	26	62,468	28	58,815	24	66,451
American	25	101,653	29	107,272	24	89,955	17	64,153	12	43,817
Swedish	9	31,836	8	26,613	10	33,940	11	36,377	8	25,632
Dutch	16	53,311	18	64,452	16	62,939	9	40,789	6	24,638
French	..	..	1	4,116	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greek	2	5,246	..	..	1	2,573	..	..	..	..
Belgian	..	..	..	..	1	3,151	..	..	..	..
Finnish	..	..	..	..	3	8,009	..	..	..	..
Total	199	774,784	211	842,671	227	824,474	188	681,788	168	613,452
GRAND TOTAL	938	2,516,408	913	2,454,352	941	2,410,491	886	2,234,075	828	2,100,697

Shipping.—The average tonnage per steamer declined from 2,869 tons to 2,833 tons. The sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade were *country craft* trading with the ports in the Persian Gulf and Kenya Colony.

Freight.—The rate to the United Kingdom on a wheat basis (*i.e.*, per 18 cwt.), which opened at 20*s.* 6*d.* in April, rose to 22*s.* and 23*s.* in the same month and to 25*s.* in May owing to a general paucity of liner tonnage. This high level was, however, not maintained and the rate dropped to 23*s.* and 19*s.* in the first and second weeks of June, respectively. Thereafter it fluctuated between 19*s.* and 16*s.* from the middle of June to the end of August and between 23*s.* and 20*s.* from September to March, the closing rate on 29th March 1933 being 22*s.* The rates for rapeseed were 1*s.* below those for wheat.

Traffic by Air.

24. As Karachi is the principal air port in India, the following brief review of the traffic by air is given.

There were five regular weekly services running to and from England, France, Holland, Dutch East Indies and French Indo-China and intervening countries. During the year 284 aeroplanes called at Karachi air port as against 214 in 1931-32, an increase of 33 per cent. The chief feature of the year under report was a number of private flights to and across India by persons of different nationalities, *i.e.*, Roumanian, Spanish, British, Swiss, Australian, German, American and French. Statistics of goods carried by air are included under their appropriate heads in the sea-borne trade returns.

TABLE No. 31.

Table showing the values of imports and exports by air for the last two years :—

Particulars.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—				
Merchandise . . .	1,49,601	4,71,086	11,710	9,264
Treasure—				
Gold	1,06,800	53,803	..	..
Silver	1	..	..	..
Currency notes . .	..	..	12,00,000	..
Government stores .	1,496	925	..	..
Total .	2,57,898	5,25,814	12,11,710	9,264

F. BUCKNEY,
Offg. *Collector of Customs.*

CUSTOM HOUSE,
KARACHI ;
5th May 1933.

MGIPC—S4—400CIIKarachi—9-6-33—175.

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Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the official year 1933-34

by

F. BUCKNEY,

Offg. *Collector of Customs, Karachi.*

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Para.		Page.
1.	General summary	1
2.	Geographical distribution	4
3.	Variations in the average price of imports and exports	6
4.	Government transactions	7
	FOREIGN TRADE.	
	Imports.	
5.	Table showing the value of imports under five main classes	8
6.	Table showing relative importance of principal imports	9
7.	Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—	
	Sugar	10
	Liquors	11
	Tobacco	12
	Fruits and vegetables	12
	Provisions	12
	Tea	12
8.	Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—	
	Mineral oils	13
	Coal	14
9.	Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	
	Cotton yarns and manufactures	14
	Woollen goods	17
	Silk	17
	Artificial silk	17
	Metals	18
	Machinery of all kinds	19
	Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	20
	Chemicals, drugs and medicines	20
	Vehicles (*excluding* locomotives, etc., for Railways)	20
	Other articles	21
10.	Class V.—Postal articles not specified	21
	Exports.	
	Indian produce and manufactures.	
11.	Agricultural conditions	22
12.	Table showing the value of exports under five main classes.	23
13.	Table showing relative importance of principal exports	24
14.	Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—	
	Grain, pulse and flour	25
15.	Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—	
	Cotton, raw	28
	Wool, raw	29
	Seeds	30
	Hides and skins, raw	31
	Miscellaneous	32
16.	Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	
	Leather	32
17.	Foreign merchandise, re-exported	33
	COASTING TRADE.	
	Chief Port—Karachi.	
18.	Aggregate value of coasting trade	34
19.	Distribution of coasting trade by provinces	35
20.	Imports	36
21.	Exports	37
22.	Subordinate ports of Keti Bandar, Sirganda and Shahbandar	38
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
23.	Shipping	39
24.	Traffic by air	41

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. During the year 1933-34, the Province of Sind continued to struggle against the economic depression. Growth of economic nationalism in most countries and the measures adopted for its achievement, such as, tariff barriers, exchange restrictions and other impediments to foreign trade again clogged the wheels of international trade, and the fluctuating currencies of many foreign countries coupled with the uncertainty of the Indian Tariff rates drove local dealers to adopt a policy of hand to mouth business. In the course of the year from July to December the Province had to face the boycott of one of its principal exports, *viz.*, cotton. Prices of its principal products—cotton, rapeseed, wheat and other food grains—were on lower levels than in the preceding year.

Foreign imports (*vide* Table 1) declined by Rs. 3,78 lakhs or 21 per cent., cotton piece-goods alone being responsible for a fall of Rs. 2,39 lakhs. Woollen goods, sugar, artificial silk, iron and steel, tobacco, haberdashery, paper, arms and ammunition, silk manufactures, copper and fruits and vegetables were also adversely affected, but machinery, liquors, mineral oils, motor cars and lorries, dyes, glassware, cycles and parts, coal and chemicals showed some improvement. The falling off in the import trade was, however, to a great extent offset by a substantial increase in *foreign exports*, which rose by Rs. 2,23 lakhs or 18 per cent. The most encouraging feature of the export trade for the year was a good all-round demand for Indian cotton, shipments of which expanded by no less than Rs. 3,19 lakhs in value. Appreciable increases were also recorded in exports of wool and raw hides and skins, but a considerable reduction in shipments of rapeseed, rice, barley, wheat flour, bones, gram, pulse and woollen carpets prevented much headway being made.

The *Ottawa preferences* stimulated the trade with the United Kingdom, and it is anticipated that the reciprocal advantages, which they are intended to give, will be fully secured when the trade attains normal proportions and business is done more freely than at present.

The outstanding event of the year in regard to India's trade was the conclusion of the *Indo-Japanese Agreement*, which ensures the export of a specified quantity of Indian cotton annually to Japan in exchange for a specified maximum quantity of cotton piece-goods, which that country may export to India.

Coasting imports declined from Rs. 8,76 lakhs to Rs. 8,08 lakhs or by 8 per cent. and *coasting exports* from Rs. 6,03 lakhs to Rs. 5,84 lakhs or by 3 per cent. The new Salt Industry of Karachi continued to show progress, shipments to Calcutta having advanced from 33,505 tons to 34,517 tons.

The geographical distribution of Karachi's trade is given in Table 2. The United Kingdom held the premier position in both imports and exports, but her share of the total trade was reduced by about 2 per cent. The trade with the Continent of Europe retained the last year's level, while that with Japan and America increased by 1 per cent. and 1½ per cent., respectively.

The gross collections of *Customs duty* decreased from Rs. 6,26 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs. 4,85 lakhs in 1933-34.

The Lloyd Barrage and its off-taking *canals* functioned very satisfactorily during the year under review. Further details are recorded in paragraph 11 of this Report.

TABLE No. 1.

Table showing the values of the entire maritime trade of the Province of Sind.

A. FOREIGN TRADE.

Articles.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS—					
Private—					
Merchandise . .	26,47,61,249	19,48,04,711	15,85,98,186	16,26,36,975	12,90,47,462
Gold . . .	4,59,487	4,21,512	4,14,194	2,60,043	2,21,348
Silver . . .	27,32,931	26,86,179	9,65,471	22,20,349	32,10,602
Currency Notes .	10,75,000	7,52,610	110	1,786	13,945
Total Private .	26,90,28,667	19,86,65,012	15,99,77,961	16,51,19,147	13,30,93,357
Government—					
Stores . . .	2,69,18,127	4,15,59,479	2,18,90,587	1,36,26,493	78,91,495
Total Imports .	29,59,46,794	24,02,24,491	18,18,68,548	17,87,45,640	14,09,84,852
EXPORTS—					
Private—					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	1,66,71,547	1,10,43,710	91,41,349	60,69,776	64,92,807
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	23,85,59,629	16,96,80,056	11,53,26,924	10,82,66,781	13,57,66,955
Gold . . .	..	..	7,49,064	63,35,559	8,20,800
Silver . .	17,55,500	5,75,035	9,48,807	5,69,211	3,60,100
Currency Notes .	3,50,000	5,50,000	27,41,000	..	1,02,700
Total Private .	25,73,36,676	18,18,48,801	12,89,07,144	12,12,41,327	14,35,43,362
Government Stores—					
Foreign Manufactures	2,17,664	2,05,420	1,85,582	1,36,237	1,19,852
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	73,488	47,875	30,095	27,807	17,567
Currency Notes .	..	..	..	..	..
Total Government .	2,91,152	2,53,296	2,15,677	1,64,044	1,37,419
Total Exports .	25,76,27,828	18,21,02,096	12,91,22,821	12,14,05,371	14,36,80,781
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN TRADE.	55,35,74,622	42,23,26,587	31,09,91,369	30,01,51,011	28,46,65,633

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

B. COASTING TRADE.

Articles.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
IMPORTS—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	8,33,29,545	9,74,29,816	9,99,20,803	7,72,55,109	7,05,53,038
Foreign Manufactures	1,38,92,477	74,75,911	1,27,52,636	96,09,122	97,58,435
Gold . . .	..	..	2,000	..	..
Silver . . .	5,171	9,896	580	7,624	25,324
Total Private . .	9,72,27,193	10,49,15,623	11,26,76,019	8,68,71,855	8,03,37,397
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	5,80,791	3,65,350	2,82,161	3,44,296	3,01,094
Foreign Manufactures	13,40,552	8,58,685	5,64,208	3,72,361	1,69,215
Total Government .	19,21,343	12,24,035	8,46,369	7,16,657	4,70,309
Total Imports .	9,91,48,536	10,61,39,658	11,35,22,388	8,75,88,512	8,08,07,706
EXPORTS—					
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	4,06,53,700	4,38,33,736	5,89,09,019	5,18,82,109	4,76,77,672
Foreign Manufactures	77,60,526	62,84,320	75,02,771	75,88,367	1,01,14,029
Gold . . .	41,500	..	1,06,300	14,000	41,000
Silver . . .	..	1,21,650	2,42,765	4,18,512	4,71,335
Total Private .	4,84,55,726	5,02,39,706	6,67,60,855	5,99,02,988	5,83,04,036
Government Stores— Indian Produce and Manufactures.	5,301	3,002	2,420	800	1,433
Foreign Manufactures	6,81,141	3,28,174	1,62,626	3,53,612	90,148
Total Government	6,86,442	3,31,176	1,65,046	3,54,412	91,581
Total Exports .	4,91,42,168	5,05,70,882	6,69,25,901	6,02,57,400	5,83,95,617
Grand Total of Coasting Trade.	14,82,90,704	15,67,10,540	18,04,48,289	14,78,45,912	13,92,03,323
Total of Entire Trade	70,18,65,326	57,90,37,127	49,14,39,658	44,79,96,923	42,38,68,956

TABLE No. 2.

2. Geographical Distribution.—Table showing the distribution during 1933-34 of the foreign trade in private merchandise by countries.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total Trade Percentage.
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	
	Rs.		Rs.		
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom	6,52,12,696	50·30	3,52,81,072	24·80	36·97
Ceylon	10,72,157	0·83	14,73,894	1·04	0·94
Canada *viâ* Atlantic Coast.	6,42,878	0·49	95,823	0·06	0·27
Other British Possessions.	17,73,210	1·37	16,51,486	1·16	1·25
Total British Empire.	6,87,00,941	52·99	3,85,02,275	27·06	39·43
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—					
Europe—					
Germany	1,03,38,587	7·97	1,80,05,488	12·65	10·44
Italy	36,83,444	2·84	1,49,42,611	10·53	6·85
France	34,58,145	2·67	77,89,529	5·47	4·14
Belgium	45,54,529	3·51	45,63,841	3·21	3·32
Netherlands	16,63,931	1·28	58,34,453	4·10	2·76
U.S.S.R. Southern	34,94,185	2·70	..	..	1·29
Spain	30,685	0·02	30,97,085	2·17	1·15
Poland	7,16,996	0·56	12,30,441	0·86	0·72
Sweden	12,38,534	0·95	76,188	0·05	0·49
Czechoslovakia	13,64,234	1·05	..	..	0·50
Other Countries	32,91,314	2·54	13,25,782	0·93	1·70
Total Europe	3,38,34,584	26·09	5,68,65,418	39·97	33·36
Asia—					
Japan	1,24,19,703	9·58	2,57,28,506	18·09	14·03
Persia	22,93,342	1·77	2,13,167	0·15	0·92
Java	34,13,833	2·63	21,142	0·01	1·26
China	99,938	0·08	71,89,590	5·05	2·68
Iraq	11,17,340	0·86	4,54,126	0·32	0·58
Maskat, etc.	2,81,978	0·22	22,97,954	1·62	0·95
Other Native States in Arabia.	53,054	0·04	3,60,477	0·25	0·15
Other Countries	59,585	0·05	3,29,451	0·24	0·15
Total Asia	1,97,88,773	15·23	3,65,94,418	25·73	20·72
America	67,87,597	5·24	98,82,719	6·95	6·13
Africa	5,85,567	0·45	4,14,037	0·29	0·36
Total Foreign Countries.	6,09,46,521	47·01	10,37,57,487	72·94	60·57
GRAND TOTAL	12,96,47,462	100·00	14,22,59,762	100·00	100·00

British Empire.—The total value of imports from the *United Kingdom* amounting to Rs. 6,52 lakhs registered a heavy decline of Rs. 1,88 lakhs to

which cotton piece-goods alone contributed Rs. 1,79 lakhs. The percentage share of that country in the total value of imports was, however, not much affected. It stood at 50·30 per cent. as against 51·66 per cent. in the previous year. Electrical machinery, cigarettes, sewing machines, cartridges, beet sugar and firearms were some of the principal articles, besides cotton piece-goods, which contributed to the decrease in the value. Notable increases were, on the other hand, recorded under sugar machinery, pneumatic motor covers, cycles and parts, prime-movers, boilers, woollen yarn and knitting wool, provisions, copper sheets, whisky, motor cars and chemicals. Iron and steel also came in larger quantities, but there was a decrease in its value. The position on the export side was much satisfactory, the total value, *viz.*, Rs. 3,53 lakhs having exceeded the last year's figure by Rs. 1,12 lakhs or 47 per cent.—mainly the result of heavy shipments of cotton, the quantity exported being nearly double of that recorded in 1932-33. Wool and rape-seed were also in good demand, but shipments of barley, gram, pulse and woollen carpets were much reduced. The United Kingdom's quota of the total exports advanced from 21·03 to 24·80 per cent. Among other countries in the British Empire, *Ceylon* supplied less coconut oil and tea, and though arrivals of copra seed actually increased by 389 tons in quantity, lower prices caused its value to drop by Rs. 3 lakhs. *Canada* and the *Union* of *South Africa* slightly improved their positions due to larger orders secured respectively for rubber tyres and Natal coal. Fuel oil was practically the only article imported from *British Borneo*, and its value decreased by Rs. 1 lakh as compared with the previous year. Imports from the *Straits Settlements* rose by Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 3 lakhs, notably in receipts of unwrought tin.

Europe.—Imports from *Germany* recorded a further decline of Rs. 18 lakhs, but exports thereto expanded by Rs. 56 lakhs. On the import side, reduced arrivals of cotton and artificial silk piece-goods, copper sheets, woollen yarn and knitting wool, metal lamps and woollen piece-goods were partly offset by increased supplies of coal tar dyes and implements and tools, while greatly increased purchases of cotton and a better demand for raw hides and gram caused the improvement under exports. *Italy* lost ground under both imports (—Rs. 21 lakhs) and exports (—Rs. 35 lakhs), coloured cotton piece-goods, woollen piece-goods, cotton and artificial silk piece-goods and pneumatic motor covers mainly accounting for the former and rapeseed for the latter. That country, however, sent more woollen blankets and potatoes and took more cotton and raw skins. *France* curtailed her supplies of woollen piece-goods, woollen yarn and knitting wool and iron and steel, but purchased more cotton and rapeseed, the net result being a decrease of about Rs. 5 lakhs in the total trade. Imports from *Belgium* contracted by Rs. 3 lakhs as a sequel to restricted supplies of diamonds and iron and steel, despite larger consignments of sugar machinery being received. She cut down her orders for cotton and bones, and hence a drop of Rs. 11 lakhs under exports thereto. Appreciable imports of sugar machinery and increased shipments of cotton were the only noticeable variations in the trade with the *Netherlands*, in consequence of which imports therefrom rose by Rs. 4 lakhs and exports thereto by Rs. 13 lakhs. Kerosene oil was the only article received from *Russia*. Among other foreign countries in Europe, *Poland* supplied less woollen yarn and knitting wool and iron and steel, but took more cotton, *Czechoslovakia* sent more sugar machinery, and *Roumania*

more kerosene and other mineral oils, while *Spain* reduced her orders for cotton by about 11 per cent.

Asia.—*Japan's* share of the import trade was well maintained at 9·58 per cent., despite a decrease of Rs. 32 lakhs or 20 per cent. in the total value of the goods supplied. The shortage occurred in only two articles, namely, cotton piece-goods and artificial silk piece-goods, which suffered a reaction after the heavy dumping experienced in the previous year. The decrease was also partly due to increased rates of import duty. Japan, however, considerably pushed on her sales of woollen yarn and knitting wool, woollen piece-goods, pneumatic motor covers, iron and steel, porcelain, Portland cement and tea. The value of exports to Japan, 98 per cent. of which represented exports of cotton, expanded by Rs. 51 lakhs or 25 per cent. *Java's* share of the import trade declined from 3·72 to 2·63 per cent. owing to a further contraction in the sugar trade. The increase of Rs. 1·83 lakhs in imports from Persia occurred mainly under fuel oils, kerosene and petrol. Among other foreign countries in Asia, the only variation worth notice was an increase of Rs. 50 lakhs in exports to China, consisting mostly of cotton.

America.—Imports from *America* suffered a set-back of Rs. 15 lakhs or 19 per cent., pneumatic motor covers and tubes and electrical machinery being the articles most affected. Arrivals of cotton fents, lubricating oils and metal lamps, however, showed an improvement. Exports to America, on the other hand, appreciated by Rs. 48 lakhs or 94 per cent., due mainly to a substantial increase in shipments of wool and raw goat skins.

TABLE No. 3.

3. Prices.—Table showing the variations in the average prices of certain important articles.

Articles.		Average for 3 years ending 1900-01.	1910-11.	1920-21.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
IMPORTS.									
Coal	Per Ton	100	87·61	389·43	108·96	102·84	98·40	80·57	79·03
Dates	,,	100	128·23	213·97	129·62	93·52	85·75	84·91	70·86
Copper	Cwt.	100	94·73	156·26	113·05	91·15	68·61	59·10	54·24
Iron and steel	Ton	100	97·53	370·67	128·24	126·41	124·27	120·82	118·40
Kerosene oil	Gal.	100	111·00	197·92	111·52	111·69	105·14	97·81	94·51
Sugar	Ton	100	90·59	292·63	70·21	51·57	49·47	46·88	45·61
Cotton twist and yarn	Lb.	100	144·86	633·63	247·66	219·40	190·75	178·89	168·03
Grey cotton piece-goods.	Yd.	100	146 05	539·29	236·16	190·77	169·84	148·91	127·98
White cotton piece-goods.	,,	100	123·59	437·68	214·71	179·72	151·00	140·99	142·89
Coloured cotton piece-goods.	,,	100	140·97	584·86	264·07	236·46	196·02	181·59	180·09
Woollen piece-goods	,,	100	108·42	614·68	207·16	174·94	133·81	128·55	113·13
EXPORTS.									
Rice not in the husk	Per Ton	100	113·39	243·19	205·33	180·42	144·66	146·64	126·57
Wheat	,,	100	110·08	184·61	154·69	105·71	68·08	99·71	98·64
Hides, raw	,,	100	171·32	151·22	161·85	124·47	100·06	81·52	84·35
Skins, raw	,,	100	138·95	199·65	137·44	128·84	104·18	80·25	84·51
Rapeseed	,,	100	115·92	241·48	170·66	129·47	111·17	110·51	91·01
Cotton, raw	,,	100	155·32	187·89	157·03	108·38	101·56	102·67	98·69
Wool (Indian)	Lb.	100	97·21	186·91	200·18	189·10	172·62	84·17	73·31
Wool (Foreign)	,,	100	110·73	187·04	193·90	139·54	101·15	78·30	85·68

TABLE No. 4.

4. Government transactions.—Table showing the values of the more important Government transactions.

Articles.	1929-30. Rs. Lakhs.	1930-31. Rs. Lakhs.	1931-32. Rs. Lakhs.	1932-33. Rs. Lakhs.	1933-34. Rs. Lakhs.
Imports—					
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—					
Firearms and parts thereof	1·94	3·39	0·79	1·07	0 95
Other sorts	11·01	14·75	11·46	23·80	12·13
Machinery and millwork—					
Railway locomotive engines and tenders.	58·68	91·71	40·57	4·49	6·91
Other sorts	14·11	11·99	9·37	3·09	1·36
Metals and ores—					
Iron and steel—					
Rails and fishplates	0·58	0·14	..	..	..
Sleepers and keys	9·88	..	..	..	..
Other manufactures	20·58	19·25	10·37	1·19	1·56
Other sorts	3·71	0·44	0·12	0·32	0·73
Total Metals and ores	34·75	19·83	10·49	1·51	2·29
Vehicles—					
Railway carriages	3·99	3·80	1·28	2·25	1·14
„ wagons	0·85	3·90	0·91	0·02	0·34
Other sorts	76·10	1,92·50	88·78	59·15	29·77
Other articles	67·75	73·72	55·26	40·88	24·62
Treasure	..	..	..	..	..
Total Imports	2,69·18	4,15·59	2,18·91	1,36·26	78·01
Exports—					
Stores	2·91	2·53	2·16	1·64	1·37
Treasure	..	..	..	..	..
Total Exports	2·91	2·53	2·16	1·64	1·37
Total Government Transactions	2,72·09	4,18·12	2,21·07	1,37·90	80·28

The total value of imports of *Government stores* decreased by Rs. 57·62 lakhs to Rs. 80·28 lakhs mainly in receipts of aeroplanes and parts and arms, ammunition and military stores from the United Kingdom and fuel oils from Persia. The total quantity of fuel oil imported from Persia was 7,226,206 gallons valued at Rs. 9·69 lakhs compared with 11,373,712 gallons valued at Rs. 15·24 lakhs in the preceding year.

FOREIGN TRADE.

IMPORTS.

TABLE No. 5.

5. Table showing the values of imports under the five main classes.

Classes.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	6,18·03	4,50·73	2,33·84	1,90·99	1,57·40
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	1,71·43	1,98·86	1,63·01	1,30·46	1,21·78
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	17,98·59	12,49·48	11,49·37	12,71·24	9,91·44
IV.—Living animals .	0·09	0·34	0·49	0·75	0·58
V.—Postal articles not specified.	59·47	48·64	39·27	32·93	25·27
Total Imports .	26,47·61	19,48·05	15,85·98	16,26·37	12,96·47

TABLE No. 6.

6. Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the foreign import trade.

Articles.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton manufactures	7,78,68,296	4,15,06,261	4,12,26,408	5,43,02,890	3,02,93,355	23·36
Machinery and millwork.	1,48,61,655	1,16,22,557	1,39,39,812	1,12,75,645	1,27,15,999	9·88
Metals and ores	1,95,98,613	1,86,63,596	1,07,93,462	99,39,886	92,70,974	7·15
Oils	1,47,72,528	1,78,98,786	1,45,71,012	88,78,264	91,69,419	7·07
Woollen manufactures.	1,11,80,615	58,16,497	47,60,086	98,48,248	67,76,198	5·22
Sugar	3,44,88,792	2,65,47,119	1,23,79,265	93,01,237	62,54,776	4·82
Instruments	32,10,396	42,90,956	34,58,261	44,42,858	43,94,473	3·38
Liquors	68,28,214	63,26,427	38,11,707	38,49,836	42,83,268	3·30
Rubber manufactures.	78,93,532	58,57,520	58,36,560	38,92,692	38,49,901	2·96
Mechanically propelled vehicles, etc.	88,06,502	71,80,392	47,09,236	30,42,171	33,85,287	2·61
Hardware	41,33,791	36,13,677	28,72,030	32,95,333	32,40,455	2·49
Chemicals	32,25,417	28,52,954	28,62,436	30,96,934	32,24,061	2·48
Provisions	86,04,723	64,17,384	35,95,628	30,08,434	30,94,122	2·39
Articles imported by post.	59,47,160	48,64,316	39,27,326	32,92,945	25,27,416	1·95
Paper and pasteboard.	31,71,728	21,75,250	21,16,006	25,95,940	22,09,422	1·70
Cycles and parts thereof and accessories.	19,80,747	13,33,067	12,02,895	14,13,038	15,41,722	1·18
Drugs and medicines	14,39,244	14,59,002	12,67,515	13,78,252	14,41,261	1·11
Artificial silk	24,45,996	18,42,183	28,36,908	30,32,936	14,25,231	1·10
Fruits and vegetables	27,60,890	20,81,254	18,44,907	17,53,457	13,97,933	1·08
Soap	16,81,071	12,14,367	11,12,177	12,30,126	13,26,714	1·02
Apparel	16,67,486	12,79,701	12,53,778	10,83,555	11,81,092	0·91
Dyeing and tanning substances.	8,71,267	12,02,903	9,79,152	9,05,618	11,62,980	0·90
Glass and glassware	14,17,163	14,02,190	11,69,260	9,47,286	11,41,539	0·88
Paints and painters' materials.	12,77,437	12,72,628	11,70,161	11,48,690	10,76,776	0·83
Haberdashery and millinery.	17,10,543	14,05,812	12,32,553	14,03,725	10,21,863	0·79
Arms, ammunition, etc.	7,92,364	6,00,228	22,88,979	11,83,863	8,14,458	0·63
Silk manufactures	11,17,060	8,20,758	6,25,124	6,87,945	4,69,725	0·36
Grain, pulse and flour	49,42,004	8,45,971	3,84,838	1,71,041	3,52,743	0·27
Tobacco	39,60,407	26,11,961	11,54,379	6,41,492	2,30,915	0·18
Other articles	1,21,05,608	97,98,994	92,66,325	1,15,98,138	1,03,78,382	8·00
TOTAL	26,47,61,249	19,48,04,711	15,85,98,186	16,26,36,975	12,96,47,462	100·00

7. Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

TABLE No. 7.

SUGAR.

Countries.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	21,186	33·38	7,060	7·58	15,142	17·94	22,905	23·96	21,131	21·32
U. S. S. R., Southern	...	...	16,267	16·69	21,311	22·05	3,588	3·59	...	...
Poland	2,240	2·96	1,403	1·77	4,848	5·59	...	...	...	...
Germany	8,089	13·22	6,133	7·16	14,968	17·21	10	0·02	...	...
Netherlands	995	1·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	518	1·30	314	0·68	171	0·33	121	0·23	1,857	2·93
France	3,038	5·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	20,303	31·53	12,248	14·18	495	0·54	...	...	1,684	1·64
Czechoslovakia	913	1·58	9	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiume	1,096	1·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	726	1·27	...	...	400	0·47	...	...	...	...
Jugo-Slavia	4,908	7·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	156,570	2,43·16	184,296	2,14·06	54,857	59·22	56,847	59·38	33,908	33·49
Ecuador	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,453	5·38	...	...
Portuguese East Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,967	2·95
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0·24	117	0·17
Other Foreign Countries	4	0·01	79	0·15	27	0·06	31	0·7	24	0·05
Total	220,586	3,44·38	227,809	2,62·29	112,219	1,23·41	89,105	92·87	61,688	62·55
Imports from Bombay	2	0·01	1	0·01	2,001	4·66	...	...	...	...
Re-exports	1,928	3·41	856	1·19	2,835	3·42	3,487	4·19	1,866	4·69
Exports to Coast ports	2,290	5·88	962	2·43	1,011	2·50	1,330	2·66	3,035	7·60

The continued growth of indigenous production, stimulated by the high protective duties, is gradually leading to the elimination of foreign sugar. The total quantity (61,688 tons) imported during the year was 31 per cent. less than that in 1932-33 and was equal to only 27 per cent. of the imports in 1930-31. Decreased consumption due to low purchasing power of the people has also partly contributed to the reduction in the trade in recent years.

The local price of *white Java*, which was Rs. 14-2-0 per cwt. in the beginning of April, rose to Rs. 14-3-6 in the middle of May and to Rs. 14-6-0 in the middle of June, the latter being the highest quotation of the year. It remained more or less

steady in July, but thereafter a gradual downward tendency followed, Rs. 13-15-0 being recorded at the end of October Rs. 13-9-0 at the end of December and Rs. 13-4-0 (the lowest quotation of the year) at the end of January 1934. The next two months witnessed a partial recovery, and the quotation stood at Rs. 13-11-8 at the close of the year.

TABLE No. 8.

LIQUORS.

Description.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors.	895,943	21·54	867,446	20·69	649,801	13·87	631,892	13·40	612,458	13·35
Spirits—										
Whisky	119,553	22·42	114,695	21·59	63,464	12·07	71,981	13·22	77,109	14·37
Brandy	73,108	9·66	49,661	6·96	22,930	3·37	20,546	3·37	21,212	3·64
Denatured spirit	45,091	0·49	65,825	0·71	54,759	0·56	29,369	0·27	24,774	0·35
Other sorts	38,604	7·62	40,093	7·16	24,654	5·06	26,748	4·75	31,407	6·03
Total Spirits	276,356	40·19	270,274	36·42	165,807	21·06	148,644	21·61	154,502	24·39
Wines	53,931	6·55	49,019	6·15	26,663	3·19	33,186	3·48	39,716	5·09
Total Liquors	1,226,230	68·28	1,186,739	63·26	842,271	38·12	813,722	38·49	806,676	42·83

Ale, Beer and Porter.—Imports of *bulk* beer, almost wholly from the United Kingdom, decreased by 55,606 gallons to 314,899 gallons, but those of bottled beer increased by 35,753 gallons to 294,698 gallons, chiefly in supplies from Japan.

Spirits.—Imports of *brandy*, mainly from France, did not show any marked variation. The increase in imports of *whisky* was partly due to the introduction of cheaper brands in the market and partly to a reduction in the home prices. The *denatured spirit* shown as imported was rectified spirit from Java denatured at the Custom House on arrival. The quantity imported showed a further decline of 4,641 gallons. Increased distillation in India, which followed the establishment of sugar factories, and the imposition of a heavy vend fee of annas 12 per gallon on methylated spirit are gradually bringing about a restriction in foreign imports.

Wines.—The improvement under wines occurred in receipts of champagne and other sparkling wines, mostly from France, and was due to a better demand from upcountry.

Tobacco.—Imports of *tobacco*, consisting mainly of cigarettes from the United Kingdom, which have been continuously on the decline after 1929-30, were reduced to a further low level of 81,743 lbs. valued at Rs. 2·31 lakhs, a decrease of 62 per cent. in quantity and 64 per cent. in value as compared with 1932-33. The quantity imported was equal to only 13 per cent. of the average of the preceding five years, the contraction in the trade being due to the high level of import duties, which have given an impetus to the manufacture in India of certain brands of cigarettes formerly supplied by the United Kingdom.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Dates and potatoes formed the bulk of the imports under this head, the value of which receded by Rs. 3·56 lakhs to Rs. 13·98 lakhs. Arrivals of *dates*, largely from Iraq, decreased by Rs. 4·45 lakhs to Rs. 9·40 lakhs owing to a poor crop in that country and the resultant high prices. *Potatoes* came solely from Italy, and their value advanced from Rs. 3·28 lakhs to Rs. 4·32 lakhs.

Provisions.—The total value of imports of provisions rose slightly from Rs. 30·08 lakhs to Rs. 30·94 lakhs, the United Kingdom claiming the largest share, *viz.*, 72 per cent. The *vegetable products* trade, mostly with the Netherlands, which in recent years showed great activity, has now practically disappeared, the total value of imports this year being only Rs. 3,000 as against Rs. 1·13 lakhs last year and an average of over Rs. 26 lakhs in the preceding quinquennium. Indian vegetable product manufactured at Bombay is replacing the foreign product. The variations in the quantities of some of the principal descriptions of provisions are shown in the following statement :—

Provisions.	Quantity	
	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Vegetable products	3,852	77
Farinaceous foods	8,874	9,458
Canned or bottled fruits	6,918	8,301
Biscuits and cakes	4,082	4,546
Milk, condensed, etc.	2,962	4,610
Confectionery	3,520	4,069
Tinned or Canned fish	2,780	2,757
Jams and jellies	2,685	3,183
Bacon and hams	2,233	2,791
Cheese	2,233	2,038
Pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments	1,238	1,679
Other sorts	14,294	16,030

Tea.—Imports of *black tea*, mostly from Ceylon, dwindled from 412,942 lbs. valued at Rs. 2·14 lakhs to only 102,754 lbs. valued at Rs. 50,492, the figures being the lowest recorded since 1918-19. High prices ruling in the Ceylon markets made it difficult for Ceylon tea to compete with Indian tea, which was available at much cheaper rates. Imports of *green tea*, mostly intended for the Afghan markets, rose by 29 per cent. to 422,218 lbs. in quantity and by 10 per cent. to Rs. 2·09 lakhs in value, wholly in receipts from Japan, which supplied 88 per cent. of the total quantity.

8. Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.

TABLE No. 9.

MINERAL OILS.

Description.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
		Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Kerosene—											
From U. S. S. R. Southern	Bulk	8,477,498	41·56	11,172,984	56·04	7,264,553	34·84	7,511,898	30·96	8,131,839	34·94
„ Persia	Bulk	8,212,415	35·09	10,321,626	43·54	9,022,635	38·06	..	..	..	..
	Tins	150,043	1·01	128,334	0·85	1,039,535	4·77	260,260	2·01	291,875	1·93
„ U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast.	Bulk	2,337,326	11·44	..	..	1,074,973	5·04	..	..	..	..
	Tins	924,522	8·26	1,221,484	10·24	467,523	3·34	201	0·00	41,155	0·39
„ Dutch Borneo	Tins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Roumania	Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,186,140	2·30
„ Straits Settlements	Tins	12,946	0·07	..	..	40	0·00	..	..	..	..
„ Other Countries	Tins	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	0·00	97	0·00
Total Kerosene	Bulk	19,057,239	88·09	21,494,610	99·58	17,362,161	77·94	7,511,898	30·96	9,317,979	37·24
	Tins	1,087,511	9·34	1,349,818	11·09	1,507,098	8·11	260,530	2·01	333,127	2·32
Grand Total Kerosene, Foreign		20,144,750	97·43	22,844,428	1,10·67	18,869,259	86·05	7,772,428	32·97	9,651,106	39·56
Imports from Burma		931,021	4·92	362,420	1·94	2,570,591	15·12	8,215,749	40·45	6,961,372	30·57
Grand Total Kerosene, Foreign and Indian.		21,075,771	1,02·35	23,206,848	1,12·61	21,439,850	1,01·17	15,988,177	73·42	16,612,478	70·13
Petrol, Benzine and *Benzol*—											
From *Straits Settlements*		..	..	659,889	4·74	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Persia		310,912	2·78	272,000	2·46	390,000	3·48	206,320	1·87	293,040	2·66
„ U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast		..	..	..	..	8,804	0·09	..	..	..	..
„ U. S. A. *vid* Pacific Coast		..	..	1,035,365	8·41	1,223,355	8·79	..	..	..	..
„ Sumatra		..	..	..	..	..	..	464,975	3·48	..	..
„ Other Countries		..	..	..	..	1	0·00	566	0·01	..	..
Total Petrol, benzine and benzol, Foreign		310,912	2·78	1,967,254	15·61	1,622,160	12·36	671,861	5·36	293,040	2·66
Imports from Burma		5,104,839	63·74	11,179,539	1,32·12	10,471,476	1,37·25	12,178,829	1,24·11	10,924,167	70·80
Grand Total Petrol, benzine and benzol, Foreign and Indian.		5,415,751	66·52	13,146,793	1,47·73	12,093,636	1,49·61	12,850,690	1,29·47	11,217,207	73·46
Other Mineral oils—											
Fuel		10,329,101	21·90	13,168,574	26·99	12,607,476	25·74	12,879,870	25·01	11,944,619	23·19
Lubricating		1,148,791	22·74	1,292,602	22·07	1,002,868	18·57	1,076,341	16·36	1,585,964	17·64
Other sorts		35,642	1·39	103,764	1·96	96,965	1·65	264,332	3·51	1,387,779	3·72

Mineral Oils.—Imports of *kerosene oil*, both foreign and Indian, showed a slight excess of 4 per cent. over the quantity recorded last year, but the figures are still much below the quinquennial average, the low economic condition of the people having reduced consumption to a great extent. Unlike last year, Burma oil was imported in smaller quantities, the deficit being made up by foreign supplies. A feature, this year, was the importation of 1¼ million gallons from Roumania. Imports of *petrol* fell short of those of the preceding year by about 13 per cent., the general trade depression having kept consumption at a lower level. *Fuel oil* came largely from Persia and British Borneo, and a small quantity was also imported from Roumania. The improvement under *lubricating oils* occurred chiefly in receipts from the United States of America.

Coal.—Coal is imported here mainly for bunkering purposes. Foreign coal, largely from Natal, increased by 13,413 tons to 25,643 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1·96 lakhs to Rs. 3·82 lakhs in value owing partly to a slight improvement in the demand and partly to the low prices at which this coal was available. Imports of Indian (Bengal) coal, aggregating 59,399 tons, also showed an improvement of 593 tons, but its value, *viz.*, Rs. 8·37 lakhs contracted by about Rs. 35,000.

9. Class III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured.

Cotton Manufactures.—The over-stocking of the markets in the previous year was the main factor responsible for the fall of 44 per cent. in the volume and 45 per cent. in the value of imports of cotton piece-goods during the year under report. The restricted purchasing power of the cultivating classes due to uneconomic prices of Indian produce continued to keep consumption at a low level. British goods suffered to the extent of 46 per cent. in yardage and 45 per cent. in value, while supplies from Japan fell off by 35 per cent. in yardage and 43 per cent. in value, the decrease in the latter case being also partly attributable to the imposition of a heavy import duty on non-British goods. The share of the United Kingdom in the total value of cotton piece-goods advanced from 76 to 77 per cent. and that of Japan from 19 to 20 per cent.

TABLE No. 10.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Description.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Twist and yarn—											
From United Kingdom	Lbs.	321,185	4·05	109,623	1·17	149,572	1·34	168,538	1·51	92,550	0·81
„ Japan	„	6,000	0·06	..	..	17,700	0·27	15,000	0·15	10,500	0·07
„ Other Countries	„	55,154	0·73	47,200	0·59	47,647	0·48	29,600	0·28	8,060	0·07
Total Twist and yarn	„	382,339	4·84	156,823	1·76	214,919	2·09	213,138	1·94	111,110	0·95
II.—Piece-goods—											
Grey (unbleached)—											
From United Kingdom	Yds.	6,388,985	13·31	1,623,865	2·87	2,019,592	2·65	3,271,739	4·63	3,740,677	5·03
„ Japan	„	30,319,823	77·90	12,853,820	28·22	11,938,825	22·35	17,034,702	27·15	15,448,625	20·79
„ Other Countries	„	2,844,329	6·97	1,460,562	2·87	1,328,020	2·29	..	..	64	0·00
Total Grey	„	39,553,137	98·18	15,937,747	31·96	15,286,437	27·29	20,306,441	31·78	19,189,366	25·82
White (bleached)—											
From United Kingdom	Yds.	162,591,963	3,95·71	114,804,808	2,34·14	126,569,952	2,17·17	167,116,967	2,67·14	87,023,208	1,45·43
„ Japan	„	496,650	1·25	1,763,400	3·51	7,379,813	12·08	23,117,436	35·75	15,491,587	21·01
„ Other Countries	„	8,068,832	25·23	4,739,558	12·90	3,854,532	9·92	3,138,583	10·40	655,830	2·36
Total White	„	171,157,445	4,22·19	121,307,766	2,50·55	137,834,297	2,39·17	193,372,986	3,13·29	103,170,625	1,68·80
Coloured, printed or dyed—											
From United Kingdom	Yds.	57,953,814	1,79·06	34,621,073	98·28	43,071,967	98·09	57,397,160	1,27·84	31,446,129	69·42
„ Italy	„	8,896,720	25·04	*3,905,089*	9·39	*5,060,221*	10·94	*3,366,233*	6·92	71,264	0·25
„ *Japan*	„	*12,336,970*	*28·27*	*6,211,631*	*12·14*	*8,517,874*	*14·63*	*23,850,009*	36·47	9,943,657	14·62
„ *Other Countries*	„	*978,928*	6·87	*753,942*	3·76	707,834	3·39	1,370,238	5·18	30,402	0·15
Total Coloured	„	80,166,432	2,39·24	45,491,735	1,21·57	57,357,896	1,27·05	85,983,640	1,76·41	41,497,452	84·44
Fents	„	1,542,156	5·41	861,502	1·97	7,624,233	9·00	3,723,000	5·92	7,303,612	9·74
Total Piece-goods	„	292,419,170	7,65·02	183,598,750	4,06·05	218,102,863	4,02·51	303,386,067	5,27·40	171,161,055	2,88·80
III.—Other cotton fabrics	Value	..	13·66	..	9·00	..	9·75	..	15·63	..	14·13
GRAND TOTAL	„	..	7,83·52	..	4,16·81	..	4,14·35	..	5,44·97	..	3,03·88

TABLE No. 11.

PIECE-GOODS.

Description.	Quantity.					Value.				
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
(1) *Grey (unbleached)*—										
Dhutis, saris and scarves	3,588,539	650,651	226,843	809,076	1,365,607	9·01	1·45	0·43	1·45	2·32
Drills and jeans	4,027,397	1,077,000	1,713,000	462,600	860,000	11·13	2·17	3·38	0·78	1·25
Jaconets, madapollams; mulls and cambrics.	2,207,141	637,787	1,713,747	2,502,943	2,365,948	4·03	0·90	2·13	3·20	2·74
Longcloth and shirtings	29,678,148	13,276,089	11,631,727	16,522,734	14,597,647	73·88	26·83	21·34	26·33	19·51
(2) *White (bleached)*—										
Checks, spots and stripes	9,182,975	2,669,061	3,071,639	5,266,650	2,390,096	23·62	6·38	6·30	11·69	6·30
Jaconets, madapollams and cambrics.	3,901,158	3,750,160	3,662,168	5,136,744	3,333,905	12·92	10·32	8·80	14·17	8·09
Longcloth and shirtings	48,478,443	33,186,331	32,217,048	42,919,992	30,200,615	1,49·61	91·21	76·78	91·48	60·67
Mulls	100,191,536	77,185,734	95,494,301	132,948,321	63,930,986	2,13·36	1,33·43	1,42·45	1,85·22	88·55
Nainsooks	5,859,030	3,220,956	2,784,922	5,220,665	2,127,711	10·79	5·29	3·25	6·28	2·16
(3) *Coloured, printed and dyed*—										
Cambrics	12,497,058	6,390,865	7,456,957	13,539,932	9,068,767	33·21	14·83	15·06	25·53	16·37
Drills and jeans	9,628,454	6,762,632	7,664,800	15,322,801	7,797,891	25·14	14·37	15·51	25·35	11·80
Shirtings, other than woven	22,985,020	12,922,393	20,511,231	27,377,515	11,531,785	60·50	31·07	42·94	50·44	21·93
Twills	13,789,638	5,292,941	9,296,628	7,482,364	3,407,548	33·77	11·92	17·39	13·98	6·28
Saris and Scarves	2,591,096	2,279,581	1,113,614	3,371,607	1,749,734	9·61	6·72	3·11	8·65	4·22
Dyed Italian cloth and sateens	3,303,290	2,863,856	4,505,987	6,295,126	2,312,180	15·08	11·77	13·84	17·93	7·47
Woven coatings and trouserings	1,550,880	961,417	1,078,743	1,130,627	696,985	12·35	6·13	5·00	5·77	3·84
Woven shirtings	7,111,064	2,819,636	272,962	1,838,033	2,200,689	25·19	10·57	0·90	5·42	5·63

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—Increased use of yarns of local manufacture by the Indian mills mostly accounted for the fall in imports of foreign yarns.

Grey Goods.—Japan curtailed its supplies of longcloth and shirtings, and in consequence her share in the total value of grey goods declined from 85 to 81 per cent. The United Kingdom slightly improved its position on account of larger despatches of bordered dhuties, though supplies of mulls and jaconets fell short.

White Goods.—The United Kingdom was, as usual, the chief supplier of white goods, with a share of 86 per cent. in the total value as against 85 per cent. last year. Japan also increased its share from 11 to 12 per cent. Of the principal varieties, imports of longcloth and shirtings from the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 65·36 lakhs to Rs. 45·80 lakhs and those from Japan from Rs. 24·17 lakhs to Rs. 13·43 lakhs. Supplies of mulls from the United Kingdom decreased from Rs. 177·51 lakhs to Rs. 83·11 lakhs and those from Japan from Rs. 7·71 lakhs to Rs. 5·44 lakhs.

Coloured Goods.—The share of the United Kingdom in the supplies of coloured goods advanced from 72 to 82 per cent., but that of Japan receded from 21 to 17 per cent. Extremely low prices quoted by Japan coupled with high import duties made it difficult for Italy to compete, the value of imports therefrom having dwindled to an insignificant figure of Rs. 25,000 as against Rs. 6·92 lakhs in 1932-33 and Rs. 10·94 lakhs in 1931-32.

Woollen Goods.—Imports of *yarn* and *knitting wool*, mostly intended for the Amritsar market, amounted to Rs. 12·07 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 6·99 lakhs, which followed an increase of Rs. 7·10 lakhs in the previous year. Poland, Germany and France sent less, but favourable prices quoted during the year attracted larger imports from Japan (+Rs. 4·87 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (+Rs. 1·70 lakhs). The *woollen piece-goods* trade remained depressed owing to the accumulation of stocks held over from imports in the previous year. The total value amounting to Rs. 37·25 lakhs showed a deficiency of Rs. 25·38 lakhs, which was shared mostly by France, Italy and Germany. Arrivals from Japan, on the other hand, rose appreciably from Rs. 29,000 to Rs. 3·31 lakhs and those from the United Kingdom also showed a slight improvement. Imports of *blankets*, consisting mostly of cheap rugs from Italy, increased from Rs. 11·29 lakhs to Rs. 12·47 lakhs.

Silk.—Reduced arrivals of yarn, noils and warps from Italy and of goods of silk mixed with other materials from Germany caused a decrease of Rs. 2·32 lakhs in the total value amounting to Rs. 4·70 lakhs.

Artificial Silk.—Imports contracted by Rs. 16·08 lakhs to Rs. 14·25 lakhs as the result of a considerable reduction in receipts of pure artificial silk piece-goods from Japan and of piece-goods made of cotton and artificial silk from Germany and Italy, the increased import duties having affected the sales of these articles to a great extent. The decrease was also partly due to the manufacture of artificial silk piece-goods in the Punjab from imported yarn.

TABLE No. 12.

METALS.

Metals.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Aluminium . . . . Cwts.	7,312	5·77	5,357	4·01	1,497	1·05	456	0·30	1,530	1·08
Brass . . . . ,,	9,617	5·15	11,269	4·99	14,761	4·98	30,178	8·85	27,588	7·75
Copper . . . ,,	9,331	5·77	17,503	8·73	23,296	8·74	32,393	10·47	28,006	8·31
Iron and steel—										
Bars . . . . Tons	24,749	27·41	20,561	19·36	15,292	12·31	16,204	10·86	12,588	10·11
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work. ,,	16,262	17·28	16,466	14·72	5,544	4·62	2,324	1·58	4,424	4·29
Hoops and strips . . ,,	5,250	6·94	4,142	5·34	4,285	4·80	3,562	2·75	6,168	7·76
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought. ,,	5,000	14·15	10,762	33·57	4,507	13·65	7,075	17·95	5,566	12·92
Sheets and plates—										
Galvanised . . . ,,	10,906	24·26	8,776	16·60	6,224	10·99	5,540	8·89	5,169	8·84
Tinned . . . . ,,	5,288	16·81	2,686	9·01	108	0·35	867	2·19	776	2·11
Other sorts . . . ,,	4,356	6·21	4,750	5·39	3,354	4·14	2,257	2·46	2,432	2·75
Other sorts . . . ,,	38,221	62·26	37,508	61·95	19,044	39·25	13,759	29·76	11,381	22·57
Total Iron and steel . ,,	110,032	1,75·32	105,651	1,65·94	58,358	90·11	51,588	77·44	48,504	71·35
Lead . . . . . ,,	213	0·91	177	0·70	361	1·13	194	0·68	373	1·34
Tin . . . . . Cwts.	1,175	1·56	931	0·94	715	0·64	836	0·81	1,191	1·65
Zinc or spelter . . . ,,	3,694	0·67	2,473	0·38	4,066	0·50	2,565	0·37	2,516	0·49
Other metals . . . ,,	1,212	0·84	1,970	0·94	1,153	0·78	910	0·47	864	0·74
TOTAL METALS . Tons	111,855	1,95·99	107,802	1,86·63	60,993	1,07·93	55,141	99·39	51,962	92·71

Iron and Steel.—Imports of iron and steel, which have recorded a progressive fall from 1929-30, largely on account of the general trade depression and the increased use of Indian products, were reduced to a further low level of 48,504 tons valued at Rs. 71·35 lakhs, showing a decrease of 6 per cent. in quantity and 8 per cent. in value as compared with the previous year. Belgium supplied the largest quantity, *viz.*, 17,185 tons or 35 per cent. compared with 21,351 tons or 41 per cent. in 1932-33. Excepting Germany, which increased its supplies from 4,297 tons to 5,454 tons, most of the other continental countries also sent less. Arrivals from the United Kingdom, representing a share of 28 per cent. compared with 25 per cent. last year, advanced from 12,938 tons to 13,656 tons, due to the stimulus given by the Ottawa preferences. Imports from Japan, which stood at only 298 tons last year, rose to 1,566 tons, comprising mostly galvanised sheets, wire, wire nails, wire netting, barbed wire and wrought tubes, pipes and fittings. America supplied 123 tons as against 64 tons in 1932-33. Of the total quantity (48,504 tons) of iron and steel imported during the year, 23,845 tons paid the protective duties.

Other Metals.—The only important variation among other metals was a decrease of Rs. 2·16 lakhs in imports of *copper*, which was due to smaller despatches of sheets by Germany. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, secured larger orders.

TABLE No. 13.

MACHINERY.

Description.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Prime-movers (other than electrical)	19·03	15·61	19·75	10·51	14·51
Electrical machinery	33·42	40·00	65·30	55·62	17·56
Boilers	2·71	5·80	1·75	0·46	5·26
Agricultural machinery	3·39	1·73	0·98	3·18	2·95
Metal-working machinery	6·34	1·75	2·26	1·40	2·89
Mining machinery	14·42	7·01	5.41	3·71	3·62
Rice and flour mill machinery	3·99	5·15	2·74	1·77	0·55
Sugar machinery	3·17	0·19	0·70	6·27	46·98
Textile machinery	10·15	3·36	4·61	4·18	5·40
Sewing and knitting machines and parts thereof	20·62	16·30	19·87	13·98	11·38
Typewriters	2·47	1·70	0·08	0·07	0·13
Other sorts	28·91	17·62	15 95	11·61	15·93
TOTAL	1,48·62	1,16·22	1,39·40	1,12·76	1,27·16

The improvement of Rs. 14·40 lakhs or 13 per cent. under this head was due to increased imports of sugar machinery, boilers and prime-movers, which more than offset the heavy decline in electrical machinery. The expansion of the sugar industry in India created a demand for sugar machinery, which came from the United Kingdom (Rs. 26 lakhs), Belgium (Rs. 10 lakhs), the Netherlands (Rs. 6 lakhs) and Czechoslovakia (Rs. 5 lakhs). The boilers were imported from the United Kingdom (Rs. 4 lakhs) and Czechoslovakia (Rs. 1 lakh), while the increase under prime-movers occurred in receipts of

steam engines from the United Kingdom and Belgium. The demand for electrical machinery was greatly curtailed owing to the completion of the Uhl River Valley Hydro-electric project.

Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments.—Imports at Rs. 83·55 lakhs, practically retained the last year's level.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.—The aggregate value under this head advanced by Rs. 1·90 lakhs to Rs. 46·65 lakhs, mainly in receipts of sodium carbonate from the United Kingdom and the United States of America and proprietary and patent medicines from the United Kingdom.

TABLE No. 14.

VEHICLES.

Description.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34	
	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.
Motor cars—										
From United Kingdom . .	365	8·11	363	8·66	348	7·05	556	11·98	669	12·83
„ United States of America .	598	15·37	344	10·16	240	5·78	55	2·27	80	2·12
„ Canada	394	7·35	440	7·44	127	2·19	15	0·39	6	0·11
„ Italy	212	4·88	267	6·04	80	1·69	8	0·15	12	0·38
„ France	48	1·12	41	0·87	24	0·55	2	0·06	5	0·12
„ Other countries . . .	16	0·59	7	0·08	5	0·09	6	0·09	9	0·15
Total Motor cars .	1,633	37·42	1,462	33·25	824	17·35	642	14·94	781	15·71
Motor cycles	344	1·95	307	1·71	186	0·90	117	0·51	99	0·44
Motor omnibuses, vans and lorries .	886	18·46	930	17·96	550	13·51	209	4·54	243	4·50
Cycles	26,647	10·78	10,710	4·14	11,277	4·10	11,797	3·73	14,644	4·06
Parts of cycles and accessories . .	..	9·03	..	9·19	..	7·93	..	10·40	..	11·36
Carriages	46	0·07	130	0·16	32	0·17	81	0·54	11	0·05
Railway carriages . . .	..	13·11	..	6·48	..	5·41	..	1·28	..	2·16
Railway wagons	..	3·91	..	1·26	..	0·88	..	0·41	..	1·02

Vehicles.—Imports of *motor cars*, though slightly in excess of those in the previous year, were much below the average, the general trade depression having prevented much headway being made. British cars numbering 669, however, established a further record and represented a share of 86 per cent. of the total number (781) received during the year, the preferential rates of duty having greatly facilitated their imports. A large number of these cars were used second-hand cars. The new assembly plant at Bombay sent 155 cars as against 81 last year. Canada supplied the largest number of *lorries, viz.*, 134 compared with 98 in 1932-33, and the remainder came from America (72), the United Kingdom (26), Japan (10) and Germany (1). Imports of *cycles and parts* rose by Rs. 1·29 lakhs to Rs. 15·42 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 11·54 lakhs (+Rs. 2·39 lakhs) and Japan Rs. 2·70 lakhs (—Rs. 0·58 lakhs).

Other Articles.—Imports of *apparel* increased in value by nearly Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 11·81 lakhs, notably in receipts of gold and silver thread and other articles of apparel from Germany. The value of *boots* and *shoes* almost kept the last year's level at Rs. 1·90 lakhs, 52 per cent. of which represented imports of rubber soled shoes from Japan. Imports of *dyes* and *colours* valued at Rs. 22·75 lakhs increased by Rs. 1·94 lakhs, mainly in receipts of coal tar dyes from Germany owing to a good upcountry demand, particularly by the woollen mills. The value of *glassware* and *earthenware* amounting to Rs. 16·45 lakhs showed a recovery of Rs. 2·69 lakhs, chiefly in imports of bottles and phials from Sweden and porcelain from Japan. Imports of *paper, pasteboard* and *stationery* receded in value by Rs. 4·42 lakhs to Rs. 30·02 lakhs, chiefly in receipts of packing and printing paper from Sweden and pencils from Germany. The value of *rubber manufactures*, 67 per cent. of which represented imports of pneumatic motor covers, amounted to Rs. 38·50 lakhs, a decrease of only Rs. 43,000 as compared with the previous year. It is, however, significant to note that while imports of motor covers from the United States of America and Italy decreased by Rs. 6·95 lakhs and Rs. 1·61 lakhs, respectively, those from the United Kingdom stimulated by the preferential rates of duty rose by Rs. 5·46 lakhs. Japan and Canada also supplied more. Imports of *cement* increased from 4,184 tons to 7,108 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·15 lakhs to Rs. 1·83 lakhs in value. The bulk of the imports comprised Japanese cement, which competes successfully with Indian cement on account of its cheapness. Imports of *matches* again recorded a low value of Rs. 19,000 as against Rs. 18,000 last year.

10. Class V.—Postal Articles not Specified.—Figures for gold and silver thread, cinematograph films, jewellery, precious stones and cigarettes imported by post are included under their relative heads in the general imports. The value of other articles imported by post decreased by Rs. 7·66 lakhs to Rs. 25·27 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 21·89 lakhs. The number of parcels dealt with was 84,174 as against 79,523 in the previous year. In addition 64,955 letter packets were assessed to duty as against 65,040. The total amount of import duty realized on all articles imported by parcel post rose from Rs. 9·56 lakhs to Rs. 9·70 lakhs, but that on articles contained in letter packets declined from Rs. 3·73 lakhs to Rs. 1·13 lakhs.

EXPORTS.

Indian Produce and Manufactures.

11. **Agricultural Conditions.**—As the bulk of the export trade of the port consists of agricultural produce, a brief review of the weather conditions during the year and of the area and yield of the principal crops in Sind and the neighbouring provinces is given below.

In *Sind*, the inundation was one of the best on record. The Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur and its off-taking canals functioned very satisfactorily during the year under report. The canals received a good and steady supply of water throughout the *kharif* season, when some 1,455,000 acres of land were brought under cultivation in the Barrage Zone alone, including 555,000 acres under cotton, the area under this crop in the whole of Sind in the pre-barrage days being 280,000 acres only. The cotton crop, however, suffered from insect attacks and frost in certain places, and the yield is likely to fall between 65 and 75 per cent. of the normal. Ample supply of water led to an increase in the area under *rabi* sowings, but the frost in January adversely affected the yield in many districts. The wheat crop in the Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts is expected to yield from 85 per cent. of the normal to a full normal, but in the remaining districts it is likely to range between about 50 and 70 per cent. of the normal.

In the *Punjab*, the area under *kharif* sowings increased considerably owing to sufficient rain fall and adequate supplies in the rivers, and the cotton crop is expected to return a larger yield than in the previous year, though constant and excessive rains caused some damage in many districts. The *rabi* sowings were also carried out under favourable conditions, and the area sown with wheat increased in consequence. Severe cold and frost, however, adversely affected the yield which is expected to be generally below normal to normal.

In the *United Provinces*, the monsoon rains were unevenly distributed, being excessive in some places while deficient in others. The heavy rains in August, September and October particularly proved injurious to the yield of the cotton crop. Ample moisture in the soil, however, helped the *rabi* sowings considerably. The condition of the wheat crop is reported to be fairly satisfactory, though some damage was caused by hail, frost and strong winds in several districts. Taking the province as a whole, the outturn of this crop is estimated at 80 per cent. of the normal.

The following table gives the area and yield of the three most important crops in Sind, the Punjab and the United Provinces for the past two seasons, the figures being taken from the crop reports published by the Directors of Agriculture for those provinces.

TABLE No. 15.

Province.	Wheat.		Rape and mustard seeds.		Cotton.	
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Area.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sind . . .	502,000	940,000	139,000	195,000	353,000	500,000
Punjab . . .	10,392,000	9,927,000	1,150,000	1,138,000	2,261,000	3,016,000
United Provinces .	7,864,000	7,789,000	2,932,000	2,808,000	526,000	727,000
Yield.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Bales of 400 lbs.	Bales of 400 lbs.
Sind . . .	125,000	288,000	12,000	28,000	117,000	163,000
Punjab . . .	3,152,000	3,255,000	184,000	148,000	650,000	1,111,000
United Provinces .	2,633,000	2,744,000	467,000	495,000	170,000	184,000

TABLE No. 16.

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

12. Table showing the values of exports and re-exports under the five main classes.

Classes.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	1,98·99	3,40·90	1,36·32	1,12·06	71·32
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	21,41·37	13,17·89	9,91·05	9,46·28	12,61·56
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	39·86	34·40	22·92	21·42	21·63
IV.—Living animals .	0·65	0·23	0·10	0·11	0·05
V.—Postal articles .	4·73	3·38	2·88	2·80	3 10
Total Indian Produce and Manufactures.	23,85·60	16,96·80	11,53·27	10,82·67	13,57·66
Foreign Merchandise.					
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	11·58	4·54	11·26	8·88	7·67
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	55·16	29·89	28·84	17·05	36·60
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	99·95	75·93	51·28	34·75	20·64
IV.—Living animals	0·02	0·08	0·03	0·01	0·02
V.—Articles re-exported by post.	...	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign Merchandise	1,66·71	1,10·44	91·41	60·69	64·93
Grand Total Exports .	25,52·31	18,07·24	12,44·68	11,43·36	14,22·59

TABLE No. 17.

13. Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the foreign export trade.

Articles.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Indian Produce and Manufactures—						
Cotton, raw . .	15,68,29,462	9,54,95,575	6,35,23,041	6,43,12,580	9,62,06,085	70·86
Wool, raw . .	2,29,13,514	1,43,95,447	1,79,61,685	75,06,855	1,12,72,467	8·30
Rapeseed . .	87,40,487	49,96,757	70,90,196	1,48,66,489	78,89,082	5·81
Skins, raw . .	1,08,66,691	72,24,704	55,17,297	35,32,729	54,37,643	4·01
Rice . . .	83,71,770	74,89,161	52,08,040	39,52,930	21,13,053	1·56
Gram . . .	10,58,095	9,11,576	9,75,184	22,01,772	20,46,958	1·50
Hides, raw . .	42,74,468	26,00,342	11,54,059	7,06,833	14,29,311	1·05
Bones including bonemeal.	34,39,770	36,01,914	15,83,466	18,46,393	9,98,352	0·74
Fish, dry salted .	10,93,109	10,86,668	7,45,090	7,41,457	8,40,100	0·62
Pulse, other sorts .	10,48,471	7,04,793	5,48,027	10,08,526	7,82,274	0·58
Wheat flour . .	52,63,982	39,03,053	25,64,836	14,13,812	6,40,445	0·47
Skins, tanned	11,96,809	7,12,887	4,06,116	1,47,531	1,92,848	0·14
Silk, raw . .	21,51,644	2,45,461	1,16,963	4,400	1,48,509	0·11
Wheat . . .	15,41,029	1,91,07,641	11,78,283	59,636	67,599	0·05
Barley . . .	6,53,044	1,00,301	16,11,991	10,53,803	7,569	0·01
Other articles .	91,17,284	71,03,756	51,87,650	49,11,033	56,94,660	4·19
Total Exports of Indian Produce.	23,55,59,629	16,96,80,056	11,53,26,924	10,82,66,781	13,57,66,955	100·00
Foreign Merchandise—						
Wool, raw . .	41,85,941	21,55,329	22,38,177	9,27,702	20,75,616	31·97
Wool manufactures.	53,59,544	30,04,269	14,48,794	11,50,843	8,66,291	13·34
Skins, raw . .	...	20,152	3,35,179	4,23,731	6,27,716	9·67
Sugar . . .	3,40,528	1,18,997	3,41,808	4,18,731	4,68,910	7·22
Cotton, raw . .	...	333	...	...	2,22,616	3·43
Rubber manufactures.	25,21,189	25,26,368	22,98,002	11,77,151	61,136	0·94
Other articles .	42,64,345	32,18,262	24,79,389	19,72,618	21,70,522	33·43
Total Exports of Foreign Merchandise.	1,66,71,547	1,10,43,710	91,41,349	60,69,776	64,92,807	100·00
Grand Total Exports	25,52,31,176	18,07,23,766	12,44,68,273	11,43,36,557	14,22,59,762	

TABLE No. 18.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.

Articles.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Wheat	10,743	15·41	194,917	1,91·08	18,664	11·78	645	0·60	739	0·68
Rice	42,862	83·72	43,638	74·89	37,848	52·08	28,339	39·53	17,550	21·13
Wheat flour	26,478	52·64	26,493	39·03	24,858	25·65	13,359	14·14	6,180	6·40
Maize	15	0·02	13	0·01	11	0·01	5	0·01	8	0·01
Gram	5,970	10·58	7,024	9·12	11,031	9·75	25,433	22·02	25,008	20·47
Barley	5,467	6·53	1,129	1·00	26,740	16·12	16,578	10·54	116	0·08
Pulse, other sorts	6,894	10·48	5,907	7·05	6,438	5·48	10,344	10·08	8,152	7·82
Jowar and bajra	515	0·66	367	0·40	2,469	1·51	2,854	2·05	139	0·10
Other sorts	286	0·58	344	0·54	276	0·30	383	0·39	323	0·33
Total	99,230	1,80·62	279,832	3,23·12	128,335	1,22·68	97,940	99·36	58,215	57·02

TABLE No. 19.

WHEAT.

Countries.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	6,964	9·75	175,276	1,70·67	16,775	10·08	..	..	..	..
Bahrein Islands	197	0·31	40	0·06	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other British Possessions	20	0·03	64	0·07	166	0·17	158	0·14	217	0·20
Belgium	..	..	6,429	6·97	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	5,264	5·26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crete	2,000	2·80	1,700	1·70	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	400	0·40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masket Territory and Trucial Oman	854	1·40	866	0·98	821	0·69	373	0·34	308	0·27
Other Native States in Arabia	686	1·08	1,021	1·44	691	0·65	109	0·11	202	0·19
Egypt	..	..	3,815	3·48	201	0·18	..	..	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	22	0·04	42	0·05	10	0·01	5	0·01	12	0·01
Total	10,743	15·41	194,917	1,91·08	18,664	11·78	645	0·60	739	0·67

WHEAT.—As in the previous year, there was a total absence of demand for Indian wheat, internal consumption having kept its prices at a level well above world prices. Not a ton was exported to Europe, which itself harvested a record crop during the year under report, the small quantity (739 tons) shown as exported having gone mainly to Arabia and Ceylon. The local prices of *white* wheat opened at Rs. 3-9 per maund on the 4th April and rose to Rs. 3-9-6 on the 11th of that month, which was the highest quotation of the year. They, however, dropped to Rs. 3-6-6 and Rs. 2-13-3 in the 3rd and 4th weeks of April, respectively. They rallied somewhat during the next three months, Rs. 3-2-9 being touched in May and June and Rs. 3-7 in July. A downward tendency again followed, Rs. 3-3 being quoted in the beginning of August, Rs. 2-13-6 in the beginning of September and Rs. 2-8-6 in the middle of October. The succeeding four months witnessed a partial recovery but the prices came down to Rs. 2-7-6 on the 27th March, which was the lowest quotation of the year.

WHEAT FLOUR.—The continued decline in exports of wheat flour is the natural result of the conditions which affected the wheat trade, the requirements of most of the consuming centres having been largely met by supplies from Australia. Of the total quatity exported, *viz.*, 6,180 tons, the principal amounts went to Arabia (2,868 tons), Aden (2,255 tons), Bahrein Islands (229 tons), Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (218 tons), Ceylon (213 tons) and Italian East Africa (204 tons).

BARLEY.—There was almost a complete cessation of exports of Indian barley, a good internal demand having kept its prices much above export parity during the year under report.

OTHER FOOD-GRAINS.—Though the total quantity of *gram* (25,008 tons) exported during the year was less by 425 tons than that in the previous year, the figures were higher than any of the seven years previous to 1932-33. France took the most, *viz.*, 18,216 tons (+1,385 tons) and Germany, which made no purchases last year, took 4,764 tons. France, however, ceased to be a buyer during the last quarter of the year owing to the imposition of a heavy Customs duty on gram in that country. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, reduced its purchases from 6,651 tons to only 397 tons. Shipments of *rice* decreased as the result of reduced orders for boiled rice from Arabia, Bahrein Islands and Aden which, it is reported, drew a good deal of their requirements direct from Rangoon, Rangoon rice being cheaper than Sind rice.

15. Class II.—Raw materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured.

TABLE No. 20.

COTTON.

Countries.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Foreign Exports—										
British Empire—										
United Kingdom	24,208	1,99·05	31,946	1,87·03	18,894	96·16	19,007	98·04	37,625	1,92·63
Other British Possessions	36	0·32	12	0·06	18	0·10	68	0·34	52	0·26
Foreign Countries—										
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	0·77	2,610	12·25
Sweden	247	2·00	112	0·70	137	0·62	30	0·15	99	0·40
Germany	35,091	2,50·52	24,942	1,28·69	18,799	89·16	20,736	99·66	32,161	1,47·01
Netherlands	5,473	37·87	4,769	24·04	3,389	16·30	5,262	25·09	8,383	36·61
Belgium	10,824	82·72	9,154	50·88	5,312	26·22	7,681	38·71	6,816	32·19
France	11,521	89·24	8,274	47·66	4,700	23·89	6,250	31·35	9,392	45·02
Spain	6,004	44·42	8,036	40·46	3,615	17·09	6,153	29·75	5,854	26·56
Italy	30,793	2,19·06	29,542	1,50·08	19,812	92·07	17,843	88·59	28,263	1,28·65
Indo-China	446	3·58	..	..	..	..	89	0·50	714	3·14
China	25,244	2,04·56	16,099	78·30	6,095	31·72	4,225	21·33	16,606	71·77
Japan	51,050	4,06·42	44,114	2,28·23	44,545	2,27·11	39,884	2,02·42	48,979	2,52·79
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	3,040	20·72	2,692	12·19	2,159	10·14	117	0·56	1,544	6·54
U. S. A. *vid* Pacific Coast	720	4·69	642	3·22	289	1·27	102	0·47	266	1·23
Other Foreign Countries	453	3·12	662	3·42	712	3·38	1,066	5·39	1,035	5·01
Total	205,150	15,68·29	180,996	9,54·96	128,476	6,35·23	128,666	6,43·12	200,404	9,62·06
Coastwise exports—										
To Bombay	7,975	69·02	5,948	35·38	14,074	82·31	8,708	46·41	9,611	51·62
„ Bengal	125	1·05	170	1·13	617	3·42	866	6·20	724	3·93
„ Madras	636	5·41	1,680	11·93	7,028	41·73	4,275	23·90	4,946	26·66
„ French Ports	65	0·67	401	2·15	1,501	9·00	723	4·14	1,902	10·49
„ Other Indian Ports	13	0·06	2	0·02	..	0·01	48	0·30	63	0·38
Total	8,814	76·21	8,201	50·61	23,220	1,36·47	14,620	80·95	17,246	93·08

Cotton.—A larger crop both in Sind and the Punjab and favourable parities of Indian cotton as compared to cotton produced by other countries resulted in increased takings by almost all the principal countries during the year under report. The total quantity exported, *viz.*, 200,404 tons was 56 per cent. in excess of the shipments in the previous year and was the second highest on record, the record total being 205,150 tons in 1929-30. Japan, despite its boycott on Indian cotton for a considerable portion of the year, was the largest purchaser with a share of 48,979 tons or 24 per cent., of which no less than 31,491 tons were taken during the last quarter of the year. There was also a notable expansion in the off-take of Indian cotton by the United Kingdom, which nearly doubled its purchases and came second with a share of 19 per cent. of the total exports as against 15 per cent. last year, and Germany, Italy and China were the other important countries which sent much larger orders. The increase in coastwise exports occurred mainly in despatches to Bombay, Madras and Pondicherry.

TABLE No. 21.

WOOL.

Countries.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	20,304,558	1,80·76	15,492,829	1,33·40	20,636,013	1,66·60	17,774,170	66·69	28,149,152	85·94
Germany	142,900	1·36	122,335	0·96	147,694	0·76	104,817	0·42	59,773	0·20
Belgium	620,139	5·91	488,269	2·82	127,623	0·65	249,550	1·03	313,391	1·32
France	20,608	0·18	..	..	8,560	0·05	113,079	0·39	194,584	0·68
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast . .	4,636,918	40·85	998,820	6·67	2,413,562	11·10	1,798,456	6·51	5,652,800	23·81
Other Countries	8,892	0·08	13,122	0·10	1,554	0·01	9,820	0·02	195,824	0·77
Total .	25,734,015	2,29·14	17,115,375	143·95	23,335,006	1,79·17	20,049,892	75·06	34,565,524	1,12·72

The increase of 50 per cent. in the value of exports of Indian wool followed a decrease of 58 per cent. in the previous year. Both the United Kingdom and the United States of America took larger quantities. A rise in prices in the Liverpool market in the latter half of the year attracted shipments to the United Kingdom, while the improvement in the demand from the United States of America was due to a shortage in the lower styles of colonial wools and the comparative cheapness of East Indian wool.

TABLE No. 22.

SEEDS.

Description.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Castor seed—										
United Kingdom	573	1·27	35	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	50	0·10	..	..	34	0·04	47	0·07	89	0·10
Total	623	1·37	35	0·05	34	0·04	47	0·07	89	0·10
Cotton seed—										
United Kingdom	2,016	2·09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	28	0·03	6	0·01	..	..	..	..	18	0·01
Total	2,044	2·12	6	0·01	..	..	..	..	18	0·01
Rapeseed—										
United Kingdom	6,705	13·71	10,562	14·75	14,146	18·61	11,118	14·52	19,634	20·80
Germany	6,329	12·93	2,325	3·99	4,327	5·64	8,705	11·79	10,067	11·22
Netherlands	15,507	32·53	3,770	6·16	8,501	10·99	11,750	16·87	15,031	16·71
Belgium	2,701	5·64	1,200	1·87	1,150	1·53	2,275	2·90	3,653	4·18
France	9,533	19·32	11,130	18·28	5,785	7·41	7,955	9·92	10,573	11·92
Italy	725	1·25	1,700	2·64	17,888	25·42	66,319	88·70	9,027	10·07
Norway	800	1·84	1,000	1·88	800	1·04	800	0·96	1,200	1·27
Spain	100	0·18	260	0·39	100	0·11	200	0·25	1,050	1·15
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	..	..	..	..	50	0·08	..	..	1,530	1·57
Other Countries	..	..	4	0·01	50	0·07	2,252	2·75	..	..
Total	42,400	87·40	31,951	49·97	52,797	70·90	111,374	1,48·66	71,765	78·30
Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)—										
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	0·14
Egypt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0·00
Other Countries	275	0·71	118	0·25	514	1·08	72	0·16	211	0·35
Total	275	0·71	118	0·25	514	1·08	72	0·16	308	0·49
Other seeds	318	0·99	575	1·45	455	0·74	776	1·19	902	1·67
Total Seeds	45,660	92·59	32,685	51·73	53,800	72·76	112,269	1,50·08	73,082	81·16

Rapeseed is the most important seed exported from this Province. Though the quantity exported (71,765 tons) was about 36 per cent. below the last year's level, it was higher than any of the five years previous to 1932-33. The decrease

occurred wholly in shipments to Italy, which made exceptionally heavy purchases last year. All other countries took more. A smaller yield due to damage by frost reduced the exportable surplus to a certain extent.

TABLE No. 23.

HIDES AND SKINS.

Description.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Hides, raw—										
United Kingdom	112	1·07	111	0·58	18	0·08	35	0·16	60	0·26
Germany	1,213	14·81	684	7·42	553	4·38	225	1·42	688	4·97
Norway	10	0·09	7	0·09	4	0·05	9	0·03	21	0·15
Belgium	117	1·26	41	0·42	3	0·03	..	..	..	..
France	12	0·11	9	0·08	10	0·07	1	0·01	24	0·19
Spain	1,212	14·59	1,044	9·40	478	3·20	292	1·64	355	2·16
Italy	199	2·11	218	1·63	115	0·62	114	0·48	205	1·09
Sweden	51	0·61	55	0·50	16	0·10	29	0·16	14	0·07
Netherlands	327	4·02	253	2·38	246	2·01	296	2·24	322	2·02
Egypt	63	0·56	88	0·60	16	0·10	23	0 12	71	0·31
Turkey, European	21	0·19	151	0·78	62	0·38	13	0·06	78	0·42
Greece	130	0·96	184	1·31	65	0·33	178	0·72	407	1·89
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	80	0·68	12	0·15	1	0·00	..	..	124	0·68
Other Countries	181	1·68	92	0·66	41	0·19	9	0·03	13	0·08
Total	3,728	42·74	2,949	26·00	1,628	11·54	1,224	7·07	2,382	14·29
Skins, raw—										
United Kingdom	155	4·50	72	1·59	41	0·67	30	0·59	57	1·49
Italy	225	3·75	309	4·39	412	4·29	516	4·60	765	7·03
Germany	110	1·76	68	1·05	6	0·19	9	0·09	155	1·38
Netherlands	50	0·81	61	1·25	19	0·33	55	0·56	168	1·50
Belgium	30	0·57	16	0·40	34	0·87	9	0·05	26	0·28
France	190	3·29	238	3·93	114	1·69	62	0·72	117	1·04
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	6,270	93·25	4,177	58 46	4,032	46·10	3,141	27·74	4,448	41·27
U. S. A. *vid* Pacific Coast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0·01
Other Countries	48	0·74	79	1·18	83	1·03	109	0·98	22	0·37
Total	7,078	1,08·67	5,020	72·25	4,741	55·17	3,931	35·33	5,760	54·37
Cuttings of Hides and Skins	373	0·78	117	0·32	22	0·05	..	..	..	..
Grand Total *Hides and Skins*	11,179	1,52·19	8,086	98·57	6,391	66·76	5,155	42·40	8,142	68·66

RAW HIDES.—Though the export trade in raw hides experienced a better year than its immediate two predecessors, shipments were still below the average. All the countries took larger quantities, but the increase was more marked in shipments of cow hides to Germany, buffalo and cow hides to Greece and buffalo calf skins to the United States of America.

RAW SKINS.—There was also a brisk demand for raw skins, particularly for goat skins by the United States of America and to a lesser extent for sheep skins by Italy and Germany.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Reduced orders for bones by Belgium and Germany brought about a fall of Rs. 8·48 lakhs in the value of *bones* and *bonemeal* amounting to Rs. 9·98 lakhs. The value of *raw silk* recovered by Rs. 1·44 lakhs to Rs. 1·49 lakhs, mainly in despatches of chasam or waste silk to the United Kingdom and Italy. Shipments of *chromite* (chrome iron ore), a product of Baluchistan, rose by Rs. 1·75 lakhs to Rs. 3·50 lakhs, the principal purchasers being Norway (Rs. 2·25 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (Rs. 1·23 lakhs).

16. Class III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured.

LEATHER.—Exports of *leather*, the most important article in this class, rose by Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 2·98 lakhs, of which Rs. 1·21 lakhs represented the value of dressed sheep skins sent to the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan.

17. Foreign Merchandise, Re-exported.

TABLE No. 24.

RE-EXPORTS.

Articles.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Fruits and vegetables		..	2·37	..	2·82	..	7·14	..	4·21	..	2·32
Cotton, raw	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	2·23
Wheat	,,	4,280	5·14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, raw	,,	..	..	1	0·20	46	3·35	71	4·23	154	6·28
Skins, tanned or dressed	,,	9	2·68	29	5·73	..	0·02	..	..	..	..
Metals and ores	,,	18,993	9·42	8,672	4·14	10,938	1·74	13,194	2·64	11,876	3·34
Cotton piece-goods	Yds.	1,648,052	5·66	904,692	2·82	486,421	1·10	298,165	0·70	491,236	1·21
Rubber manufactures		..	25·21	..	25·26	..	22·28	..	11·77	..	0·61
Wool, raw	Lbs.	4,669,510	41·86	3,336,495	21·55	4,786,613	22·38	2,562,572	9·28	5,239,884	20·76
Wool manufactures		..	53·69	..	30·04	..	14·49	..	11·51	..	8·66
Sugar	Tons	1,928	3·41	856	1·19	2,835	3·42	3,487	4·19	1,566	4·69
Other articles		..	17·37	..	16·69	..	14·79	..	12·17	..	14·83
Total		..	1,66·72	..	1,10·44	..	91·41	..	60·70	..	64·93

The expansion in shipments of *foreign wool*, mostly Kandahar wool, was the result of increased takings by the United States of America (+Rs. 10·33 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (+Rs. 1·10 lakhs). The reasons given in paragraph 15 for the increase in exports of Indian wool are applicable in the case of foreign wool also. The decrease under *woollen manufactures*, which consisted mostly of Persian carpets, occurred in shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States of America, though European Turkey purchased more. Reduced takings of rubber tyres and tubes by Iraq and Persia mainly accounted for the fall in exports of *rubber manufactures*. *Raw skins* went wholly to the United Kingdom, while *sugar* was purchased mostly by Arabia (Rs. 3·30 lakhs) and the Bahrein Islands (Rs. 1·06 lakhs). *Foreign cotton* re-exported was Persian cotton despatched to Germany (238 tons) and Japan (132 tons). The contraction of Rs. 1·89 lakhs in the value of *fruits and vegetables* was most noticeable in shipments of dried fruits to the United States of America.

COASTING TRADE.

CHIEF PORT—KARACHI.

TABLE No. 25.

18. Table showing the values of the entire coasting trade of Karachi.

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—					
Indian Produce . . .	8,31,94,706	9,72,94,594	9,97,89,433	7,71,15,664	7,04,25,589
Foreign Merchandise . .	1,38,07,956	74,25,687	1,27,26,334	95,95,381	97,45,984
Gold	...	...	2,000	...	...
Silver	3,170	9,896	580	7,624	25,324
Total Private .	9,70,05,832	10,47,30,177	11,25,18,347	8,67,18,669	8,01,96,897
Government—					
Indian Produce . . .	5,80,791	3,65,350	2,82,161	3,44,296	3,01,094
Foreign Merchandise . .	13,40,552	8,58,685	5,64,208	3,72,361	1,69,215
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total Government .	19,21,343	12,24,035	8,46,369	7,16,657	4,70,309
Total Imports .	9,89,27,175	10,59,54,212	11,33,64,716	8,74,35,326	8,06,67,206
EXPORTS.					
Private—					
Indian Produce . . .	3,99,55,265	4,32,46,870	5,85,04,152	5,13,66,393	4,73,42,356
Foreign Merchandise . .	77,56,831	62,83,705	75,02,605	75,88,278	1,01,10,066
Gold	41,500	...	1,06,300	14,000	41,000
Silver	...	1,21,650	2,42,765	4,18,512	4,71,335
Total Private .	4,77,53,596	4,96,52,225	6,63,55,822	5,93,87,183	5,79,64,757
Government—					
Indian Produce . . .	5,301	3,002	2,420	800	1,433
Foreign Merchandise . .	6,81,141	3,28,174	1,62,626	3,53,612	90,148
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total Government .	6,86,442	3,31,176	1,65,046	3,54,412	91,581
Total Exports .	4,84,40,038	4,99,83,401	6,65,20,868	5,97,41,595	5,80,56,338
Total Coasting Trade .	14,73,67,213	15,59,37,613	17,98,85,584	14,71,76,921	13,87,23,544

TABLE No. 26.

19. Table showing the distribution of Karachi's coasting trade in private merchandise.

Provinces, etc.		Imports.					Exports.				
		1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
		Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Bengal	A*	63·28	53·05	58·28	75·65	61·25	13·61	17·08	94·12	91·24	52·22
	B†	2·05	2·39	3·69	4·66	4·02	2·55	3·21	3·66	4·49	8·34
Bombay	A	5,45·00	6,50·62	6,70·83	4,35·71	4,31·55	1,45·56	1,35·65	1,94·77	1,38·17	1,59·29
	B	1,34·61	70·80	1,22·37	90·10	92·18	52·49	41·53	56·92	51·33	59·81
Madras	A	77·68	57·07	51·70	30·36	40 26	1,43·59	1,57·81	1,80·92	1,75·84	1,55·66
	B	0·41	0·49	0·67	0·46	0·68	5·03	3·49	2·98	4·97	3·87
Burma	A	89·85	1,48·93	1,70·05	1,85·32	1,30·42	11·17	19·47	25·97	15·49	15·77
	B	0·11	0·10	0·10	0·33	0·17	0·80	0·80	0·75	1·49	1·24
British ports within the province of Sind.	A	1·17	0·99	0·10	0·04	0 07	1·08	1·08	1·24	1·49	1·05
	B	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	0·55	0·22	0·14	0·18
Cutch	A	1·07	0·67	0·37	0·64	0·62	23·56	29·45	25·73	29 24	18·04
	B	0·23	0·10	0·05	0·11	0·08	3·75	2·54	2·37	2·42	1·15
Kathiawar	A	28·99	26·40	23·81	21·37	22·76	42·55	45·54	30·86	36·73	44·90
	B	0·56	0·36	0·27	0·26	0·22	4·74	5 73	5·20	6·94	5·78
Gaekwar's Territory	A	0·75	0·37	0·34	0·69	0·17	...	...	...	...	...
	B	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	A	2·79	2·53	2·30	1·50	1·31	7·68	5·95	5·31	5·65	4·93
	B	0 02	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·04	6·89	4·29	2·57	3 85	20·34
Travancore	A	20·51	31·57	18·03	17·61	14·47	0·30	1·35	0·28	0·06	0·26
	B	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·10	0·03	0·03	0·03
French Ports	A	...	...	...	...	...	0·68	2·15	9 02	4·14	10 53
	B	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0 04	0·01	0 04	0·08
Goa	A	0·85	0·75	1·58	2·28	1·38	9·78	16·94	16·82	15·61	10 77
	B	0·10	0·01	0·10	0·01	0·05	0·32	0·56	0·32	0·18	0·28
TOTAL		9,70·02	10,47·21	11,25·15	8,67·11	8,01·72	4,77·12	4,95·31	6,60·07	5,89·54	5,74·52

* "A" Represents Indian Produce.
† "B" Represents Foreign Produce.

COASTING IMPORTS.

TABLE No. 27.

20. Table showing the quantities and values of the principal articles of the coasting import trade.

Articles.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—										
Coal . . . . Tons	134,539	24·91	79,838	14·32	70,358	12·18	58,806	8·72	59,399	8·37
Matches . Gross of boxes	136,450	1·67	277,750	3·91	341,610	4·90	457,525	6·88	556,474	6·75
Fruits and vegetables . .	...	18·97	...	15·39	...	13·91	...	13·53	...	14·72
Iron and steel . . Tons	728	0·95	731	0·91	7,039	7·38	13,307	14·13	11,839	12·04
Petrol, benzine and benzol Gals.	5,104,839	63·74	11,179,539	1,32·12	10,471,476	1,37·25	12,178,829	1,24·11	10,924,167	70·80
Kerosene oil . . . „	948,241	5·04	362,420	1·94	2,570,591	15·12	8,217,500	40·46	6,961,372	30·57
Lubricating oil . . „	305,388	3·53	342,063	3·63	342,348	3·39	436,609	5·06	246,628	3·21
Groundnuts . . . Tons	2,002	4·06	2,558	4·54	2,058	3·69	1,059	1·88	1,785	2·85
Copra . . . . „	14,444	72·17	13,182	58·44	12,481	41·80	7,098	17·89	8,441	18·07
Spices . . . . Cwts.	32,313	16·48	33,744	15·56	30,908	13·33	42,022	13·54	46,278	14·13
Cotton twist and yarn . Lbs.	4,513,345	40·37	4,370,493	36·94	5,840,615	41·73	4,871,891	35·84	4,709,408	32·27
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	106,550,677	3,60·42	130,491,230	4,43·36	143,966,500	4,47·17	116,009,388	2,58·98	122,772,401	2,63·00
White cotton piece-goods . „	3,071,740	11·54	4,979,313	17·83	4,367,504	18·36	2,684,552	11·18	1,888,765	6·14
Coloured cotton piece-goods „	25,160,614	85·26	32,607,485	1,09·84	47,533,247	1,22·02	45,770,567	97·52	48,250,626	91·66
Gunny bags . . . No.	6,822,090	29·47	8,329,885	30·88	9,696,978	30·87	15,284,077	43·12	10,549,668	28·47
Cigarettes . . . Lbs.	108,314	6·03	65,983	3·61	171,466	8·30	49,158	3·20	123,316	8·67
Timber . . . Cubic tons	12,677	20·31	7,535	11·57	9,424	13·54	8,481	10·96	10,516	11·59
Other articles	...	67·03	...	68·16	...	62·95	...	64·16	...	80·95
Total . .	...	8,31·95	...	9,72·95	...	9,97·89	...	7,71·16	...	7,04·26
Foreign Merchandise—										
Cotton twist and yarn . Lbs.	216,325	3·82	300,124	5·52	389,638	5·87	376,708	4·34	143,129	1·46
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	2,219,998	6·79	287,742	0·86	225,640	0·61	822,780	2·16	659,381	1·77
White cotton piece-goods „	979,707	4·33	152,298	0·79	958,966	4·18	853,694	2·88	696,584	2·15
Coloured cotton piece-goods „	9,952,816	62·58	2,920,899	18·65	9,008,417	57·10	11,113,034	42·99	11,484,593	35·82
Carriages and carts . . .	...	13·41	...	9·96	...	7·02	...	3·96	...	9·43
Cigarettes . . . Lbs.	8,028	0·58	4,044	0·33	126,441	8·91	33,953	2·54	7,234	0·48
Sugar . . . . Tons	2	0·01	1	0·01	2,003	4·67	...	...	...	...
Other articles	...	46·56	...	38·14	...	38·90	...	37·08	...	46·42
Total . .	...	1,38·08	...	74·26	...	1,27·26	...	95·95	...	97·58

TABLE No. 28.

21. Table showing the quantities and values of the principal articles of the coasting export trade.

Articles.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—										
Jowar and bajra . . Tons	5,735	8·02	5,570	7·15	7,107	6·01	13,706	15·04	15,850	14·53
Gram . . . . „	29,434	38·12	38,114	45·23	59,488	53·13	72,498	62·85	51,506	45·56
Pulse . . . . „	17,836	28·89	19,712	28·36	24,947	29·90	27,295	30·63	24,030	26·96
Rice . . . . „	17,721	35·11	39,087	70·27	27,999	38·93	20,628	27·47	9,347	11·90
Wheat . . . . „	33,265	50·31	73,750	78·96	212,928	1,73·78	145,262	131·79	119,463	1,07·45
Wheat flour . . . „	31,953	65·68	39,970	58·29	49,875	53·69	52,861	61·16	59,005	69·37
Kerosene oil . . . Gals.	1,092,274	8·74	471,034	3·68	751,157	5·20	663,449	4·42	398,782	2·98
Cotton, raw . . . Tons	8,814	76·21	8,201	50·62	23,220	1.36·47	14,620	80·95	17,246	93·08
Salt . . . . „	19,315	3·58	16,750	2·74	30,995	5·42	33,593	5·74	34,615	45·50
Seeds . . . . Tons	7,486	10·29	10,430	16·07	15,091	17·61	24,209	20·94	25,556	18·80
Fish . . . . Cwt.	28,532	12·20	29,468	11·50	25,303	11·23	19,341	6·59	21,462	6·95
Fodder, bran and pollards . „	126,681	6·71	179,221	8·14	239,067	8·22	270,648	9·11	247,768	9·41
Other articles	...	55·69	...	51·46	...	45·45	...	56·97	...	20·93
Total . .	...	3,99·55	...	4,32·47	...	5,85·04	...	5,13·66	...	4,73·42
Foreign Merchandise—										
Carriages and Carts . . .	...	6·99	...	10·11	...	7·65	...	5·55	...	4·08
Dried fruits . . . Tons	4,648	23·89	4,386	20·21	6,672	30·15	5,145	28·38	7,006	34·70
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	222,640	0·67	153,912	0·47	36,893	0·15	141,194	0·38	872,440	2·14
White cotton piece-goods . „	2,388,069	6·38	823,783	2·31	895,046	2·21	825,833	2·02	1,542,834	3·78
Coloured cotton piece-goods „	1,899,480	6·67	1,210,439	3·73	2,885,802	6·43	3,514,623	8·24	6,198,194	14·06
Sugar . . . . Tons	2,290	5·88	962	2·43	1,011	2·50	1,330	2·66	3,035	7·60
Other articles	...	27·09	...	23·58	...	25·94	...	28·65	...	34·74
Total . .	...	77·57	...	62·84	...	75·03	...	75·88	...	1,01·10

Imports.

Indian Merchandise.—*Cotton yarn* and *piece-goods* and *cigarettes* were imported mainly from Bombay, *coal, iron and steel* and *gunny bags* from Bengal, *mineral oils* and *timber* from Burma, *copra* from Travancore and Madras, *spices* from Travancore, Madras and Bombay, *groundnuts* from Kathiawar, *fruits and vegetables* from Kathiawar, Madras and Bombay and *matches* from Bombay and Burma.

Foreign Merchandise.—Imports of *cotton yarn* and *piece-goods*, *cigarettes*, *motor cars and lorries* were mostly from Bombay.

Exports.

Indian Produce and Manufactures.—*Jowari* and *Bajra*, *rice* and *seeds* were exported largely to Cutch and Kathiawar, *gram* to Madras, *pulse* to Madras, Cutch and Kathiawar, *wheat* to Bombay (68,985 tons), Calcutta (36,224 tons), Burma (5,072 tons) and Madras (2,908 tons), *wheat flour* to Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Burma, *kerosene oil* to Kathiawar, *salt* to Bengal, *cotton* to Bombay (9,611 tons), Madras (4,946 tons), Pondicherry (1,902 tons) and Bengal (724 tons), *fish* to Burma and *fodder* to Bombay, Cutch, Kathiawar, Madras and Goa.

Foreign Merchandise.—*Carriages and carts* went mainly to Bombay, *dried fruits* to Bombay and Bengal, *sugar* to Baluchistan and *cotton piece-goods* to Bombay and Baluchistan.

Subordinate Ports.

22. *Keti Bandar, Sirganda and Shahbandar*.—The total value of the entire trade with these three ports, which is confined to the coasting trade, declined from Rs. 6·69 lakhs to Rs. 4·80 lakhs, to which Keti Bandar contributed 67 per cent., Sirganda 19 per cent. and Shahbandar 14 per cent. Rice is the chief article of trade. Keti-Bandar exported 887 tons of rice to Cutch and 25 tons to Karachi, and Sirganda and Shahbandar respectively sent 1,079 tons and 680 tons to Cutch. Keti-Bandar also exported firewood worth Rs. 45,033 to Kathiawar, Rs. 21,049 to Cutch and Rs. 1,061 to Karachi, while Shahbandar sent Rs. 988 worth to Kathiawar and Rs. 174 worth to Cutch.

TABLE No. 29.

23. Shipping.—Table showing particulars of vessels entering and clearing from the ports of the Province of Sind.

Description.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
FOREIGN TRADE—										
Steamers and Motor Vessels—										
Entered	306	947,512	309	918,659	278	817,153	282	836,548	286	843,434
Cleared	295	914,978	317	952,822	249	694,813	223	694,346	220	604,596
Total	601	1,862,490	626	1,871,481	527	1,511,966	505	1,430,894	506	1,448,030
Sailing Vessels—										
Entered	*243*	*22,148*	*275*	*25,919*	*325*	*26,426*	297	23,126	259	20,077
Cleared	298	27,070	*360*	*33,442*	*366*	*31,202*	340	27,173	286	22,483
Total	541	49,218	635	59,361	691	57,628	637	50,299	545	42,560
Total Foreign Vessels	1,142	1,911,708	1,261	1,930,842	1,218	1,569,594	1,142	1,481,193	1,051	1,490,590
COASTING TRADE—										
Steamers and Motor Vessels—										
Entered	607	1,506,840	632	1,491,932	608	1,416,922	546	1,264,149	560	1,357,185
Cleared	611	1,519,781	620	1,448,260	633	1,522,028	553	1,372,941	628	1,601,732
Total	1,218	3,026,621	1,252	2,940,092	1,241	2,938,950	1,099	2,637,090	1,188	2,958,917
Sailing Vessels—										
Entered	2,216	98,008	2,283	105,744	2,619	115,939	2,798	124,576	2,502	115,864
Cleared	2,048	90,778	2,253	98,753	2,597	112,209	2,502	107,384	2,548	116,672
Total	4,264	188,786	4,536	204,497	5,216	228,148	5,300	231,960	5,050	232,536
Total Coasting Vessels	5,482	3,215,407	5,788	3,144,589	6,457	3,167,098	6,399	2,869,050	6,238	3,191,453

TABLE No. 30.

Table showing the number of vessels, other than country craft, of each nationality that entered the port of Karachi.

Colours.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933 34.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	535	1,413,507	526	1,369,995	517	1,351,560	502	1,345,427	527	1,389,892
British Indian	167	198,174	188	216,022	181	200,727	158	141,818	129	71,638
Total	702	1,611,681	714	1,586,017	698	1,552,287	660	1,487,245	656	1,461,530
Foreign—										
Italian	63	284,332	62	238,238	59	225,944	49	180,740	58	219,517
German	62	259,387	49	200,862	39	166,190	39	170,251	40	175,949
Japanese	18	60,018	35	122,339	25	89,520	30	101,923	33	129,955
Norwegian	12	36,481	26	62,468	28	58,815	24	66,451	24	84,747
American	29	107,272	24	89,955	17	64,153	12	43,817	14	51,226
Swedish	8	26,613	10	33,940	11	36,377	8	25,632	11	35,427
Dutch	18	64,452	16	62,939	9	40,789	6	24,638	9	39,069
Greek	..	..	1	2,573	..	..	..	..	1	3,199
French	1	4,116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgian	..	..	1	3,151	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finnish	..	..	3	8,009	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	211	842,671	227	824,474	188	681,788	168	613,452	190	739,089
GRAND TOTAL	913	2,454,352	941	2,410,491	886	2,234,075	828	2,100,697	846	2,200,619

SHIPPING.—The average tonnage per steamer rose from 2,833 tons to 2,862 tons. The sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade were *country craft* trading with the ports in the Persian Gulf, Somaliland Protectorate, Zanzibar, Kenya Colony and Madagascar.

FREIGHT.—The rate to the United Kingdom on a wheat basis (*i.e.* per 18 cwt.) opened at 22*s.* in April, and after a relapse in the next week rose to 23*s.* 6*d.* in the third week of that month. It, however, fell sharply to 19*s.* soon after. The succeeding four months witnessed an upward tendency, the highest quotations touched being 24*s.* in May, 25*s.* in June, 26*s.* in July and 24*s.* in August. The rate ruled between 23*s.* and 20*s.* 6*d.* during September to November and between 24*s.* and 22*s.* during December to February. The average rate for March was 21*s.* The rates for rapeseed were 1*s.* below those for wheat.

Traffic by Air.

24. There were five regular weekly services running to and from England, France, Holland, Dutch East Indies and French Indo-China and intervening countries. During the year the Indian Trans-Continental Airways started operations, and, in conjunction with the Imperial Airways, extended the London-Karachi service in the first instance to Calcutta and then to Rangoon and finally to Singapore. 332 aeroplanes called at Karachi Air Port in 1933-34 as against 284 in 1932-33, an increase of 18 per cent. The chief feature of the year was the increasing number of private flights to and across India by persons of different nationalities, *i.e.*, British, Portuguese, French, Dutch, Australian, Finn, Chinese, Italian and German.

TABLE No. 31.

Table showing the values of imports and exports by air for the last two years :—

Particulars.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—				
Merchandise . . .	4,71,086	6,57,450	9,264	45,545
Treasure—				
Gold	53,803	1,93,089	..	..
Silver	..	..	..	..
Currency notes . .	..	11,945	..	1,02,700
Government stores . .	925	1,156	..	..
Total .	5,25,814	8,63,640	9,264	1,48,245

CUSTOM HOUSE,
KARACHI ;
7th May 1934.

F. BUCKNEY,
Offg. *Collector of Customs.*

MGIPC—S1—37CHKarachi—14-6-34—215.

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25-26
1935

Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the official year 1934-35

by

F. BUCKNEY,

Offg. *Collector of Customs, Karachi*

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Para.		Page.
1.	General summary	1
2.	Geographical distribution	4
3.	Variations in the average price of imports and exports	7
4.	Government transactions	8
	FOREIGN TRADE.	
	Imports.	
5.	Table showing the value of imports under five main classes	9
6.	Table showing relative importance of principal imports	10
7.	Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—	
	Sugar	11
	Liquors	12
	Tobacco	13
	Fruits and vegetables	13
	Provisions	13
	Tea	13
8.	Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—	
	Mineral oils	14
	Coal	15
9.	Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	
	Cotton manufactures	15
	Woollen goods	18
	Silk	19
	Artificial silk	19
	Metals	20
	Machinery of all kinds	21
	Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	22
	Chemicals, drugs and medicines	22
	Vehicles (*excluding* locomotives, etc., for Railways)	23
	Other articles	24
10.	Class V.—Postal articles not specified	24
	Exports.	
	Indian produce and manufactures.	
11.	Agricultural conditions	25
12.	Table showing the value of exports under five main classes.	26
13.	Table showing relative importance of principal exports	27
14.	Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—	
	Grain, pulse and flour	28
15.	Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—	
	Cotton, raw	31
	Wool, raw	32
	Seeds	33
	Hides and skins, raw	34
	Miscellaneous	35
16.	Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	
	Leather	35
17.	Foreign merchandise, re-exported	36
	COASTING TRADE.	
	Chief Port—Karachi.	
18.	Aggregate value of coasting trade	37
19.	Distribution of coasting trade by provinces	38
20.	Imports	39
21.	Exports	40
22.	Subordinate ports of Keti Bandar, Sirganda and Shahbandar	41
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
23.	Shipping	42
24.	Traffic by air	44

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. It is gratifying to record that, during the year 1934-35, the Province of Sind made some headway towards trade recovery, despite the prevailing world-wide depression, which, however, showed signs of gradually abating. The value of the *entire maritime trade* amounted to Rs. 49 crores, an increase of Rs. 7 crores, or 17 per cent., as compared with 1933-34, both imports and exports, foreign as well as coast-wise, individually participating in the improvement. This figure also compares favourably with the total values recorded in the two years previous to 1933-34, the increase over 1932-33 being 11 per cent. and that over 1931-32 being 1 per cent. It must, however, be stated that the year's record, though satisfactory, remains far behind the average of the pre-depression years, and even offers a poor comparison with 1930-31, when the total value stood at Rs. 58 crores. There is therefore still much leeway to be made up. The continued uncertainty of international trading, resulting from an excessively nationalistic mentality amongst the nations, tariff barriers and the chaotic monetary conditions of many countries, coupled with the present slump in prices of the primary products of the Province, remain the chief hindrances to a return to normal conditions, but such increases as have occurred indicate that the year under review, taken as a whole, was one of definite progress, and that the Province is slowly emerging from the lowest depths of the long depression.

Foreign imports (*vide* Table 1) advanced by Rs. 2,34 lakhs, or 17 per cent. Cotton piece-goods, the leading article, had the largest share, *viz.*, Rs. 1,35 lakhs, the major portion of the balance being accounted for by woollen piece-goods, artificial silk, silk manufactures, iron and steel, copper, motor cars, motor lorries, hardware, instruments, dyes and colours, paper and pasteboard, cycles and parts, provisions, glassware, chemicals and drugs and rubber manufactures. Machinery, sugar, arms and ammunition and soap were, on the other hand, adversely affected. *Foreign exports* were up by Rs. 2,17 lakhs, or 15 per cent., a record shipment of cotton being the outstanding feature of the trade during the year. The value of this commodity representing 76 per cent. of the total value of the export trade of the Province appreciated by no less than Rs. 2,94 lakhs. Minor increases also occurred under barley, wheat, other sorts of pulse and rice, but greatly restricted markets for rapeseed, wool, raw hides and skins, gram and woollen carpets deprived the port of a good deal of the advantage gained.

The *Ottawa preferences* continued to help the trade with the United Kingdom.

Coasting imports increased from Rs. 8,08 lakhs to Rs. 8,60 lakhs, and *coasting exports* from Rs. 5,84 lakhs to Rs. 7,88 lakhs, assisted to a great extent by a large demand for cotton by the Indian mills and the low coastal freights that prevailed during a considerable portion of the year. The new Salt Industry of Karachi made further remarkable progress, shipments to Calcutta having expanded from 34,517 tons to 83,311 tons, or by 141 per cent.

The gross collections of *Customs duty* increased from Rs. 4,85 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 5,38 lakhs in 1934-35.

TABLE No. 1.

Table showing the values of the entire maritime trade of the Province of Sind.

A. FOREIGN TRADE.

Articles.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS—					
Private—					
Merchandise . .	19,48,04,711	15,85,98,186	16,26,36,975	12,96,47,462	15,24,73,187
Gold . . .	4,21,512	4,14,194	2,60,043	2,21,348	1,45,596
Silver . . .	26,86,179	9,65,471	22,20,349	32,10,602	16,05,684
Currency Notes .	7,52,610	110	1,780	13,945	17,545
Total Private .	19,86,65,012	15,99,77,961	16,51,19,147	13,30,93,357	15,42,42,012
Government— Stores . . .	4,15,59,479	2,18,90,587	1,36,26,493	78,91,495	1,01,65,056
Total Imports .	24,02,24,491	18,18,68,548	17,87,45,640	14,09,84,852	16,44,07,068
EXPORTS—					
Private—					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	1,10,43,710	91,41,349	60,69,776	64,92,807	57,12,182
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	16,96,80,056	11,53,26,924	10,69,30,508	13,57,66,955	15,84,76,647
Gold . . .	..	7,49,064	63,35,559	8,20,800	4,97,172
Silver . .	5,75,035	9,48,807	5,69,211	3,60,100	4,03,880
Currency Notes .	5,50,000	27,41,000	..	1,02,700	1,13,930
Total Private .	18,18,48,801	12,89,07,144	11,99,05,054	14,35,43,362	16,52,03,811
Government Stores—					
Foreign Manufactures	2,05,420	1,85,582	1,36,237	1,19,852	1,59,377
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	47,875	30,095	27,807	17,567	328
Currency Notes .	..	..	..	..	..
Total Government .	2,53,295	2,15,677	1,64,044	1,37,419	1,59,705
Total Exports .	18,21,02,096	12,91,22,821	12,00,69,098	14,36,80,781	16,53,63,516
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN TRADE.	42,23,26,587	31,09,91,369	29,88,14,738	28,46,65,633	32,97,70,584

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

B. COASTING TRADE.

Articles.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
IMPORTS—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	9,74,29,816	9,99,20,803	7,72,55,109	7,05,53,638	7,51,91,689
Foreign Manufactures	74,75,911	1,27,52,636	96,09,122	97,58,435	1,02,07,708
Gold . . .	..	2,000	..	..	..
Silver . . .	9,896	580	7,624	25,324	25,806
Total Private .	10,49,15,623	11,26,76,019	8,68,71,855	8,03,37,397	8,54,25,203
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	3,65,350	2,82,161	3,44,296	3,01,094	4,50,498
Foreign Manufactures	8,58,685	5,64,208	3,72,361	1,69,215	1,57,952
Total Government .	12,24,035	8,46,369	7,16,657	4,70,309	6,08,450
Total Imports .	10,61,39,658	11,35,22,388	8,75,88,512	8,08,07,706	8,60,33,653
EXPORTS—					
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	4,38,33,736	5,89,09,019	5,18,82,109	4,76,77,672	6,74,99,740
Foreign Manufactures	62,84,320	75,02,771	75,88,367	1,01,14,029	1,01,97,390
Gold . . .	..	1,06,300	14,000	41,000	..
Silver . . .	1,21,650	2,42,765	4,18,512	4,71,335	9,02,773
Total Private .	5,02,39,706	6,67,60,855	5,99,02,988	5,83,04,036	7,85,99,903
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	3,002	2,420	800	1,433	1,041
Foreign Manufactures	3,28,174	1,62,626	3,53,812	90,148	1,68,146
Total Government	3,31,176	1,65,046	3,54,412	91,581	1,69,187
Total Exports .	5,05,70,882	6,69,25,901	6,02,57,400	5,83,95,617	7,87,69,090
Grand Total of Coasting Trade.	15,67,10,540	18,04,48,289	14,78,45,912	13,92,03,323	16,48,02,743
Total of Entire Trade	57,90,37,127	49,14,39,658	44,66,60,650	42,38,68,956	49,45,73,32

TABLE No. 2.

2. Geographical Distribution.—Table showing the distribution during 1934-35 of the foreign trade in private merchandise by countries.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total Trade Percentage.
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	
	Rs.		Rs.		
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom .	8,01,86,712	52·58	3,91,92,157	23·87	37·70
Ceylon . . .	10,03,949	0·66	18,69,136	1·14	0·91
Canada *vid* Atlantic Coast.	6,50,375	0·43	2,14,121	0·13	0·27
Other British Possessions.	15,70,495	1·03	22,13,360	1·35	1·19
Total British Empire.	8,34,11,531	54·70	4,34,88,774	26·49	40·07
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—					
Europe—					
Germany . .	1,25,51,022	8·23	1,03,64,693	6·32	7·24
Italy . . .	41,22,797	2·70	1,46,48,075	8·92	5·93
France . .	23,12,551	1·52	84,80,313	5·17	3·41
Belgium . .	27,74,982	1·83	70,76,133	4·31	3·11
Netherlands. .	11,71,745	0·77	41,28,019	2·50	1·67
U.S.S.R. Southern	36,69,804	2·41	..	..	1·16
Spain . . .	76,544	0·05	27,59,751	1·68	0·90
Poland . .	9,38,457	0·61	14,06,229	0·86	0·74
Sweden . .	13,81,632	0·91	1,50,793	0·09	0·48
Czechoslovakia .	11,00,771	0·72	..	..	0·35
Switzerland . .	10,78,088	0·71	..	..	0·34
Other Countries .	21,99,434	1·44	18,02,803	1·10	1·26
Total Europe .	3,33,77,827	21·90	5,08,16,809	30·95	26·59
Asia—					
Japan . .	1,94,40,021	12·75	5,34,42,368	32·55	23·02
Persia . .	29,23,448	1·92	2,27,373	0·14	0·99
Java . . .	28,68,628	1·88	19,345	0·01	0·91
China . .	3,69,139	0·24	38,08,468	2·32	1·32
Iraq . . .	13,85,586	0·91	4,71,571	0·29	0·59
Maskat, etc. .	5,54,930	0·36	25,06,009	1·53	0·97
Other Native States in Arabia.	36,217	0·02	4,52,160	0·27	0·15
Other Countries .	6,27,969	0·42	13,05,777	0·79	0·61
Total Asia .	2,82,05,938	18·50	6,22,33,101	37·90	28·56
America . .	73,69,223	4·83	73,28,153	4·46	4·64
Africa .	1,08,668	0·07	3,21,992	0·20	0·14
Total Foreign Countries.	6,90,61,656	45·30	12,07,00,055	73·51	59·93
GRAND TOTAL	15,24,73,187	100·00	16,41,88,829	100·00	100·00

British Empire.—The value of the total trade of the Province of Sind with the *United Kingdom* amounted to Rs. 11,94 lakhs as against Rs. 10,05

lakhs in 1933-34, showing an increase of Rs. 1,89 lakhs to which imports contributed Rs. 150 lakhs and exports Rs. 39 lakhs. Of the total increase of Rs. 1,50 lakhs recorded on the import side, cotton piece-goods claimed the bulk, *viz.*, Rs. 1,11 lakhs, and most of the remainder was shared by woollen piece-goods, yarn and knitting wool, pneumatic motor covers, sewing machines, iron and steel, cycles and parts, motor cars, old newspapers and copper sheets. Sugar machinery and beet sugar, on the other hand, suffered a decrease. The improvement on the export side was largely the result of increased purchases of cotton (+ Rs. 44 lakhs). Notable increases also occurred under barley, gram, wheat and pulse, but shipments of wool and rapeseed were adversely affected, the former to the extent of Rs. 28 lakhs and the latter Rs. 7 lakhs. The percentage share of the *United Kingdom* in the total value of imports advanced from 50·30 to 52·58 per cent., but that under exports receded from 24·80 to 23·87 per cent. Among other countries in the British Empire, *Ceylon* sent copra seed worth Rs. 6 lakhs (—Rs. 3 lakhs) and coconut oil worth Rs. 3 lakhs (+ Rs. 2 lakhs), while the value of tea supplied dwindled further to Rs. 17,000. Dry salted fish and food-grains were the principal articles purchased by Ceylon, the value of the former being Rs. 8 lakhs (— Rs. 47,000) and that of the latter Rs. 5 lakhs (+ Rs. 2 lakhs). The value of imports from *Canada* practically retained the last year's level, motor cars, motor lorries and pneumatic motor covers being the chief articles received. Imports from the *Union of South Africa* at Rs. 4 lakhs maintained the former position, Natal coal being the only article of trade, but those from *British Borneo*, solely of fuel oil, dropped from Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 2 lakhs. The import trade with the *Straits Settlements* recorded a further advance of Rs. 1 lakh, notably in receipts of unwrought tin.

Europe.—An adverse trade balance was the noticeable feature of the transactions with *Germany*, imports having exceeded exports by Rs. 22 lakhs. On the import side, the increase of Rs. 22 lakhs was most noticeable in arrivals of iron and steel, coal tar dyes, sugar machinery, sewing and knitting machines and parts, metal lamps and electrical machinery, while the big drop of Rs. 76 lakhs on the export side was largely the result of greatly reduced orders for cotton (— Rs. 60 lakhs), a contraction having also occurred under rapeseed, gram and raw hides. Germany's quota of the import trade rose from 7·97 to 8·23 per cent., but that of the export trade dropped from 12·65 to 6·32 per cent. The value of imports from *Italy* appreciated by Rs. 4 lakhs, but that of exports thereto decreased by Rs. 3 lakhs. Larger receipts of woollen blankets and rugs, cotton and artificial silk piece-goods and coloured cotton piece-goods partly offset by smaller supplies of woollen piece-goods mostly accounted for the improvement under imports, while a reduction in the demand for rapeseed was mainly responsible for the fall under exports. The quantity of cotton purchased by Italy was the same as in the previous year, but its value increased by Rs. 1 lakh. Imports from *France* fell from Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 23 lakhs: the result of very much smaller receipts of woollen piece-goods. Heavy shipments of cotton, on the other hand, caused an increase of Rs. 7 lakhs under exports, despite a considerable decline under gram and rapeseed. Imports from *Belgium* were valued at Rs. 28 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 18 lakhs, which occurred in receipts of sugar machinery, though iron and steel, the chief article of imports, came in larger quantities. The export trade with Belgium expanded by Rs. 25 lakhs,

almost wholly under cotton, the percentage share rising from 3 to 4 per cent., in consequence. The trade with the *Netherlands* suffered a set-back under both imports (— Rs. 5 lakhs) and exports (— Rs. 17 lakhs), sugar machinery being responsible for the former and cotton and rapeseed for the latter. Kerosene oil was again practically the only article imported from *Russia*, and its value increased from Rs. 34·94 lakhs to Rs. 36·68 lakhs. Among other foreign countries in Europe, *Spain* took less cotton, *Czechoslovakia* secured larger orders for iron and steel, but fewer orders for sugar machinery, *Roumania* curtailed its supplies of mineral oils and *Poland*, which sent no beet sugar last year, supplied Rs. 3 lakhs worth this year, and purchased more cotton.

Asia.—The trade with *Japan* made phenomenal strides during the year under report. The total value of imports therefrom advanced by Rs. 70 lakhs or 57 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and was the highest yet recorded, the expansion being most marked under yarn and knitting wool (+Rs. 23 lakhs), woollen piece-goods (+Rs. 15 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (+Rs. 13 lakhs) and artificial silk piece-goods (+Rs. 7 lakhs). Exports to Japan expanded by no less than Rs. 2,77 lakhs or 108 per cent. to Rs. 5,34 lakhs. Cotton was, as usual, the only important article exported, and the total quantity shipped, *viz.*, 99,525 tons established a record. As a sequel to the increases enumerated above, Japan improved her percentage share of imports from 9·58 to 12·75 per cent., maintaining the second place, while a big jump from 18·09 to 32·55 per cent. enabled her to secure the first place on the export side, displacing the United Kingdom for the first time in the history of the port. Lower prices of sugar ruling during the year caused a decline of Rs. 5 lakhs in the value of imports from *Java*, though the quantity supplied actually increased somewhat. As regards other Asiatic countries, the increase of Rs. 6 lakhs in imports from *Persia* occurred in receipts of fuel oil, and the falling off of Rs. 34 lakhs in exports to *China* was due to a considerable reduction in the demand for cotton.

America.—Imports from *America* at Rs. 74 lakhs showed a recovery of Rs. 6 lakhs. Arrivals of copper sheets, motor lorries and parts of mechanically propelled vehicles showed an improvement, but those of lubricating oil, pneumatic motor covers and cotton fents suffered a set-back. On the export side, reduced takings of raw goat skins and wool were partly counterbalanced by an increase in shipments of cotton, the net result being a decrease of Rs. 26 lakhs, which followed an increase of Rs. 48 lakhs in the previous year. America's share of the import trade was reduced from 5·24 to 4·83 per cent., and that of the export trade from 6·95 to 4·46 per cent.

TABLE No. 3.

3. Prices.—Table showing the variations in the average prices of certain important articles.

Articles.		Average for 3 years ending 1900-01.	1910-11.	1920-21.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
IMPORTS.									
Coal	Ton.	100	87·61	389·43	102·84	98·40	80·57	79·03	78·08
Dates	,,	100	128·23	213·37	93·52	85·75	84·91	70·86	69·59
Copper	Cwt.	100	94·73	156·26	91·15	68·61	59·10	54·24	53·07
Iron and steel	Ton	100	97·33	370·67	126·41	124·27	120·82	118·40	121·94
Kerosene oil	Gal.	100	111·00	197·92	111·69	105·14	97·81	94·51	99·81
Sugar	Ton	100	90·59	292·63	51·57	49·47	46·88	45·61	37·69
Cotton twist and yarn	Lb.	100	144·86	633·63	219·40	190·75	178·89	168·03	197·02
Grey cotton piece-goods.	Yd.	100	146·05	539·29	190·77	169·84	148·91	127·98	131·78
White cotton piece-goods.	,,	100	123·59	437·68	179·72	151·00	140·99	142·39	143·17
Coloured cotton piece-goods.	,,	100	140·97	584·86	236·46	196·02	181·59	180·09	169·89
Woollen piece-goods	,,	100	108·42	614·88	174·94	133·81	128·58	113·13	166·56
EXPORTS.									
Rice not in the husk	Ton	100	113·39	243·19	180·42	144·66	146·64	126·57	113·24
Wheat	,,	100	110·08	184·61	105·71	68·08	99·71	98·64	90·22
Hides, raw	,,	100	171·32	151·23	124·47	100·06	81·52	84·35	80·04
Skins, raw	,,	100	138·95	199·65	128·84	104·18	80·25	84·51	74·07
Rapeseed	,,	100	115·92	241·48	129·47	111·17	110·51	91·01	93·66
Cotton, raw	,,	100	155·32	187·89	108·38	101·56	102·67	98·69	103·18
Wool (Indian)	Lb.	100	97·21	186·91	189·10	172·62	69·18	78·31	83·12
Wool (Foreign)	,,	100	110·78	187·04	139·54	101·15	78·30	85·68	87·48

TABLE No. 4.

4. Government transactions.—Table showing the values of the more important Government transactions.

Articles.	1930-31. Rs. Lakhs.	1931-32. Rs. Lakhs.	1932-33. Rs. Lakhs.	1933-34. Rs. Lakhs.	1934-35. Rs. Lakhs.
Imports—					
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—					
Firearms and parts thereof	3·39	0·79	1·07	0·35	2·14
Other sorts	14·75	11·46	23·80	12·13	16·44
Machinery and millwork—					
Railway locomotive engines and tenders.	91·71	40·57	4·49	6·91	6·54
Other sorts	11·99	9·37	3·09	1·36	2·59
Metals and ores—					
Iron and steel—					
Rails and fishplates	0·14	..	..	..	..
Sleepers and keys	..	..	..	..	..
Other manufactures	19·25	10·37	1·19	1·56	2·06
Other sorts	0·44	0·12	0·32	0·73	0·77
Total Metals and ores	19·83	10·49	1·51	2·29	2·83
Vehicles—					
Railway carriages	3·80	1·28	2·25	1·14	2·43
„ wagons	3·90	0·91	0·02	0·34	1·27
Other sorts	1,92·50	88·78	59·15	29·77	27·83
Other articles	73·72	55·26	40·88	24·62	39·58
Treasure	..	..	..	..	..
Total Imports	4,15·59	2,18·91	1,36·26	78·91	1,01·65
Exports—					
Stores	2·53	2·16	1·64	1·37	1·60
Treasure	..	..	..	..	..
Total Exports	2·53	2·16	1·64	1·37	1·60
Total Government Transactions	4,18·12	2,21·07	1,37·90	80·28	1,03·25

The total value of imports of *Government stores* amounted to Rs. 103·25 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 22·97 lakhs, or 29 per cent., which was most noticeable in receipts of fuel oil from Persia and arms, ammunition and military stores from the United Kingdom.

FOREIGN TRADE.

IMPORTS.

TABLE No. 5.

5. Table showing the values of imports under the five main classes.

Classes.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	4,50·73	2,33·84	1,90·99	1,57·40	1,42·81
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	1,98·86	1,63·01	1,30·46	1,21·78	1,24·71
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	12,49·48	11,49·37	12,71·24	9,91·44	12,20·15
IV.—Living animals .	0·34	0·49	0·75	0·58	0·48
V.—Postal articles not specified.	48·64	39·27	32·93	25·27	36·58
Total Imports .	19,48·05	15,85·98	16,26·37	12,96·47	15,24·73

TABLE No. 6.

6. Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the foreign import trade.

Articles.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton manufactures	4,15,06,261	4,12,26,408	5,43,02,890	3,02,93,355	4,35,39,651	28·56
Metals and ores	1,86,63,596	1,07,93,462	99,39,886	92,70,974	1,21,60,820	7·98
Woollen manufactures.	58,16,497	47,60,086	98,48,248	67,76,198	1,07,03,660	7·02
Machinery and millwork.	1,16,22,557	1,39,39,812	1,13,75,645	1,27,15,999	1,02,16,968	6·70
Oils	1,78,98,786	1,45,71,012	88,73,264	91,69,419	93,06,174	6·10
Instruments	42,90,956	34,58,261	44,42,858	43,94,473	48,20,066	3·16
Sugar	2,65,47,119	1,23,79,265	93,01,287	62,54,778	43,61,522	2·86
Liquors	63,26,427	38,11,707	38,49,386	42,83,268	42,25,765	2·77
Mechanically propelled vehicles, etc.	71,80,392	47,09,236	30,42,171	33,85,287	42,19,290	2·77
Rubber manufactures.	58,57,520	58,36,560	38,92,692	38,49,901	39,77,854	2·61
Articles imported by post.	48,64,316	39,27,326	32,92,945	25,27,416	36,57,674	2·40
Hardware	36,13,677	28,72,030	32,95,333	32,40,455	36,11,315	2·37
Chemicals	28,52,954	28,62,436	30,96,384	32,24,061	33,50,855	2·20
Provisions	64,17,384	35,95,628	30,08,484	30,94,122	32,51,263	2·13
Paper and pasteboard.	21,75,250	21,16,006	25,95,940	22,09,422	25,67,559	1·68
Artificial silk	18,42,183	28,36,908	30,32,936	14,25,231	22,39,829	1·47
Cycles and parts thereof and accessories.	13,33,067	12,02,895	14,13,038	15,41,722	18,80,858	1·23
Fruits and vegetables	20,81,254	18,44,907	17,53,457	13,97,933	17,45,041	1·14
Drugs and medicines	14,59,002	12,67,515	13,78,252	14,41,261	16,32,265	1·07
Dyeing and tanning substances.	12,02,903	9,79,152	9,05,618	11,62,980	15,51,381	1·02
Glass and glassware.	14,02,190	11,69,260	9,47,286	11,41,539	13,27,908	0·87
Paints and painters' materials.	12,72,628	11,70,161	11,48,690	10,76,776	12,15,884	0·80
Soap	12,14,367	11,12,177	12,30,126	13,26,714	11,93,379	0·78
Apparel	12,79,701	12,53,778	10,83,555	11,81,092	11,06,720	0·73
Haberdashery and millinery.	14,05,812	12,32,553	14,03,725	10,21,863	10,49,539	0·69
Silk manufactures	8,20,758	6,25,124	6,87,945	4,69,725	9,41,231	0·62
Arms, ammunition, etc.	6,00,228	22,88,979	11,83,863	8,14,453	6,52,206	0·43
Tobacco	26,11,961	11,54,379	6,41,492	2,30,915	1,47,693	0·10
Other articles	1,06,44,965	96,51,163	1,17,69,179	1,07,26,125	1,18,18,817	7·74
TOTAL	19,48,04,711	15,85,98,186	16,26,36,975	12,96,47,462	15,24,73,187	100·00

TABLE No. 7.

SUGAR.

Countries.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	7,060	7·58	15,142	17·94	22,905	23·96	21,131	21·32	12,477	10·92
U. S. S. R., Southern	16,267	16·69	21,311	22·05	3,588	3·59	...	...	...	...
Poland	1,403	1·77	4,848	5·59	...	...	...	...	3,446	2·84
Germany	6,133	7·16	14,968	17·21	10	0·02	...	...	34	0·06
Belgium	314	0·68	171	0·33	121	0·23	1,857	2·93	773	0·67
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,055	0·84
Hungary	12,248	14·18	495	0·54	...	...	1,684	1·64	...	...
Czechoslovakia	9	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	400	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	184,296	2,14·06	54,857	59·22	56,847	59·38	33,908	33·49	34,141	28·11
Ecuador	...	...	...	...	5,453	5·38	...	...	...	...
Portuguese East Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,967	2·95	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	150	0·24	117	0·17	90	0·10
Other Foreign Countries	79	0·15	27	0·06	31	0·07	24	0·05	36	0·08
Total	227,809	2,62·29	112,219	1,23·41	89,105	92·87	61,688	62·55	52,052	43·62
Imports from Bombay	1	0·01	2,001	4·66	...	...	...	...	...	...
Re-exports	856	1·19	2,835	3·42	3,487	4·19	1,866	4·69	1,770	4·75
Exports to Coast ports	962	2·43	1,011	2·50	1,330	2·66	3,035	7·60	2,053	5·54

The downward trend in imports of foreign sugar noticed in recent years as the result of the growth of the sugar industry in India, protected by a high tariff, continued during the year under report. The total quantity imported, *viz.*, 52,052 tons was less than one-fourth of the quantity (227,809 tons) received only four years ago, *i.e.*, in 1930-31. The continuous fall in prices during the year was another factor which rendered business for forward delivery difficult to a very great extent.

The local price of *white Java*, which opened at Rs. 13-11-0 per cwt. on the 3rd April, proved to be the highest quotation of the year. A gradual downward tendency soon followed, Rs. 13-8-0 being quoted at the end of April, Rs. 13-4-6 at the end of May and Rs. 13-3-9 at the end of June. The subsequent three months witnessed a partial recovery, the rates ruling in the neighbourhood of Rs. 13-5-0 up to the third week of September, but weakness set in once again and the prices fell abruptly

to Rs. 13 at the end of September. They remained steady at that figure up to the middle of January, but the fourth week of that month recorded a further drop to Rs. 12-14-0, which was the lowest quotation of the year. A slight appreciation was in evidence during February and the first three weeks of March, but the prices were forced back to Rs. 12-14-0, the closing price on 26th March.

TABLE No. 8.

LIQUORS.

Description.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors.	867,446	20·69	649,801	13·87	631,892	13·40	612,458	13·35	675,021	14·24
Spirits—										
Whisky	114,695	21·59	63,464	12·07	71,981	13·22	77,109	14·37	72,312	13·20
Brandy	49,661	6·96	22,930	3·37	20,546	3·37	21,212	3·64	20,515	3·38
Denatured spirit	65,825	0·71	54,759	0·56	29,369	0·27	24,774	0·35	18,630	0·28
Other sorts	40,093	7·16	24,654	5·06	26,748	4·75	31,407	6·03	34,846	6·53
Total Spirits	270,274	36·42	165,807	21·06	148,644	21·61	154,502	24·39	146,303	23·39
Wines	49,019	6·15	26,663	3·19	33,186	3·48	39,716	5·09	32,765	4·63
Total Liquors	1,186,739	63·26	842,271	38·12	813,722	38·49	806,676	42·83	854,689	42·26

Ale, Beer and Porter.—The increase occurred in receipts of both bulk and bottled beer from the United Kingdom and of bottled beer from the Netherlands. Japan's supply, consisting solely of bottled beer, was, on the other hand, reduced from 68,468 to 29,752 gallons.

Spirits.—Imports of *brandy* amounting to 20,515 gallons did not show any marked variation, France being, as usual, the chief supplier. Arrivals of *whisky*, mainly from the United Kingdom, recorded a decrease of 4,797 gallons, which followed an increase of 5,128 gallons in the previous year. The *denatured spirit* shown as imported was *rectified spirit* from Java denatured at the Custom house on arrival. Imports of this spirit were reduced to a further low level of 18,630 gallons. As explained in

the last year's report, increased production of spirit in India and the imposition of heavy vend fees on methylated spirit are bringing about a gradual restriction in foreign imports.

Wines.—Imports of wines suffered a set-back, mainly in receipts of *vermouth* from France and Italy.

Tobacco.—Imports of *tobacco*, consisting mainly of *cigarettes* from the United Kingdom, continued to fall off, the total receipts being reduced to 40,426 lbs. valued at Rs. 1·48 lakhs from the already low level of 81,743 lbs. valued at Rs. 2·31 lakhs reached last year. It is reported that most of the upcountry requirements are now met from stocks held in Bombay, imports at this port being largely intended for local consumption and for despatch to Persia and Afghanistan.

Fruits and Vegetables.—The total value of imports under this head improved by Rs. 3·47 lakhs to Rs. 17·45 lakhs, *dates* and *potatoes* forming the bulk of the imports. Dates came from the gulf ports, and their total quantity increased from 14,551 tons to 20,897 tons and their value from Rs. 9·40 lakhs to Rs. 13·25 lakhs. It is reported that a drastic cut in the rates of steamer freights owing to severe competition among the shipping companies attracted larger quantities this year. The value of potatoes, almost wholly from Italy, declined from Rs. 4·32 lakhs to Rs. 3·51 lakhs.

Provisions.—Imports of provisions were valued at Rs. 32·51 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 1·57 lakhs as compared with the previous year. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the main supplier with a share of Rs. 22·95 lakhs as against Rs. 22·13 lakhs in 1933-34. The variations in the quantities of some of the principal descriptions of provisions are shown in the following statement :—

Provisions.	Quantity.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canned or bottled fruits	8,301	10,760
Farinaceous foods	9,458	9,041
Biscuits and cakes	4,546	5,205
Confectionery	4,069	4,465
Jams and jellies	3,183	3,334
Tinned or Canned fish	2,757	3,052
Milk, condensed, etc.	4,610	2,984
Bacon and hams	2,791	2,846
Cheese	2,038	2,222
Pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments	1,679	2,100
Vegetable products	77	206
Other sorts	16,030	16,378

Tea.—Imports of *black tea*, mostly from Ceylon, which last year dwindled to 102,754 lbs valued at Rs. 50,000 from 412,942 lbs. valued at Rs. 2·14 lakhs in 1932-33 were reduced to negligible proportions during the year under report, the quantity received being only 28,400 lbs. and its value Rs. 19,000. Ceylon tea on account its higher prices could not compete with Indian tea. Arrivals of *green tea*, on the other hand, showed a considerable expansion, the figures recorded, *viz.*, 865,120 lbs. and Rs. 4·20 lakhs being more than double of those in the previous year. The increase was most marked in receipts from Japan, which sent 710,107 lbs. (+340,450 lbs.), and is ascribed to the opening at this port of a new firm, which formerly supplied the requirements of the Punjab and other upcountry markets through Bombay. Imports from China also increased from 18,193 lbs. to 155,007 lbs.

8. Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.

TABLE No. 9.

MINERAL OILS.

Description.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
		Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Kerosene—											
From U. S. S. R. Southern	Bulk	11,172,984	56·04	7,264,553	34·84	7,511,898	30·96	8,131,839	34·94	8,536,441	36·68
„ Persia	Bulk	10,321,626	43·54	9,022,635	38·06	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tins	128,334	0·85	1,039,535	4·77	260,260	2·01	291,875	1·93	141,200	0·91
„ U. S. A. *viâ* Atlantic Coast.	Bulk	..	..	1,074,973	5·04	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tins	1,221,484	10·24	467,523	3·34	201	0·00	41,155	0·39	20,471	0·22
„ Dutch Borneo	Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,362,767	5·75
„ Roumania	Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,186,140	2·30	..	..
„ *Straits Settlements*	Tins	..	..	40	0·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ *Other Countries*	Tins	..	..	..	..	69	0·00	97	0·00	220	0·00
Total Kerosene	Bulk	21,494,610	99·58	17,362,161	77·94	7,511,898	30·96	9,317,979	37·24	9,899,208	42·43
	Tins	1,349,818	11·09	1,507,098	8·11	260,530	2·01	333,127	2·32	161,891	1·13
Grand Total Kerosene, Foreign		22,844,428	1,10·67	18,869,259	86·05	7,772,428	32·97	9,651,106	39·56	10,061,099	43·56
Imports from Burma		362,420	1·94	2,570,591	15·12	8,215,749	40·45	6,961,372	30·57	8,122,348	34·57
Grand Total Kerosene, Foreign and Indian.		23,206,848	1,12·61	21,439,850	1,01·17	15,988,177	73·42	16,612,478	70·13	18,183,447	78·13
Petrol, Benzine and Benzol—											
From *Straits Settlements*		659,889	4·74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Persia		272,000	2·46	390,000	3·48	206,320	1·87	293,040	2·66	414,208	3·75
„ U. S. A. *viâ* Atlantic Coast		..	..	8,804	0·09	..	..	..	..	35,226	0·32
„ U. S. A. *viâ* Pacific Coast		1,035,365	8·41	1,223,355	8·79	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Sumatra		..	..	..	..	464,975	3·48	..	..	..	..
„ Other Countries		..	..	1	0·00	566	0·01	..	..	150,327	1·22
Total Petrol, benzine and benzol, Foreign		1,967,254	15·61	1,622,160	12·36	671,861	5·36	293,040	2·66	599,761	5·29
Imports from Burma		11,179,539	1,32·12	10,471,476	1,37·25	12,178,829	1,24·11	10,924,167	70·80	11,792,911	75·82
Grand Total Petrol, benzine and benzol, Foreign and Indian.		13,146,793	1,47·73	12,093,636	1,49·61	12,850,690	1,29·47	11,217,207	73·46	12,392,672	81·11
Other Mineral oils—											
Fuel		13,168,574	26·99	12,607,476	25·74	12,879,870	25·01	11,944,619	23·19	13,024,707	24·94
Lubricating		1,292,602	22·07	1,002,868	18·57	1,076,341	16·36	1,585,964	17·64	1,148,776	12·06
Other sorts		103,764	1·96	96,965	1·65	264,332	3·51	1,387,779	3·72	45,882	0·84

Mineral Oils.—The total imports of *kerosene oil*, both foreign and coastwise, advanced by 9 per cent. in quantity and 11 per cent. in value. The increase is explained by the fact that certain qualities of fuel oil, which, on account of their cheapness, were used as an illuminant in wick lamps, have now to pay the same rate of duty as kerosene oil and cannot therefore compete. Imports of *petrol*, which last year remained greatly depressed, showed a substantial recovery due to increased consumption, particularly in the villages, where motor traffic is ever on the increase owing to facilities afforded by the construction of better roads. *Fuel oil* also came in larger quantities. Persia sent more, but supplies from British Borneo were greatly curtailed. Large stocks remaining unsold from imports in the previous year caused a decline in receipts of *lubricating oil*.

Coal.—Coal is imported here mainly for bunkering purposes. During the year under report 26,925 tons of *foreign* coal valued at Rs. 3·96 lakhs were imported as against 25,643 tons valued at Rs. 3·82 lakhs in 1933-34, Natal being the chief source of supply. *Bengal* coal was received in much larger quantities, imports at 70,117 tons valued at Rs. 10·03 lakhs, showing an excess of 10,718 tons and Rs. 1·66 lakhs over those in the previous year.

9. Class III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured.

Cotton Manufactures.—The import business in cotton piece-goods, which last year remained greatly depressed owing to large surplus stocks having remained unsold from imports in 1932-33, showed a substantial recovery of 45 per cent. in volume and 48 per cent in value, the old stocks having gradually moved into consumption. British supplies increased by 54 per cent. in yardage and 51 per cent. in value, and those from Japan, which had to be kept within the quota laid down by the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, improved by 9 per cent. in yardage and 24 per cent. in value as compared with the previous year. The United Kingdom's quota of the total value of imports advanced from 77 to 80 per cent., but that of Japan dropped from 20 to 17 per cent. The following table indicates the imports into Karachi of grey, white and coloured piece-goods from foreign countries.

TABLE No. 10.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

Description.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Grey (unbleached)—		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
From United Kingdom . Yds.	1,623,865	2·87	2,019,592	2·65	3,271,739	4·63	3,740,677	5·03	4,394,108	5·70
„ Japan . . . „	12,853,320	26·22	11,938,825	22·35	17,034,702	27·15	15,448,625	20·79	16,262,744	22·79
„ Other Countries . „	1,460,562	2·87	1,328,020	2·29	..	..	64	0·00	27,458	0·15
Total Grey . „	15,937,747	31·96	15,286,437	27·29	20,306,441	31·78	19,189,366	25·82	20,684,310	28·64
White (bleached)—										
From United Kingdom . Yds.	114,804,808	2,34·14	126,599,952	2,17·17	167,116,967	2,67·14	87,023,208	1,45·43	127,092,315	2,04·69
„ Japan . . . „	1,763,400	3·51	7,379,813	12·08	23,117,436	35·75	15,491,587	21·01	13,666,647	22·02
„ Other Countries . „	4,739,558	12·90	3,854,532	9·92	3,138,583	10·40	655,830	2·36	2,697,614	9·33
Total White . „	121,307,766	2,50·55	137,834,297	2,39·17	193,372,986	3,13·29	103,170,625	1,68·80	143,456,576	2,36·04
Coloured, printed or dyed—										
From United Kingdom . Yds.	34,621,073	96·28	43,071,967	98·09	57,397,160	1,27·84	31,446,129	69·42	57,286,620	1,20·84
„ Italy . . . „	3,905,089	9·39	5,060,221	10·94	3,366,233	6·92	71,264	0·25	483,708	1·25
„ Japan . . . „	6,211,631	12·14	8,517,874	14·63	23,850,009	36·47	9,943,657	14·62	14,555,329	25·00
„ Other Countries . „	753,942	3·76	707,834	3·39	1,370,238	5·18	36,402	0·15	763,759	2·34
Total Coloured . „	45,491,735	1,21·57	57,357,896	1,27·05	85,983,640	1,76·41	41,497,452	84·44	73,089,416	1,49·43
Total Piece-goods . „	182,737,248	4,04·08	210,478,630	3,93·51	299,663,067	5,21·48	163,857,443	2,79·06	237,230,302	4,14·11

TABLE No. 11.

IMPORTANT DESCRIPTIONS OF PIECE-GOODS.

Description.	Quantity.					Value.				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934 35.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
(1) *Grey (unbleached)*—										
Dhutis, saris and scarves	650,651	226,843	809,076	1,365,607	1,261,091	1·45	0·43	1·45	2·32	2·09
Drills and jeans	1,077,000	1,713,000	462,600	860,000	249,040	2·17	3·38	0·78	1·25	0·38
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls and cambrics.	637,787	1,713,844	2,502,943	2,365,948	3,397,975	0·90	2·13	3·20	2·74	3·92
Longcloth and shirtings	13,276,089	11,631,727	16,522,734	14,597,647	15,731,786	26·83	21·34	26·33	19·51	22·03
(2) *White (bleached)*—										
Checks, spots and stripes	2,668,061	3,071,639	5,266,650	2,390,096	2,315,078	6·38	6·30	11·69	6·30	5·65
Jaconets, madapollams and cambrics.	3,750,160	3,662,168	5,136,744	3,333,905	5,858,581	10·32	8·80	14·17	8·09	11·95
Longcloth and shirtings	33,186,331	32,217,048	42,919,992	30,200,615	38,332,154	91·21	76·78	91·48	60·67	78·10
Mulls	77,185,734	95,494,301	132,948,321	63,930,986	92,832,892	1,33·43	1,42·45	1,85·22	88·55	1,28·67
Nainsooks	3,220,956	2,784,922	5,220,665	2,127,711	476,496	5·29	3·25	6·28	2·16	0·75
(3) *Coloured, printed and dyed*—										
Cambrics	6,390,865	7,456,957	13,539,932	9,068,767	14,152,872	14·83	15·06	25·53	16·37	25·29
Drills and jeans	6,762,632	7,664,800	15,322,801	7,797,891	12,548,564	14·37	15·51	25·35	11·80	21·70
Shirtings, other than woven	12,922,393	20,511,281	27,377,515	11,531,785	21,921,025	31·07	42·94	50·44	21·93	38·58
Twills	5,292,941	9,296,628	7,482,364	3,407,548	5,695,117	11·92	17·39	13·98	6·28	11·62
Saris and Scarves	2,279,581	1,113,614	3,371,607	1,749,734	3,404,256	6·72	3·11	8·65	4·22	7·71
Dyed Italian cloth and sateems	2,863,856	4,505,987	6,295,126	2,312,180	5,084,779	11·77	13·84	17·93	7·47	15·38
Woven coatings and trouserings	961,417	1,078,743	1,130,627	696,985	1,309,535	6·13	5·00	5·77	3·84	7·13
Woven shirtings	2,819,636	272,962	1,838,033	2,260,689	4,647,541	10·57	0·90	5·42	5·63	9·48

Grey Goods.—British grey goods increased in value from Rs. 5·03 lakhs to Rs. 5·70 lakhs, mainly in receipts of mulls, sales of which were considerably affected in the previous year. Bordered dhutis were imported in smaller quantities. The value of Japanese grey goods, consisting largely of shirtings, advanced by Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 22·79 lakhs, the reduction in the rate of duty having given some stimulus to the trade.

White Goods.—The United Kingdom was, as usual, the largest supplier with a share of 87 per cent. in the total value amounting to Rs. 236·04 lakhs (+ Rs. 67·25 lakhs), mulls and longcloth and shirtings, the principal varieties showing a considerable expansion. Imports from Japan decreased in volume by 1¾ million yards to 13½ million yards, but increased in value by Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 22 lakhs owing to a better quality of the goods supplied. Longcloth and shirtings and mulls formed the bulk of the imports.

Coloured Goods.—Imports of coloured goods appreciated in value from Rs. 84·44 lakhs to Rs. 149·43 lakhs to which the United Kingdom contributed 81 per cent. as against 82 per cent. and Japan 17 per cent., the same as in the previous year. Among the principal descriptions supplied by the United Kingdom, printed shirtings showed the largest increase, the printers having cut down the prices of a particular quality to a great extent. Notable increases also occurred under printed and dyed cambrics, dyed Italian cloth and sateens and twills, printed drills and jeans and saris and scarves and woven coloured shirtings. The expansion in the supplies of coloured goods by Japan was most noticeable under printed drills and jeans, printed shirtings, woven coloured velvets and velveteens and dyed drills and jeans. That country secured a substantial portion of the business in printed goods by introducing a number of new designs in the market.

Woollen Goods.—Imports of *yarn and knitting wool* made very rapid strides during the year under report, the total value amounting to Rs. 38·89 lakhs showing an increase of no less than 222 per cent. over imports in 1933-34. The expansion was due to a brisk demand for yarn by the Punjab woollen mills for the manufacture of piece-goods and hosiery. Japan, whose incursion into the woollen goods trade is only of recent origin, had the largest share, *viz.*, Rs. 28·89 lakhs as against Rs. 5·81 lakhs last year. That country has been sending out very cheap yarn and is likely to oust other countries in the course of time. Imports from the United Kingdom also advanced from Rs. 4·07 lakhs to Rs. 8·93 lakhs, the preferential rates of duty having helped her to compete favourably with other countries. Arrivals of *woollen piece-goods* decreased in yardage from 4½ million yards to 3¼ million yards, but their value appreciated by Rs. 4·31 lakhs to Rs. 41·56 lakhs. Here again the intensity of Japanese competition was very striking, imports which last year stood at a low level of 373,000 yards valued at Rs. 3 lakhs having risen to as much as 1½ million yards valued at Rs. 17·93 lakhs. The alternative minimum specific duty checked continental exports, which declined from Rs. 25·85 lakhs to Rs. 6·62 lakhs, but apparently failed to affect the cheap Japanese stuff to any great extent. The United Kingdom also greatly improved its position because of a demand for superior qualities, the total value of her supplies rising from Rs. 8·08 lakhs to Rs. 17 lakhs. The value of *blankets*, comprising mostly cheap rugs from Italy, amounted to Rs. 15·55 lakhs, showing a further advance of Rs. 3·08

lakhs, but in the absence of a corresponding increase in the sales, large stocks are left over for use in the coming year.

Silk.—Imports of silk were valued at Rs. 9·41 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 4·72 lakhs, which occurred mostly in receipts of yarn from the United Kingdom, Italy and Japan and goods of silk mixed with other materials from Japan and Germany.

Artificial silk.—Following a heavy decline of Rs. 16·08 lakhs in the previous year, imports of artificial silk recovered by Rs. 8·15 lakhs to Rs. 22·40 lakhs, the bulk of the increase having occurred in receipts from Japan, whose share of the total value was 71 per cent. These goods are becoming more and more popular with the poorer classes on account of their cheapness, and are replacing cotton piece-goods to a certain extent.

TABLE No. 12.

METALS.

Metals.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Aluminium . . . . Cwts.	5,357	4·01	1,497	1·05	456	0·30	1,530	1·08	1,409	1·16
Brass . . . . . ,,	11,269	4·99	14,761	4·98	30,178	8·85	27,588	7·75	33,774	9·11
Copper . . . . . ,,	17,503	8·73	23,296	8·74	32,393	10·47	28,006	8·31	57,052	16·56
Iron and steel—										
Bars . . . . . Tons	20,561	19·36	15,292	12·31	16,204	10·86	12,588	10·11	10,888	9·50
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work. ,,	16,466	14·72	5,544	4·62	2,324	1·58	4,424	4·29	4,179	3·71
Hoops and strips . . ,,	4,142	5·34	4,285	4·80	3,562	3·75	6,168	7·76	9,721	11·95
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought. ,,	10,762	33·57	4,507	13·65	7,075	17·95	5,566	12·92	8,575	18·36
Sheets and plates—										
Galvanised . . . ,,	8,776	16·60	6,224	10·99	5,540	8·89	5,169	8·84	4,445	7·87
Tinned . . . . ,,	2,686	9·01	108	0 35	867	2·19	776	2·11	1,329	3·58
Other sorts . . . ,,	4,750	5·39	3,354	4·14	2,257	2·46	2,432	2·75	3,636	4·12
Other sorts . . . ,,	37,508	61·95	19,044	39·25	13,759	29·76	11,381	22·57	16,349	30·50
Total Iron and steel . ,,	105,651	1,65·94	58,358	90·11	51,588	77·44	48,504	71·35	59,122	89·59
Lead . . . . . ,,	177	0·70	361	1·13	194	0·68	373	1·34	234	0·98
Tin . . . . . Cwts.	931	0·94	715	0·64	836	0·81	1,191	1·65	1,898	2·81
Zinc or spelter . . . ,,	2,473	0·38	4,066	0·50	2,565	0·37	2,516	0·49	5,097	0·68
Other metals . . . ,,	1,970	0·94	1,153	0·78	910	0·17	864	0·74	916	0·72
TOTAL METALS . Tons	107,802	1,86·63	60,993	1,07·93	55,141	99·39	51,962	92·71	64,363	1,21·61

Iron and steel.—Imports of iron and steel, which had been continuously on the decline from 1929-30, showed some activity during the year under report, the total receipts amounting to 59,122 tons valued at Rs. 89·59 lakhs showing an excess of 10,618 tons in quantity and Rs. 18·24 lakhs in value over imports in 1933-34. Both the United Kingdom and the Continent sent more. The imposition of higher protective duties on foreign material helped the United Kingdom, which sent 15,688 tons as against 13,656 tons in 1933-34, and maintained the second place. Belgium was again the largest supplier with a share of 17,254 tons as against 17,185 tons. Among other important continental countries, Germany supplied 9,607 tons (+4,153 tons), Luxemburg 4,807 tons (+1,474 tons), France 3,690 tons (+831 tons) and Czechoslovakia 3,082 tons (+2,306 tons). The increase in continental imports in spite of higher import duties was partly ascribed to a reduction in the prices and partly to large speculative purchases made in the concluding months of the year in anticipation of a rise in the import duties from March 1935. Arrivals from Japan and the United States of America respectively decreased from 1,566 tons and 123 tons to 1,486 tons and 44 tons.

Other Metals.—A considerable expansion in imports of *copper* was the only noticeable feature of the trade in other metals. No less than 57,052 cwt. of copper valued at Rs. 16·56 lakhs were received during the year against 28,006 cwt. valued at Rs. 8·31 lakhs in 1933-34. The bulk of the imports comprised *sheets* from the United Kingdom, 16,324 cwt. (+6,783 cwt.), United States of America, 17,748 cwt. (+17,748 cwt.) and Germany 14,810 cwt. (+846 cwt.). The increase was due to an abnormal demand from the Punjab, stimulated to a certain extent by a fall in import prices. The preferential rates of duty helped the United Kingdom in securing larger orders, and the devaluation of the dollar helped to bring in the American product.

TABLE No. 13.

MACHINERY.

Description.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Prime-movers (other than electrical)	15·61	19·75	10·51	14·51	9·04
Electrical machinery	40·00	65·30	55·62	17·56	19·18
Boilers	5·80	1·75	0·46	5·26	2·29
Agricultural machinery	1·73	0·98	3·18	2·95	2·95
Metal-working machinery	1·75	2·26	1·40	2·89	2·19
Mining machinery	7·01	5·41	3·71	3·62	4·42
Rice and flour mill machinery	5·15	2·74	1·77	0·55	0·69
Sugar machinery	0·19	0·70	6·27	46·98	7·89
Textile machinery	3·36	4·61	4·18	5·40	20·62
Sewing and knitting machines and parts thereof	16·30	19·87	13·98	11·38	17·76
Typewriters	1·70	0·08	0·07	0·13	0·40
Other sorts	17·62	15·95	11·61	15·93	14·74
TOTAL	1,16·22	1,39·40	1,12·76	1,27·16	1,02·17

Imports of machinery contracted by nearly Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 102·17 lakhs. Lesser requirements of the sugar industry caused a decline in the value of *sugar machinery* from Rs. 46·98 lakhs to Rs. 7·89 lakhs to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 4·93 lakhs and Germany Rs. 2·70 lakhs. The shortage of Rs. 5 lakhs under *prime-movers* occurred in receipts of *steam engines* from the United Kingdom and Belgium and *railway locomotive engines and tenders* from the United Kingdom, while that under *boilers* was due to reduced arrivals from the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia. Imports of *textile machinery*, on the other hand, increased considerably due to a brisk demand for *cotton spinning, weaving and ginning machinery*, which was mostly supplied by the United Kingdom. The improvement under *sewing and knitting machines* was most noticeable in imports from the United Kingdom (+Rs. 4·31 lakhs).

Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments.—The total value under this head amounting to Rs. 91·67 lakhs showed an increase of Rs. 8·13 lakhs, shared by *builders' hardware, metal lamps and parts, implements and tools, wireless apparatus, electric fans and parts* and *electric glow lamps*.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.—Imports at Rs. 49·83 lakhs showed an improvement of Rs. 3·18 lakhs, mostly under *sodium carbonate* from the United Kingdom and *other sorts of drugs and medicines* from the United Kingdom and Germany.

TABLE No. 14.

VEHICLES.

Description.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.
Motor cars—										
From United Kingdom . .	363	8·66	348	7·05	556	11·98	669	12·83	740	15·24
„ United States of America .	344	10·16	240	5·78	55	2·27	80	2·12	89	2·34
„ Canada	440	7·44	127	2·19	15	0·39	6	0·11	54	1·38
„ Italy	267	6·04	80	1·69	8	0·15	12	0·38	11	0·32
„ France	41	0·87	24	0·55	2	0·06	5	0·12	2	0·04
„ Other countries . . .	7	0·08	5	0·09	6	0·09	9	0·15	11	0·23
Total Motor cars .	1,462	33·25	824	17·35	642	14·94	781	15·71	907	19·56
Motor cycles	307	1·71	186	0·90	117	0·51	99	0·44	127	0·62
Motor omnibuses, vans and lorries .	930	17·96	550	13·51	209	4·54	243	4·50	470	8·61
Cycles	10,710	4·14	11,277	4·10	11,797	3·73	14,644	4·06	17,573	4·67
Parts of cycles and accessories . .	..	9·19	..	7·93	..	10·40	..	11·36	..	14·13
Carriages	130	0·16	32	0·17	81	0·54	11	0·05	19	0·06
Railway carriages . . .	..	6·48	..	5·41	..	1·28	..	2·16	..	1·89
Railway wagons	..	1·26	..	0·88	..	0·41	..	1·02	..	0·14

Vehicles.—The import trade in *motor cars* showed a further development, a feature being a large import of light cars, which are becoming more popular on account of lower prices and general efficiency. The United Kingdom had the largest share in the supply of motor cars, *viz.*, 82 per cent., the bulk of the imports of light cars being from that country. Supplies from Canada and America, generally comprising five seaters, also recorded an increase. 232 cars were also received from Bombay, which sent 155 last year. The United States of America sent the largest number of *lorries*, *viz.*, 281 (+209), the number of Canadian trucks being returned at 136 (+2). A large number of these were intended for Persia and Afghanistan. A greater demand from upcountry accounted for the increase of Rs. 3·39 lakhs in imports of *cycles and parts* amounting to Rs. 18·81 lakhs, the United Kingdom's share being Rs. 14·15 lakhs (+Rs. 2·61 lakhs) and that of Japan Rs. 2·76 lakhs (+ Rs. 7,000).

Other Articles.—The total value of *apparel* decreased by Rs. 74,000 to Rs. 11·07 lakhs, chiefly in receipts of hats, caps and hatter's ware from Germany and Japan. The value of *boots and shoes* amounted to Rs. 1·46 lakhs, showing a contraction of Rs. 43,000 under rubber soled boots and shoes from Japan. Imports of *dyes and colours* were valued at Rs. 27·95 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 5·20 lakhs, which was most noticeable in receipts of alizarine and other coal tar dyes from Germany, intended mostly for the upcountry woollen mills. Imports of *glassware and earthenware* appreciated by Rs. 1·93 lakhs to Rs. 18·38 lakhs due to larger supplies of sheet and plate glass by Japan and bottles and phials by Sweden. Increased arrivals of packing paper from Sweden and of old newspapers from the United Kingdom brought about a recovery of Rs. 3·94 lakhs in the total value of *paper, pasteboard and stationery*, imports of which suffered a set-back to the extent of Rs. 4·42 lakhs in the previous year. Imports of *rubber manufactures* advanced from Rs. 38·50 lakhs to Rs. 39·78 lakhs. Arrivals of pneumatic motor covers representing about 66 per cent. of the aggregate value under this head showed a small decrease of Rs. 9,000 in the total value amounting to Rs. 25·73 lakhs, but their geographical distribution indicated notable changes. The United Kingdom, which last year greatly improved her position under the stimulus of the preferential treatment, was again able to enlarge her supplies of pneumatic motor covers from Rs. 14·45 lakhs to Rs. 20·27 lakhs, while important decreases were recorded in the case of other sources of supply, particularly the United States of America (—Rs. 2·48 lakhs) and Japan (—Rs. 2·24 lakhs). Imports of *cement* dropped from 7,108 tons to 2,913 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·83 lakhs to Rs. 1·08 lakhs in value, Japan, which has in recent years entered into competition with Indian cement, having curtailed its supplies from 6,424 tons to 2,195 tons.

10. **Class V.—Postal articles not specified.**—Figures for gold and silver thread, cinematograph films, jewellery, precious stones and cigarettes imported by post are included under their relative heads in the general imports. The value of other articles imported by post increased by Rs. 11·30 lakhs to Rs. 36·58 lakhs to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 32·23 lakhs. The number of parcels dealt with was 84,671 as against 84,174 in the previous year. In addition, 63,237 letter packets were assessed to duty as against 64,955. The total amount of import duty realised on all articles imported by parcel post rose from Rs. 9·70 lakhs to Rs. 10·71 lakhs and that on articles contained in letter packets from Rs. 1·13 lakhs to Rs. 1·52 lakhs.

EXPORTS.

Indian Produce and Manufactures.

11. **Agricultural Conditions.**—As the bulk of the export trade of the port consists of agricultural produce, a brief review of the weather conditions during the year and of the area and yield of the principal crops in Sind and the neighbouring provinces is given below.

Sind.—According to the information supplied by the Chief Engineer in Sind, the Lloyd Barrage and the new canals worked satisfactorily during the year under report. Approximately 1,574,000 acres were brought under *kharif* cultivation in the barrage zone, of which 600,000 acres were under cotton, the corresponding figures for the previous year being respectively 1,569,739 and 567,388 acres. Conditions in the non-barrage zone were, however, not satisfactory. The river was late in rising, and it fell in September, when water is mostly needed for bringing the crops to maturity. In consequence, a large shrinkage is likely to occur in the cultivated area under *kharif* on the inundation canals. Taken as a whole, the outturn of the cotton crop is estimated to fall between 65 to 85 per cent. of the normal, and is expected to show an increase of 46 per cent. over the corresponding estimate of last year. As regards the *rabi* season, the area sown with wheat in the British districts has registered a decline owing to deficiency of water supply in the Upper Sind Frontier district, unfavourable inundation in the non-barrage areas and absence of floods for *bosi* cultivation. The cold wave in January had an adverse effect on the non-irrigated wheat crop, and the recent hail-storm is reported to have done some damage to it, both in the field and in the threshing yard in Thar Parkar district. The outturn is estimated at 42 per cent. of the normal in Karachi district and between 65 to 85 per cent. of the normal in the remaining districts.

In the *Punjab*, the area under *kharif* sowings was somewhat curtailed owing to insufficient rains and inadequate irrigation supplies on many canals at sowing time. The rainfall in July and August proved beneficial to the standing crops, but deficient rains in the subsequent three months adversely affected the yield. The outturn of the cotton crop is estimated to be about 12 per cent. higher than the final estimate of last year. The *rabi* sowings were also carried out under unfavourable conditions on account of absence of rain and insufficiency of moisture in the soil. The winter rains, however, proved beneficial to the crops. The yield of the wheat crop is expected to be normal to above normal on irrigated and generally normal on unirrigated areas.

In the *United Provinces*, timely and sufficient rains in June greatly helped the *kharif* sowings, but excessive rains in August and September and a scanty fall in October adversely affected the yield. The outturn of the cotton crop is estimated at 70 per cent. of the normal, and is expected to be about 27 per cent. less than the corresponding estimate of the previous year. Absence of rain and insufficiency of moisture in the soil at sowing time retarded the *rabi* sowings, and the crops sufferred from frost, cold and hail-storms in certain places. The outturn of the wheat crop is estimated at 83 per cent. of the normal.

The following table gives the area and yield of the three most important crops in Sind, the Punjab and the United Provinces for the past two seasons, the figures being taken from the crop reports published by the Directors of Agriculture for those provinces.

TABLE No. 15.

Province.	Wheat.		Rape and mustard seeds.		Cotton.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Area.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sind . . .	1,036,000	1,280,000	198,000	187,000	592,000	703,000
Punjab . . .	9,927,000	11,292,000	1,158,000	1,129,000	2,989,000	2,878,000
United Provinces .	7,789,000	8,580,000	2,811,000	2,812,000	811,000	715,000
Yield.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Bales of 400 lbs.	Bales of 400 lbs.
Sind . . .	299,000	367,000	22,000	18,000	196,000	285,000
Punjab . . .	3,255,000	3,253,000	151,000	147,000	1,105,000	1,241,000
United Provinces .	2,744,000	2,572,000	496,000	403,000	266,000	194,000

TABLE No. 16.

Foreign Exports.

12. Table showing the values of exports and re-exports under the five main classes.

Classes.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	3,40·90	1,36·32	1,12·06	71·32	92·67
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	13,17·89	9,91·05	9,32·92	12,61·56	14,68·22
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	34·40	22·92	21·42	21·63	20·52
IV.—Living animals	0·23	0·10	0·11	0·05	0·13
V.—Postal articles	3·38	2·88	2·80	3·10	3·22
Total Indian Produce and Manufactures.	16,96·80	11,53·27	10,69·31	13,57·66	15,84·76
Foreign Merchandise.					
I—Food, drink and tobacco.	4·54	11·26	8·88	7·67	7·87
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	29·89	28·84	17·05	36·60	28·55
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	75·93	51·28	34·75	20·64	20·65
IV.—Living animals	0·06	0·03	0·01	0·02	0·05
V.—Articles re-exported by post.	...	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign Merchandise	1,10·44	91·41	60·69	64·93	57·12
Grand Total Exports .	18,07·24	12,44·68	11,30·00	14,22·59	16,41·88

TABLE No. 17.

13. Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles of the foreign export trade.

Articles.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Percentage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Indian Produce and Manufactures—						
Cotton, raw . .	9,54,95,575	6,35,23,041	6,43,12,580	9,62,06,085	12,56,49,111	79·29
Wool, raw . .	1,43,95,447	1,79,16,685	61,70,582	1,12,72,467	84,14,160	5·31
Rapeseed . .	49,96,757	70,90,196	1,48,66,489	78,89,082	40,88,933	2·58
Skins, raw . .	72,24,704	55,17,297	35,32,729	54,37,643	32,61,571	2·06
Rice . . .	74,89,161	52,08,040	39,52,930	21,13,053	25,03,892	1·58
Gram . . .	9,11,576	9,75,184	22,01,772	20,46,958	15,95,385	1·01
Pulse, other sorts .	7,04,793	5,48,027	10,08,526	7,82,274	13,15,719	0·83
Hides, raw . .	26,00,342	11,54,059	7,06,833	14,29,311	12,49,153	0·79
Bones including bonemeal.	36,01,914	15,83,466	18,46,393	9,98,352	11,41,764	0·70
Barley . . .	1,00,301	16,11,991	10,53,803	7,569	9,21,232	0·58
Wheat . . .	1,91,07,641	11,78,283	59,638	67,599	7,95,600	0·50
Fish, dry salted .	10,86,688	7,45,090	7,41,457	8,40,100	7,95,014	0·50
Wheat flour . .	39,03,053	25,64,836	14,13,812	6,40,445	5,85,321	0·37
Other articles .	80,62,104	57,10,729	50,62,964	60,35,017	61,61,772	3·90
Total Exports of Indian Produce.	16,96,80,056	11,53,26,924	10,69,30,508	13,57,66,955	15,84,76,647	100·00
Foreign Merchandise—						
Skins, raw . .	20,152	3,35,179	4,22,731	6,27,716	9,58,060	16·77
Wool, raw . .	21,55,329	22,38,177	9,27,702	20,75,616	8,59,376	15·04
Wool manufactures.	30,04,269	14,48,794	11,50,843	8,66,291	5,82,465	10·20
Sugar . .	1,18,997	3,41,808	4,18,731	4,68,910	4,75,090	8·32
Rubber manufactures.	25,26,368	22,98,002	11,77,151	61,136	73,335	1·28
Cotton, raw . .	333	...	...	2,22,616	70,725	1·24
Other articles .	32,18,262	24,79,389	19,72,618	21,70,522	26,93,131	47·15
Total Exports of Foreign Merchandise.	1,10,43,710	91,41,349	60,69,776	64,92,807	57,12,182	100·00
Grand Total Exports	18,07,23,766	12,44,68,273	11,30,00,284	14,22,59,762	16,41,88,829	

14. Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

TABLE No. 18.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.

Articles.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Wheat	194,917	1,91·08	18,664	11·78	645	0·60	739	0·68	9,510	7·96
Rice	43,638	74·89	37,848	52·08	28,339	39·53	17,550	21·13	23,245	25·04
Wheat flour	26,493	39·03	24,858	25·65	13,359	14·14	6,180	6·40	5,809	5·85
Maize	13	0·01	11	0·01	5	0·01	8	0·01	10	0·01
Gram	7,024	9·12	11,031	9·75	25,433	22·02	25,008	20·47	19,951	15·95
Barley	1,129	1·00	26,740	16·12	16,578	10·54	116	0·08	14,076	9·21
Pulse, other sorts	5,907	7·05	6,438	5·48	10,344	10·08	8,152	7·82	14,595	13·16
Jowar and bajra	367	0·40	2,469	1·51	2,854	2·05	139	0·10	775	0·52
Other sorts	344	0·54	276	0·30	383	0·39	323	0·33	359	0·39
Total	279,832	3,23·12	128,335	1,22·68	97,940	99·36	58,215	57·02	88,330	78·09

TABLE No. 19.

WHEAT.

Countries.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	175,276	1,70·67	16,775	10·08	..	..	..	..	8,587	7·12
Other British Possessions . .	104	0·13	166	0·17	158	0·14	217	0·20	278	0·24
Belgium	6,429	6·97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	5,264	5·26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crete	1,700	1·70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	400	0·40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman .	866	0·98	821	0·69	373	0·34	308	0·27	336	0·29
Other Native States in Arabia . .	1,021	1·44	691	0·65	109	0·11	202	0·19	303	0·30
Egypt	3,815	3·48	201	0·18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Foreign Countries . . .	42	0·05	10	0·01	5	0·01	12	0·01	6	0·01
Total .	194,917	1,91·08	18,664	11·78	645	0·60	739	0·67	9,510	7·96

Wheat.—A considerable rise in world prices due to the damage done by drought to the American wheat crop and to unfavourable weather conditions in Europe brought Indian wheat within easy reach of the competitive basis of other grades for a short period during the year under report, when business to the extent of 8,587 tons was done with the United Kingdom. The Indian prices subsequently went out of export parity, and no further business was possible. The local price of *white* wheat ruled at Rs. 2-5-3 per cwt. on 3rd April, which was the lowest quotation of the year. A gradual upward movement, however, soon followed, Rs. 2-8-6, Rs. 2-9-6 and Rs. 2-10-6 being quoted at the end of April, May and June, respectively. July witnessed an easier feeling, the prices declining to Rs. 2-8-9 on the 10th and to Rs. 2-7-9 on the 31st of that month. The market once again adopted a much firmer tone, and the prices rose sharply from Rs. 2-10-6 in the first week of August to Rs. 2-12-0 towards the middle of that month. This level was, however, not long maintained, and a gradual downward course lowered the prices to Rs. 2-7-3 on the 25th September. The subsequent few weeks noticed minor fluctuations, but a strong upward trend from the third week of November carried the prices to Rs. 2-11-3 at the end of that month, to Rs. 2-13-6 in the beginning of December, to Rs. 2-13-9 in the first week of January and to Rs. 3-1-6 on the 22nd January, which latter was the highest quotation of the year. A weakening set in during the next two months, and the closing price on the 26th March was Rs. 2-10-9.

Wheat Flour.—A reduction in the demand from Aden chiefly accounted for the decline in shipments of wheat flour.

Barley.—The increase in shipments of barley was due to crop failures in America and certain other countries, which led to an enquiry for Indian barley from the United Kingdom, almost the entire quantity exported during the year being purchased by that country.

Other Food-Grains.—The decrease under *gram* is explained by the fact that France, which took 18,216 tons valued at Rs. 15·21 lakhs in the first nine months of the previous year, entirely ceased to be a buyer during the year under report. As stated in the last year's report, the imposition of a heavy import duty on gram in that country has successfully prevented any business being done since the last quarter of 1933-34. The United Kingdom increased its purchases from 397 tons to 11,499 tons, and the Netherlands, which made no purchases last year, took 4,111 tons. The increase in exports of *rice* was due mainly to a better demand for boiled rice from Arabia.

15. Class II.—Raw materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured.

TABLE No. 20.

COTTON.

Countries.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Foreign Exports—										
British Empire—										
United Kingdom	31,946	1,87·03	18,894	96·16	19,007	98·04	37,625	1,92·63	44,483	2,37·11
Other British Possessions	12	0·06	18	0·10	68	0·34	52	0·26	430	2·61
Foreign Countries—										
Poland	..	..	..	..	153	0·77	2,610	12·25	3,006	14·05
Sweden	112	0·70	137	0·62	30	0·15	99	0·40	285	1·15
Germany	24,942	1,28·69	18,799	89·16	20,736	99·66	32,161	1,47·01	18,671	86·89
Netherlands	4,769	24·04	3,389	16·30	5,262	25·09	8,388	36·61	5,962	25·31
Belgium	9,154	50·88	5,312	26·22	7,681	38·71	6,816	32·19	12,179	57·93
France	8,274	47·66	4,700	23·89	6,250	31·35	9,392	45·02	15,380	71·51
Spain	8,036	40·46	3,615	17·09	6,153	29·75	5,854	26·56	5,475	24·20
Italy	29,542	1,50·08	19,812	92·07	17,843	88·59	28,263	1,28·65	28,254	1,30·14
Indo-China	..	..	..	..	89	0·50	714	3·14	2,142	11·95
China	16,099	78·30	6,095	31·72	4,225	21·33	16,606	71·77	8,983	37·98
Japan	44,114	2,28·23	44,545	2,27·11	39,884	2,02·42	48,979	2,52·79	99,525	5,30·60
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	2,692	12·19	2,159	10·14	117	0·56	1,544	6·54	2,634	11·40
U. S. A. *vid* Pacific Coast	642	3·22	289	1·27	102	0·47	266	1·23	375	·53
Other Foreign Countries	662	3·42	712	3·38	1,066	5·39	1,035	5·01	2,364	12·13
Total	180,996	9,54·96	128,476	6,35·23	128,666	6,43·12	200,404	9,62·06	2,50,148	12,56·49
Coastwise exports—										
To Bombay	5,948	35·38	14,074	82·31	8,708	46·41	9,611	51·62	18,542	1,11·96
„ Bengal	170	1·13	617	3·42	866	6·20	724	3·93	1,849	11·21
„ Madras	1,689	11·93	7,028	41·73	4,275	23·90	4,946	26·66	9,046	57·44
„ French Ports	401	2·15	1,501	9·00	723	4·14	1,902	10·49	909	6 09
„ Other Indian Ports	2	0·02	..	0·01	48	0·30	63	0·38	101	0·67
Total	8,201	50·61	23,220	1,36·47	14,620	80·95	17,246	93·08	30,447	1,87·37

Cotton.—Shipments amounting to 250,148 tons have surpassed all previous records, and show an excess of nearly 45,000 tons over the previous record total of 205,150 tons reached in 1929-30 and of 49,744 tons over exports in 1933-34. Both Japan and the United Kingdom took record quantities. The main factor contributing to the improvement in the position was the relatively low parity for Indian cotton, which greatly stimulated exports. The increase in shipments to Japan was also partly the result of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, and that in the case of the United Kingdom indicates the extent to which efforts are now being made in that country to encourage the Lancashire mills to use more Indian cotton. The heavy decline in shipments to Germany was due to the import restrictions introduced in that country on account of financial difficulties.

TABLE No. 21.

WOOL.

Countries.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	15,492,829	1,33·40	20,636,013	1,66·60	17,774,170	53·62	28,149,152	85·94	17,985,218	63·99
Germany	122,335	0·96	147,694	0·76	104,817	0·37	59,773	0·20	93,683	0·33
Belgium	488,269	2·82	127,623	0·65	249,550	0·89	313,391	1·32	246,879	0·79
France	..	..	8,560	0·05	113,079	0·39	194,584	0·68	298,444	1·02
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	998,820	6·67	2,413,562	11·10	1,798,456	6·42	5,652,860	23·81	4,007,966	17·42
Other Countries	13,122	0·10	1,554	0·01	9,820	0·02	195,824	0·77	145,212	0·59
Total	17,115,375	143·95	23,335,006	1,79·17	20,049,892	61·71	34,565,584	1,12·72	22,777,402	84·14

The demand for wool was greatly curtailed owing to large surplus stocks left over from the heavy shipments made last year under the stimulus of rising prices. Moreover, the almost continuous decline in Liverpool prices during a greater portion of the year under report created a feeling of uncertainty among the Indian shippers and prevented business being done to a larger extent.

TABLE No. 22.

SEEDS.

Description.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Castor seed—										
United Kingdom	35	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	0·05
Other Countries	..	..	34	0·04	47	0·07	89	0·10	149	0·18
Total	35	0·05	34	0·04	47	0·07	89	0·10	174	0·23
Cotton seed—										
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	6	0·01	..	..	..	..	18	0·01	180	0·11
Total	6	0·01	..	..	..	..	18	0·01	180	0·11
Rapeseed—										
United Kingdom	10,562	14·75	14,146	18·61	11,118	14·52	19,634	20·80	12,036	13·55
Germany	2,325	3·99	4,327	5·64	8,705	11·79	10,067	11·22	4,194	4·55
Netherlands	3,770	6·16	8,501	10·99	11,750	16·87	15,031	16·71	6,945	7·90
Belgium	1,200	1·87	1,150	1·53	2,275	2·90	3,653	4·18	2,551	2·84
France	11,130	18·28	5,785	7·41	7,955	9·92	10,573	11·92	5,193	6·01
Italy	1,700	2·64	17,888	25·42	66,319	88·70	9,027	10·07	3,333	3·77
Norway	1,000	1·88	800	1·04	800	0·96	1,200	1·27	..	..
Spain	260	0·39	100	0·11	200	0·25	1,050	1·15	780	0·90
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	..	..	50	0·08	..	..	1,530	1·57	1,066	1·28
Other Countries	4	0·01	50	0·07	2,252	2·75	..	..	45	0·09
Total	31,951	49·97	52,797	70·90	111,374	1,48·66	71,765	78·89	36,143	40·89
Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)—										
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	0·14	18	0·03
Other Countries	118	0·25	514	1·08	72	0·16	215	0·35	331	0·51
Total	118	0·25	514	1·08	72	0·16	308	0·49	349	0·54
Other seeds	575	1·45	455	0·74	776	1·19	902	1·67	769	1·98
Total Seeds	32,685	51·73	53,800	72·76	112,269	1,50·08	73,082	81·16	37,615	43·75

Rapeseed is the most important seed exported from this Province. The decline of nearly 50 per cent. in the quantity exported during the year was due to a smaller crop and restriction on imports into most purchasing countries.

TABLE No. 23.

HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.

Description.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Hides, raw—										
United Kingdom	111	0·58	18	0·08	35	0·16	60	0·26	41	0·20
Germany	684	7·42	553	4·38	225	1·42	688	4·97	315	2·25
Norway	7	0·09	4	0·05	9	0·03	21	0·15	29	0·13
Belgium	41	0·42	3	0·03	..	..	..	..	6	0·05
France	9	0·08	10	0·07	1	0·01	24	0·19	45	0·26
Spain	1,044	9·40	478	3·20	292	1·64	355	2·16	331	1·97
Italy	218	1·63	115	0·62	114	0·48	205	1·09	246	1·33
Sweden	55	0·50	16	0·10	29	0·16	14	0·07	30	0·15
Netherlands	253	2·38	246	2·01	296	2·24	322	2·02	398	2·95
Egypt	88	0·60	16	0·10	23	0·12	71	0·31	145	0·61
Turkey, European	151	0·78	62	0·38	13	0·06	78	0·42	110	0·51
Greece	184	1·31	65	0·33	178	0·72	407	1·89	285	1·18
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	12	0·15	1	0·00	..	..	124	0·68	164	0·67
Other Countries	92	0·66	41	0·19	9	0·03	13	0·08	58	0·23
Total	2,949	26·00	1,628	11·54	1,224	7·07	2,382	14·29	2,203	12·49
Skins, raw—										
United Kingdom	72	1·59	41	0·67	30	0·59	57	1·49	35	1·30
Italy	309	4·39	412	4·29	516	4·60	765	7·03	905	7·91
Germany	68	1·05	6	0·19	9	0·09	155	1·38	149	1·15
Netherlands	61	1·25	19	0·33	55	0·56	168	1·50	61	0·52
Belgium	16	0·40	34	0·87	9	0·05	26	0·28	26	0·17
France	238	3·93	114	1·69	62	0·72	117	1·04	13	0·19
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	4,177	58·46	4,032	46·10	3,141	27·74	4,448	41·27	2,724	21·11
U. S. A. *vid* Pacific Coast	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0·01	14	0·09
Other Countries	79	1·18	83	1·03	109	0·98	22	0·37	15	0·18
Total	5,020	72·25	4,741	55·17	3,931	35·33	5,760	54·37	3,942	32·62
Cuttings of Hides and Skins	117	0·32	22	0·05	..	..	..	..	53	0·04
Grand Total Hides and Skins	8,086	98·57	6,391	66·76	5,155	42·40	8,142	68·66	6,198	45·15

Raw Hides.—Exports of hides decreased by 179 tons in quantity and Rs. 1·80 lakhs in value. The decrease was more marked in shipments to Germany, whose purchases were severely curtailed owing to difficulties of finance.

Raw Skins.—The decrease under this head followed an increase in the previous year, and was due to a lack of demand for *goat skins* from the United States of America, whose tanners already held large stocks. Low prices offered during the year also restricted business to a great extent.

Miscellaneous.—The value of exports of *bones* and *bonemeal* increased by Rs. 1·43 lakhs to Rs. 11·42 lakhs, to which bones contributed Rs. 8·11 lakhs and bonemeal Rs. 3·31 lakhs. Bones were largely purchased by Belgium (Rs. 5·47 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 1·41 lakhs) and France (Rs. 1·02 lakhs), and bonemeal went largely to the United Kingdom (Rs. 1·96 lakhs) and Ceylon (Rs. 1 lakh). Exports of *raw silk*, which last year stood at Rs. 1·49 lakhs, fell to Rs. 0·64 lakhs, owing to reduced takings of chasam or waste silk by the United Kingdom and Italy. The value of exports of *chromite* (chrome iron ore), a product of Baluchistan, amounted to Rs. 3·23 lakhs as against Rs. 3·50 lakhs, Norway taking the most, *viz.*, Rs. 2·61 lakhs.

16. Class III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured.

Leather.—Exports of leather, the most important article in this class, declined slightly from Rs. 2·98 lakhs to Rs. 2·90 lakhs, of which Rs. 1·33 lakhs represented the value of *dressed sheep skins* to the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan, and Rs. 0·89 lakhs the value of tanned *goat skins*, mostly to the United Kingdom.

17. Foreign Merchandise, Re-exported.

TABLE No. 24.

RE-EXPORTS.

Articles.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Fruits and vegetables	..	2·82	..	7·14	..	4·21	..	2·32	..	2·48
Cotton, raw Tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	2·23	6	0·71
Skins, raw „	1	0·20	46	3·35	71	4·23	154	6·28	87	9·58
Skins, tanned or dressed „	29	5·73	..	0·02	..	..	..	..	2	0·01
Metals and ores „	8,672	4·14	10,938	1·74	13,194	2·64	11,876	3·34	7,022	3·08
Cotton piece-goods Yds.	904,692	2·82	486,421	1·10	298,165	0·70	491,236	1·21	745,072	1·77
Rubber manufactures	..	25·26	..	22·98	..	11·77	..	0·61	..	0·73
Wool, raw Lbs.	3,336,495	21·55	4,786,613	22·38	2,562,572	9·28	5,239,884	20·76	2,124,986	8·59
Wool manufactures	..	30·04	..	14·49	..	11·51	..	8·66	..	5·82
Sugar Tons	856	1·19	2,835	3·42	3,487	4·19	1,866	4·69	1,770	4·75
Other articles	..	16·69	..	14·79	..	12·17	..	14·83	..	19·60
Total	..	1,10·44	..	91·41	..	60·70	..	64·93	..	57·12

The decrease in exports of foreign *wool*, mostly Kandahar wool, was due to reduced shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The reasons given in paragraph 15 for the decline in exports of Indian wool are applicable in the case of foreign wool also. Exports of *woollen manufactures*, consisting chiefly of Persian carpets, again suffered a set-back due to smaller takings by European Turkey and the United States of America. *Raw skins* re-exported largely comprized Persian lamb skins, the United Kingdom again being the sole purchaser. *Sugar* went to the Bahrein Islands (Rs. 2·85 lakhs) and Arabia (Rs. 1·67 lakhs), while purchases of *fruits*, mostly dried fruits, were made chiefly by Syria and the United States of America. The value of *metals*, mainly representing re-exports of iron and aluminium scraps to Japan, practically retained the last year's level at Rs. 3·08 lakhs.

COASTING TRADE.

CHIEF PORT—KARACHI.

TABLE No. 25.

18. Table showing the values of the entire coasting trade of Karachi.

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—					
Indian Produce	9,72,94,594	9,97,89,433	7,71,15,664	7,04,25,589	7,50,84,478
Foreign Merchandise	74,25,687	1,27,26,334	95,95,381	97,45,984	1,01,97,244
Gold	...	2,000	...	...	...
Silver	9,896	580	7,624	25,324	25,780
Total Private	10,47,30,177	11,25,18,347	8,67,18,669	8,01,96,897	8,53,07,502
Government—					
Indian Produce	3,65,350	2,82,161	3,44,296	3,01,094	4,50,498
Foreign Merchandise	8,58,685	5,64,208	3,72,361	1,69,215	1,57,952
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total Government	12,24,035	8,46,369	7,16,657	4,70,309	6,08,450
Total Imports	10,59,54,212	11,33,64,716	8,74,35,326	8,06,67,206	8,59,15,952
EXPORTS.					
Private—					
Indian Produce	4,32,46,870	5,85,04,152	5,13,66,393	4,73,42,356	6,72,41,089
Foreign Merchandise	62,83,705	75,02,605	75,88,278	1,01,10,066	1,01,97,218
Gold	...	1,06,300	14,000	41,000	...
Silver	1,21,650	2,42,765	4,18,512	4,71,335	...
Total Private	4,96,52,225	6,63,55,822	5,93,87,183	5,79,64,757	7,74,38,307
Government—					
Indian Produce	3,002	2,420	800	1,433	1,041
Foreign Merchandise	3,28,174	1,62,626	3,53,612	90,148	1,68,146
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total Government	3,31,176	1,65,046	3,54,412	91,581	1,69,187
Total Exports	4,99,83,401	6,65,20,868	5,97,41,595	5,80,56,338	7,76,07,494
Total Coasting Trade	15,59,37,613	17,98,85,584	14,71,76,921	13,87,23,544	16,35,23,446

TABLE No. 26.

19. Table showing the distribution of Karachi's coasting trade in private merchandise.

Provinces, etc.		Imports.					Exports.				
		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
		Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Bengal	A*	53·05	58·28	75·65	61·25	88·52	17·08	94·12	91·24	52·22	1,38·78
	B†	2·39	3·69	4·66	4·02	5·20	3·21	3·66	4·49	8·34	4·47
Bombay	A	6,50·62	6,70·83	4,35·71	4,31·55	4,11·67	1,35·65	1,94·77	1,38·17	1,59·29	2,16·41
	B	70·80	1,22·37	90·10	92·18	94·76	41·53	56·92	51·33	59·81	60·40
Madras	A	57·07	51·70	30·36	40·26	51·00	1,57·81	1,80·92	1,75·84	1,55·66	2,00·67
	B	0·49	0·67	0·46	0·68	0·93	3·49	2·98	4·97	3·87	4·70
Burma	A	1,48·93	1,70·05	1,85·32	1,30·42	1,51·03	19·47	25·97	15·49	15·77	21·83
	B	0·10	0·10	0·33	0·17	0·16	0·80	0·75	1·49	1·24	1·80
British ports within the province of Sind.	A	0·99	0·10	0·04	0·07	0·04	1·08	1·24	1·49	1·05	0·99
	B	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·22	0·14	0·18	0·06
Cutch	A	0·67	0·37	0·64	0·62	0·45	29·45	25·73	29·24	18·04	15·97
	B	0·10	0·05	0·11	0·08	0·23	2·54	2·37	2·42	1·15	1·48
Kathiawar	A	26·40	23·81	21·37	22·76	29.06	45·54	30·86	36·73	44·90	59·31
	B	0·36	0·27	0·26	0·22	0·61	5·73	5·20	6·94	5·78	14·93
Gaekwar's Territory	A	0·37	0·34	0·69	0·17	0·41	...	...	...	...	0·80
	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	A	2·53	2·30	1·50	1·31	2·53	5·95	5·31	5·65	4·93	3·42
	B	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·04	0·05	4·29	2·57	3·85	20·34	13·84
Travancore	A	31·57	18·03	17·61	14·47	14·84	1·35	0·28	0·06	0·26	0·10
	F	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·10	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·08
French Ports	A	...	...	...	...	...	2·15	9·02	4·14	10·53	6·09
	B	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·01	0·04	0·08	0·07
Goa	A	0·75	1·58	2·28	1·38	1·26	16·94	16·82	15·61	10·77	8·04
	B	0·01	0·10	0·01	0·05	0·03	0·56	0·32	0·18	0·28	0·14
TOTAL		10,47·21	11,25·15	8,67·11	8,01·72	8,52·81	4,95·31	6,60·07	5,89·54	5,74·52	7,74·38

* "A" Represents Indian Produce.
† "B" Represents Foreign Produce.

COASTING IMPORTS.

TABLE No. 27.

20. Table showing the quantities and values of the principal articles of the coasting import trade.

Articles.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—										
Coal . . . . Tons	79,838	14·32	70,358	12·18	58,806	8·72	59,309	8·37	70,117	10·03
Matches . Gross of boxes	277,750	3·91	341,610	4·90	457,525	6·88	556,474	6·75	363,900	8·26
Fruits and vegetables . .	...	15·39	...	13·91	...	13·53	...	14·72	...	16·30
Iron and steel . . Tons	731	0·91	7,039	7·38	13,307	14·13	11,839	12·04	19,055	18·60
Petrol, benzine and benzol Gals.	11,179,539	1,32·12	10,471,476	1,37·25	12,178,829	1,24·11	10,924,167	70·80	11,797,811	75·87
Kerosene oil . . . „	362,426	1·94	2,570,591	15·12	8,217,500	40·46	6,961,372	30·57	8,122,348	34·57
Lubricating oil . . „	342,063	3·63	342,348	3·39	436,609	5·06	246,628	3·21	648,112	8·39
Groundnuts . . . Tons	2,558	4·54	2,058	3·69	1,059	1·88	1,785	2·85	3,192	5·26
Copra . . . . „	13,182	58·44	12,481	41·80	7,098	17·89	8,441	18·07	11,476	21·44
Spices . . . . Cwts.	33,744	15·56	30,908	13·33	42,022	13·54	46,278	14·13	47,002	15·58
Cotton twist and yarn . Lbs.	4,370,493	36·94	5,840,615	41·73	4,871,891	35·84	4,709,408	32·27	4,382,686	26·65
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	130,491,230	4,43·36	143,966,500	4,47·17	116,009,388	2,58·98	122,772,401	2,63·00	125,889,830	2,67·22
White cotton piece-goods . „	4,979,313	17·83	4,367,504	18·36	2,684,552	11·18	1,888,765	6·14	1,480,001	5·72
Coloured cotton piece-goods „	32,607,485	1,09·84	47,533,247	1,22·02	45,770,567	97·52	48,250,626	91·66	32,988,519	72·84
Gunny bags . . . No.	8,329,885	30·88	9,696,978	30·87	15,284,077	43·12	10,549,668	28·47	15,615,670	41·79
Cigarettes . . . Lbs.	65,983	3·61	171,466	8·30	49,158	3·20	123,316	8·67	128,612	9·65
Timber . . . Cubic tons	7,535	11·57	9,424	13·54	8,481	10·96	10,516	11·59	12,207	19·91
Other articles	...	68·16	...	62·95	...	64·16	...	80·95	...	92·76
Total . .	...	9,72·95	...	9,97·89	...	7,71·16	...	7,04·26	...	7,50·84
Foreign Merchandise—										
Cotton twist and yarn . Lbs.	300,124	5·52	389,638	5·87	376,708	4·34	143,129	1·46	132,268	1·29
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	287,742	0·86	225,640	0·61	822,780	2·16	659,381	1·77	598,098	1·37
White cotton piece-goods „	152,298	0·79	958,966	4·18	853,694	2·88	696,584	2·15	477,138	1·34
Coloured cotton piece-goods „	2,920,899	18·65	9,008,417	57·10	11,113,034	42·99	11,484,593	35·82	10,161,053	33·53
Carriages and carts . . .	...	9·96	...	7·02	...	3·96	...	9·48	...	10·94
Cigarettes . . . Lbs.	4,044	0·33	126,441	8·91	33,953	2·54	7,234	0·48	5,812	0·48
Sugar . . . . Tons	1	0·01	2,003	4·67	...	...	...	...	..	..
Other articles	...	38·14	...	38·90	...	37·08	...	46·42	...	53·02
Total . .	...	74·26	...	1,27·26	...	95·95	...	97·58	...	1,01·97

COASTING EXPORTS.

TABLE No. 28.

21. Table showing the quantities and values of the principal articles of the coasting export trade.

Articles.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—										
Jowar and bajra . . Tons	5,570	7·15	7,107	6·01	16,706	15·04	15,850	14·53	15,512	13·03
Gram . . . . „	38,114	45·23	59,488	53·13	72,498	62·85	51,506	45·56	51,558	41·81
Pulse . . . . „	19,712	28·36	24,947	29·90	27,295	30·63	24,030	26·96	30,991	32·45
Rice . . . . „	39,087	70·27	27,999	38·93	20,628	27·47	9,347	11·90	10,859	12·32
Wheat . . . . „	73,750	78·96	212,928	1,73·78	145,262	131·79	119,463	1,07·45	205,239	1,59·25
Wheat flour . . . „	39,970	58·29	49,875	53·69	52,861	61·16	59,005	69·37	68,976	76·65
Kerosene oil . . . Gals.	471,034	3·68	751,157	5·20	663,449	4·42	398,782	2·98	3,000	0·02
Cotton, raw . . . Tons	8,201	50·62	23,220	1,36·47	14,620	80·95	17,246	93·08	30,447	1,87·38
Salt . . . . „	16,750	2·74	30,995	5·42	33,593	5·74	34,615	45·50	80,386	12·06
Seeds . . . . Tons	10,430	16·07	15,091	17·61	24,209	20·94	25,556	18·80	73,157	60·21
Fish . . . . Cwt.	29,468	11·50	25,303	11·23	19,341	6·59	21,462	6·95	23,560	6·87
Fodder, bran and pollards . „	179,221	8·14	239,067	8·22	270,648	9·11	247,768	9·41	274,430	9·21
Other articles	...	51·46	...	45·45	...	56·97	...	20·93	...	61·15
Total . .	...	4,32·47	...	5,85·04	...	5,13·66	...	4,73·42	...	6,72·41
Foreign Merchandise—										
Carriages and Carts . . .	...	10·11	...	7·65	...	5·55	...	4·08	...	4·14
Dried fruits . . . Tons	4,386	20·21	6,672	30·15	5,145	28·38	7,006	34·70	6,059	33·50
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	153,912	0·47	36,893	0·15	141,194	0·38	872,440	2·14	638,606	1·58
White cotton piece-goods . „	823,783	2·31	895,046	2·21	825,833	2·02	1,542,334	3·78	4,156,326	8·84
Coloured cotton piece-goods „	1,210,439	3·73	2,885,802	6·43	3,514,623	8·24	6,198,194	14·06	2,436,854	5·69
Sugar . . . . Tons	962	2·43	1,011	2·50	1,330	2·66	3,035	7·60	2,053	5·54
Other articles	...	23·58	...	25·94	...	28·65	...	34·74	...	42·68
Total . .	...	62·84	...	75·03	...	75·88	...	1,01·10	...	1,01·97

IMPORTS.

INDIAN MERCHANDISE.—*Cotton yarn* was mainly imported from Bombay and Madras, *piece-goods* and *cigarettes* from Bombay, *coal, iron* and *steel* and *gunny bags* from Bengal, *mineral oils* and *timber* from Burma, *copra* from Madras and Travancore, *groundnuts* from Kathiawar, *spices* from Madras, Travancore and Bombay, *fruits* and *vegetables* from Kathiawar, Madras and Bombay and *matches* from Burma, Bombay and Bengal.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.—Imports of *cotton yarn* and *piece-goods* and *motor cars* and *lorries* were mostly from Bombay.

EXPORTS.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.—*Gram* was exported largely to Madras, *jowari* and *bajri*, to Kathiawar, Bombay and Cutch, *pulse* to Madras, Kathiawar and Cutch, *rice* to Cutch, French ports, Bombay, Kathiawar and Madras, *wheat* to Bengal (120,951 tons), Bombay (64,740 tons), Burma (8,742 tons), Cutch (5,248 tons), Madras (3,407 tons) and Kathiawar (1,975 tons), *wheat flour* to Madras, Bombay, Burma, Bengal and Kathiawar, *salt* to Bengal, (83,311 tons), *cotton* to Bombay (18,542 tons), Madras (9,046 tons), Bengal (1,849 tons), and French ports (909 tons), *fish* to Burma and Bombay and *fodder* to Bombay, Portuguese ports, Madras, Cutch and Kathiawar.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.—*Carriages* and *carts* went mainly to Bombay, *dried fruits* to Bombay, Bengal, Madras and Kathiawar, *sugar* to Baluchistan and *cotton piece-goods* to Bombay and Baluchistan.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.

22. *Keti Bandar, Sirganda and Shahbandar*.—The total value of the entire trade with these three ports, which is confined to the coasting trade, declined from Rs. 4·80 lakhs to Rs. 3·76 lakhs, to which Keti Bandar contributed 67 per cent., Shahbandar 20 per cent. and Sirganda 13 per cent. Rice is the chief article of trade. Keti-Bandar, Sirganda and Shahbandar respectively exported 165 tons, 587 tons, and 648 tons of rice to Cutch. Keti-Bandar also exported firewood worth Rs. 36,109 to Kathiawar, Rs. 24,546 to Cutch and Rs. 1,267 to Karachi, while Shahbandar sent Rs. 3,778 worth to Kathiawar.

TABLE No. 29.

23. **Shipping.**—Table showing particulars of vessels entering and clearing from the ports of the Province of Sind.

Description.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
FOREIGN TRADE—										
Steamers and Motor Vessels—										
Entered	309	918,659	278	817,153	282	836,548	286	843,434	272	792,902
Cleared	317	952,822	249	694,813	223	594,346	220	604,596	246	690,517
Total	626	1,871,481	527	1,511,966	505	1,430,894	506	1,448,030	518	1,483,419
Sailing Vessels—										
Entered	275	25,919	325	26,426	297	23,126	259	20,077	310	24,738
Cleared	360	33,442	366	31,202	340	27,173	286	22,483	318	25,450
Total	635	59,361	691	57,628	637	50,299	545	42,560	628	50,188
Total Foreign Vessels	1,261	1,930,842	1,218	1,569,594	1,142	1,481,193	1,051	1,490,590	1,146	1,533,607
COASTING TRADE—										
Steamers and Motor Vessels—										
Entered	632	1,491,832	608	1,416,922	546	1,264,149	560	1,357,185	655	1,560,012
Cleared	620	1,448,260	633	1,522,028	553	1,372,941	628	1,601,732	681	1,659,218
Total	1,252	2,940,092	1,241	2,938,950	1,099	2,637,090	1,188	2,958,917	1,336	3,219,230
Sailing Vessels—										
Entered	2,283	105,744	2,619	115,939	2,798	124,576	2,502	115,864	2,991	141,941
Cleared	2,253	98,753	2,597	112,209	2,502	107,384	2,548	116,672	2,969	140,710
Total	4,536	204,497	5,216	228,148	5,300	231,960	5,050	232,536	5,960	282,651
Total Coasting Vessels	5,788	3,144,589	6,457	3,167,098	6,399	2,869,050	6,238	3,191,453	7,296	3,501,881

TABLE No. 30.

Table showing the number of vessels, other than country craft, of each nationality that entered the port of Karachi.

Colours.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	526	1,369,995	517	1,351,560	502	1,345,427	527	1,389,892	554	1,470,567
British Indian	188	216,022	181	200,727	158	141,818	129	71,638	166	83,359
Total	714	1,586,017	698	1,552,287	660	1,487,245	656	1,461,530	720	1,553,926
Foreign—										
Italian	62	238,238	59	225,944	49	180,740	58	219,517	56	209,388
Japanese	35	122,339	25	89,520	30	101,923	33	129,955	51	209,629
German	49	200,862	39	166,190	39	170,251	40	175,949	40	184,793
Norwegian	26	62,468	28	58,815	24	66,451	24	84,747	28	80,760
American	24	89,955	17	64,153	12	43,817	14	51,226	14	52,163
Swedish	10	33,940	11	36,377	8	25,632	11	35,427	10	31,975
Dutch	16	62,939	9	40,789	6	24,638	9	39,069	7	28,350
Greek	1	2,573	..	..	..	..	1	3,199	1	1,930
Belgian	1	3,151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finnish	3	8,009	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	227	824,474	188	681,788	168	613,452	190	739,089	207	798,988
GRAND TOTAL	941	2,410,491	886	2,234,075	828	2,100,697	846	2,200,619	927	2,352,914

Shipping.—The average tonnage per steamer rose from 2,862 tons to 2,864 tons. The sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade were *country craft* trading with the ports in the Persian Gulf, Zanzibar, Kenya colony, Madagascar, Ceylon and Maldives.

Freight.—The rate to the United Kingdom on a wheat basis (*i.e.* per 18 cwt.), which opened at 21*s.* on the 4th April, retained that level until the second week of May, when it declined to 20*s.* It remained firm at that figure up to the end of June, but in July it regained the level at which it stood in April, and continued to show an upward tendency during the next five months, the quotations ranging between 22 and 23*s.* Thereafter there was a relapse, 21*s.* being recorded at the end of December and about 20*s.* in January. The concluding two months of the year witnessed an upward trend, the rate rising to 21*s.* in the first week and to 22*s.* in the second week of February, and to 23*s.* during the greater portion of March. The rates for rapeseed were 1*s.* below those for wheat.

Traffic by Air.

24. There were six regular weekly services running to and from England, France, Holland, Dutch East Indies and French Indo-China and intervening countries. 422 aeroplanes called at Karachi Air Port in 1934-35 as against 332 in 1933-34, an increase of 27 per cent. There was an increase in the number of private flights to and across India by persons of different nationalities, *i.e.*, British, Indian, French, Egyptian, Roumanian, Australian, Danish, American, German, Portuguese and Czechoslovakian. The chief feature during the year was the bi-weekly service London—Karachi—Calcutta by the Imperial Airways Ltd. in conjunction with Indian Transcontinental Airways and the extension of London-Singapore service to Australia

TABLE No. 31.

Table showing the values of imports and exports by air for the last two years :—

Particulars.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—				
Merchandise . . .	6,57,450	10,54,819	45,545	68,170
Treasure—				
Gold	1,93,089	1,45,546	..	..
Silver . . .	..	1,000	..	..
Currency notes . .	11,945	17,545	1,02,700	1,03,930
Government stores .	1,156	11,651	..	..
Total .	8,63,640	12,30,561	1,48,245	1,72,100

F. BUCKNEY,
Offg. *Collector of Customs.*

CUSTOM HOUSE,
KARACHI;
7th May 1935.

MGIPC—S1—500H Karachi—13-6-35—195.

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Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the official year 1935-36

by

N. R. PILLAI, I.C.S.,

Collector of Customs, Karachi.

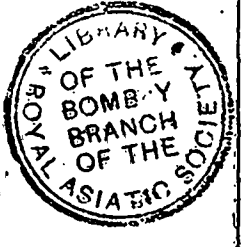

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Para.		Page.
1.	General summary	1
2.	Geographical distribution	4
3.	Variations in the average price of imports and exports	8
4.	Government transactions	9
	FOREIGN TRADE.	
	Imports.	
5.	Table showing the value of imports under five main classes	10
6.	Table showing relative importance of principal imports	11
7.	Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—	
	Sugar	12
	Liquors	13
	Tobacco	14
	Fruits and vegetables	14
	Provisions	14
	Tea	15
8.	Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—	
	Mineral oils	16
	Coal	17
9.	Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	
	Cotton manufactures	17
	Woollen goods	20
	Silk	21
	Artificial silk	21
	Metals	22
	Machinery of all kinds	23
	Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	24
	Chemicals, drugs and medicines	24
	Vehicles (*excluding* locomotives, etc., for Railways)	25
	Other articles	26
10.	Class V.—Postal articles not specified	27
	Exports.	
	Indian produce and manufactures.	
11.	Agricultural conditions	27
12.	Table showing the value of exports under five main classes.	29
13.	Table showing relative importance of principal exports	30
14.	Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—	
	Grain, pulse and flour	31
15.	Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—	
	Cotton, raw	34
	Wool, raw	36
	Seeds	37
	Hides and skins, raw	38
	Miscellaneous	39
16.	Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	
	Leather	39
17.	Foreign merchandise, re-exported	40
	COASTING TRADE.	
	Chief Port—Karachi.	
18.	Aggregate value of coasting trade	41
19.	Distribution of coasting trade by provinces	42
20.	Imports	43
21.	Exports	44
22.	Subordinate ports of Keti Bandar, Sirganda and Shahbandar	45
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
23.	Shipping	46
24.	Traffic by air	48

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. During the year 1935-36, the sea-borne trade of the Province of Sind, considered as a whole, continued to make a steady, if not spectacular, recovery, though the pace was much slower than in the preceding year, and the recovery did not embrace all branches of the trade. Trading conditions during the year continued to be difficult, and no striking improvement in the position could be expected in view of the manifold hindrances to international trade, such as high tariffs, quotas, exchange restrictions, etc., which have in recent times been so conspicuous a feature of the economic policies of nations. The Italo-Abyssinian war, which broke out in October, 1935, caused, particularly in its initial stages, a considerable amount of anxiety and uncertainty in the international political situation, which had its inevitable repercussions on international trade. It is, therefore, a matter of some satisfaction to be able to record that, in spite of such adverse conditions, the value of the *entire* trade of the Province increased by Rs. 1·88 crores, or 4 per cent., the share of the foreign trade in the total increase being Rs. 54 lakhs and that of the coasting trade Rs. 1·34 crores. The improvement in the foreign trade was, however, confined solely to the export side, imports having as a matter of fact suffered a set-back. An outstanding event of the year of special importance to the import trade was the application by the Government of India at the instance of the League of Nations of financial and economic 'Sanctions' against Italy. Imports from Italy were prohibited from the 18th November, 1935, except of goods actually consigned before that date. It is difficult to gauge precisely the effect on trade of the extinction of Italian imports following 'Sanctions' during the last quarter of the year, but on the assumption that the import trade with Italy during this period would have been on the same scale as in the corresponding period of last year, the loss in the import trade of this port may be roughly evaluated at about Rs. 5 lakhs. At the same time, partly as a result of the counter-embargo organised by Italy against imports from Sanctionist countries and partly on account of her financial embarrassments, her purchases at this port during the concluding three months of the year showed a reduction of about Rs. 34 lakhs as compared with the last quarter of 1934-35. The effect of the Ethiopian war was no less marked in other directions; it caused a spurt in the prices of most of the articles imported from the Continent in wholesale lots, and some extra buying was also done, inspired mostly by fears of a world war.

Foreign Imports (*Vide* Table 1) decreased by Rs. 81 lakhs or 5 per cent., the articles primarily responsible being cotton manufactures (—Rs. 50 lakhs) and woollen-manufactures (—Rs. 49 lakhs). Cautious buying of British goods in anticipation of a reduction in the rates of import duty was mainly responsible for the decreased turnover of cotton manufactures. The other articles adversely affected were sugar, artificial silk, soap, motor cars, motor lorries, chemicals and coal tar dyes. Imports of mineral oils and metals, on the other hand, showed a substantial improvement, and increases on a smaller scale also occurred under pneumatic motor covers, liquors, hardware, instruments, dates, glassware, provisions and cycles.

Foreign exports increased by Rs. 1·34 crores or 8 per cent., of which raw cotton, the leading article, claimed Rs. 83 lakhs. It is gratifying to note that shipments of this commodity at 255,416 tons (1,430,324 bales) established a new record during the year under report. Raw wool was also in great demand, and its value appreciated by Rs. 59 lakhs. Notable increases were also recorded under raw hides and skins, dried fruits, wheat flour, bones and rice, but the trade in rapeseed, gram, other sorts of pulse, barley and wheat remained greatly depressed

Coasting imports advanced from Rs. 8,60 lakhs to Rs. 9,19 lakhs or by 7 per cent., owing mostly to increased movements of petrol, grey cotton piece-goods (Indian coloured cotton piece-goods (foreign), spices, matches and kerosene and lubricating oils.

Coasting exports increased from Rs. 7,88 lakhs to Rs. 8,64 lakhs, or by 10 per cent., heavy shipments of cotton being partly offset by reduced shipments of wheat. The Salt Industry of Karachi made further progress, shipments to Calcutta at 93,475 tons showing an excess of 10,134 tons over exports last year.

The gross collections of *Customs duty* decreased from Rs. 5,39 lakhs in 1934-35 to Rs. 5,01 lakhs in 1935-36.

TABLE No. 1.

Table showing the values of the entire maritime trade of the Province of Sind.

A. Foreign Trade.

Articles.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS—					
Private—					
Merchandise . .	15,85,98,186	16,26,36,975	12,96,47,462	15,24,73,187	14,62,25,407
Gold . . .	4,14,194	2,60,043	2,21,348	1,45,596	58,158
Silver . . .	9,65,471	22,20,349	32,10,602	16,05,684	6,89,921
Currency Notes .	110	1,780	13,945	17,545	37,780
Total Private .	15,99,77,961	16,51,19,147	13,30,93,357	15,42,42,012	14,70,11,266
Government— Stores . . .	2,18,90,587	1,36,26,493	78,91,495	1,01,65,056	93,17,229
Total Imports .	18,18,68,548	17,87,45,640	14,09,84,852	16,44,07,068	15,63,28,495
EXPORTS—					
Private—					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	91,41,349	60,69,776	64,02,807	57,12,182	53,84,438
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	11,53,26,924	10,69,30,508	13,57,66,955	15,84,76,647	17,26,88,134
Gold . . .	7,49,064	63,35,559	8,20,800	4,97,172	..
Silver . . .	9,48,807	5,69,211	3,60,100	4,03,880	2,58,665
Currency Notes .	27,41,000	..	1,02,700	1,13,930	44,300
Total Private .	12,89,07,144	11,99,05,054	14,35,43,362	16,52,03,811	17,83,75,537
Government Stores—					
Foreign Manufactures	1,85,582	1,36,237	1,19,852	1,59,377	4,23,180
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	30,095	27,807	17,567	328	7,536
Currency Notes .	..	..	..	..	..
Total Government .	2,15,677	1,64,044	1,37,419	1,59,705	4,30,716
Total Exports .	12,91,22,821	12,00,69,098	14,36,80,781	16,53,63,516	17,88,06,253
Grand Total of Foreign Trade.	31,09,91,369	29,88,14,738	28,46,65,633	32,97,70,584	33,51,34,748

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

B. COASTING TRADE.

Articles.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
IMPORTS—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	9,99,20,803	7,72,55,109	7,05,53,638	7,51,91,689	7,75,97,188
Foreign Manufactures	1,27,52,636	96,09,122	97,58,435	1,02,07,708	1,28,42,153
Gold . . .	2,000	..	..	..	..
Silver . . .	580	7,624	25,324	25,806	4,12,851
Total Private .	11,26,76,019	8,68,71,855	8,03,37,397	8,54,25,203	9,08,52,192
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	2,82,161	3,44,296	3,01,094	4,50,498	6,39,732
Foreign Manufactures	5,64,208	3,72,361	1,69,215	1,57,952	3,81,364
Total Government	8,46,369	7,16,657	4,70,309	6,08,450	10,21,096
Total Imports .	11,35,22,388	8,75,88,512	8,08,07,706	8,60,33,653	9,18,73,288
EXPORTS—					
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	5,89,09,019	5,18,82,109	4,76,77,672	6,74,99,740	7,60,69,603
Foreign Manufactures	75,02,771	75,88,367	1,01,14,029	1,01,97,390	93,98,128
Gold . . .	1,06,300	14,000	41,000	..	10,000
Silver . . .	2,42,765	4,18,512	4,71,335	9,02,773	6,88,274
Total Private	6,67,60,855	5,99,02,988	5,83,04,036	7,85,99,903	8,61,66,005
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	2,420	800	1,433	1,041	..
Foreign Manufactures	1,62,626	3,53,612	90,148	1,68,146	2,00,541
Total Government	1,65,046	3,54,412	91,581	1,69,187	2,00,541
Total Exports .	6,69,25,901	6,02,57,400	5,83,95,617	7,87,69,090	8,63,66,546
Grand Total of Coasting Trade.	18,04,48,289	14,78,45,912	13,92,03,323	16,48,02,743	17,82,39,834
Total of Entire Trade	49,14,39,658	44,66,60,650	42,38,68,956	49,45,73,327	51,33,74,582

TABLE No. 2.

2. Geographical Distribution.—Table showing the distribution during 1935-36 of the foreign trade in private merchandise by countries.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total Trade Percentage.
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	
	Rs.		Rs.		
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom .	7,14,15,721	48·84	4,84,85,739	27·23	36·97
Ceylon . . .	20,45,771	1·40	17,68,973	0·99	1·18
Canada *viâ* Atlantic Coast.	2,65,314	0·18	4,09,306	0·23	0·20
Other British Possessions.	19,26,988	1·32	25,25,746	1·42	1·38
Total British Empire.	7,56,53,794	51·74	5,31,89,764	29·87	39·73
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—					
Europe—					
Germany . .	1,55,57,957	10·64	1,50,19,275	8·44	9 43
Italy . . .	25,33,163	1·73	84,56,295	4·75	3·39
France . .	19,92,663	1·36	84,95,365	4·77	3·23
Belgium . .	27,40,259	1·87	1,24,07,154	6·96	4·67
Netherlands. .	11,32,189	0·77	32,59,293	1·83	1·35
U.S.S.R., Southern	49,04,051	3·35	..	..	1·51
Spain . . .	1,09,419	0·08	28,58,731	1·61	0·92
Poland . .	5,11,071	0·35	24,93,018	1·40	0·93
Sweden . .	17,80,035	1·22	3,98,377	0 22	0·67
Czechoslovakia .	5,93,008	0·41	1,27,404	0·07	0·22
Switzerland . .	13,80,846	0·94	20,916	0·01	0·43
Other Countries .	21,18,064	1·46	19,88,497	1·12	1·27
Total Europe .	3,53,52,725	24·18	5,55,24,325	31·18	28·02
Asia—					
Japan . .	1,83,04,648	12·52	4,77,07,878	26·79	20·36
Iran . . .	39,06,330	2·67	1,82,794	0·10	1·26
Java . . .	21,19,877	1·45	12,642	0·01	0·66
China . .	3,04,558	0·21	14,32,606	0·80	0·53
Iraq . . .	15,89,042	1·08	5,17,207	0·29	0·65
Maskat, etc. .	5,97,716	0·41	24,00,610	1·35	0·92
Other Native States in Arabia.	1,19,386	0·08	6,14,941	0·35	0·23
Other Countries .	42,841	0·03	10,61,775	0·60	0·34
Total Asia .	2,69,84,398	18·45	5,39,30,453	30·29	24·95
America . .	79,39,145	5·43	1,48,92,400	8·36	7·04
Africa .	2,95,345	0·20	5,35,630	0·30	0·26
Total Foreign Countries.	7,05,71,613	48·26	12,48,82,808	70·13	60·27
GRAND TOTAL	14,62,25,407	100·00	17,80,72,572	100·00	100·00

British Empire.—The total value of imports from the *United Kingdom* decreased by Rs. 88 lakhs to Rs. 7,14 lakhs, but that of exports thereto

increased by Rs. 93 lakhs to Rs. 4,85 lakhs, the net result being an increase of Rs. 5 lakhs in the total trade. The share of the United Kingdom in the total import trade of the Province dropped from 52·58 to 48·84 per cent., while that of the export trade rose from 23·87 to 27·23 per cent. Among the imported articles, cotton piece-goods, forming 38 per cent. of the total imports, showed the largest decrease, *viz.*, Rs. 58 lakhs, and woollen yarn and knitting wool, woollen piece-goods, soap, chemicals, sugar machinery, copper sheets, motor cars, sewing and knitting machines and old newspapers were among the other principal articles adversely affected. Imports of prime-movers, iron and steel, pneumatic motor covers, beet sugar, provisions, electrical instruments and whisky, on the other hand, showed an improvement. On the export side, raw cotton, the largest single item, representing 67 per cent. of the total exports to the United Kingdom, claimed the bulk of the increase, *viz.*, Rs. 90 lakhs, and substantial increases were also recorded under wool and dried fruits, offset partly by reduced shipments of rapeseed, barley, gram, other sorts of pulse, wheat and woollen carpets. As regards trade with other countries in the British Empire, the total value (Rs. 20 lakhs) of imports from *Ceylon*, consisting mainly of copra seed, Rs. 13 lakhs (+ Rs. 6 lakhs), and coconunt oil, Rs. 7 lakhs (+Rs. 4 lakhs) doubled itself, the percentage share rising from 0·66 to 1·40 per cent., in consequence. Exports to Ceylon, amounting to Rs. 18 lakhs, contracted by Rs. 1 lakh, owing mainly to smaller takings of food-grains. Her purchases of dry salted fish maintained the previous year's level at Rs. 8 lakhs, while those of fish manure increased from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakhs. Imports from *Canada* contracted by Rs. 4 lakhs, motor cars, motor lorries and pneumatic motor covers being the principal articles responsible for the decline. Imports from the *Straits Settlements* were valued at Rs. 6 lakhs, showing a further advance of Rs. 2 lakhs, notably in receipts of unwrought tin, spices and copra seed. Fuel oil and coal were respectively the only articles imported from *British Borneo* and the *Union of South Africa*. The value of fuel oil increased from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs, but that of coal decreased from Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs.

Europe.—On the import side *Germany* not only maintained its leading position, but also increased its share from 8·23 to 10·64 per cent., owing to a further advance of Rs. 30 lakhs in the total value of the goods supplied. The bulk of the increase occurred in receipts of iron and steel. Electrical machinery, electrical instruments, petrol and coal were also imported in larger quantities, but supplies of sugar machinery, coal tar dyes, woollen shawls and woollen piece-goods were in defect. On the export side, Germany displaced Italy, and captured the premier position with a share of 8·44 as against 6·32 per cent. last year. The total value of her purchases stood at Rs. 1,50 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 46 lakhs, to which raw cotton alone contributed Rs. 44 lakhs. Minor increases were also recorded under raw hides and rapeseed. Imports from *Italy*, amounting to Rs. 25 lakhs, showed a deficiency of Rs. 16 lakhs, about one-third of which took place during the last quarter of the year, as a result of the application of Sanctions against her. The articles, which suffered the most, were woollen blankets, potatoes, coloured cotton piece-goods, cotton and artificial silk piece-goods, lace and embroidery and silk yarn. The position on the export side was also highly disappointing. Raw cotton forms by far the largest item in India's exports

to Italy. Her purchases thereof were greatly curtailed, and shipments of raw hides and skins and rapeseed also remained restricted, with the result that the total value of the export trade during the year fell steeply from Rs. 1,46 lakhs to Rs. 85 lakhs. Her share of the total export trade declined in consequence from 8·92 to 4·75 per cent. and that of the import trade from 2·70 to 1·73 per cent. *France* curtailed her supplies of woollen piece-goods (—Rs. 3 lakhs) and purchased less rapeseed (—Rs. 2 lakhs) but more cotton (+Rs. 3 lakhs), the net result being a decrease of Rs. 3 lakhs in the total trade. Imports from *Belgium* at Rs. 27 lakhs did not show any marked variation. Her supplies of iron and steel and diamonds were slightly reduced, but those of sheet and plate glass increased somewhat. Belgium's relative position in the export trade, on the other hand, showed a remarkable improvement. Exports thereto advanced from Rs. 71 lakhs to no less than Rs 1,24 lakhs, and the percentage share from 4·31 to 6·96 per cent., mainly the result of increased orders for cotton. The total value of imports from the *Netherlands* showed no great variation from the previous year's figure of Rs. 11 lakhs, reduced arrivals of white cotton piece-goods being counter-balanced by larger receipts of ale and beer. Exports thereto amounting to Rs. 33 lakhs showed a shortage of Rs. 9 lakhs, shared by rapeseed and gram. Kerosene oil was practically the only article imported from *Russia*, and its value increased from Rs. 37 lakhs to Rs. 49 lakhs. As regards the noticeable variations in the trade with other countries in Europe, exports to *Spain*, consisting chiefly of cotton and raw hides, contracted by Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 29 lakhs. *Poland* sent no beet sugar though she supplied Rs. 3 lakhs worth last year and sent less iron and steel but more yarn and knitting wool. Her purchases, confined solely to cotton, increased by Rs. 11 lakhs. *Czechoslovakia* secured fewer orders for iron and steel and *Roumania* supplied less fuel oil but more kerosene oil.

Asia.—After the United Kingdom, Japan was Sind's most important customer under both imports and exports. The total value of her transactions, however, registered a decline of Rs. 68 lakhs, to which imports contributed Rs. 11 lakhs and exports Rs. 57 lakhs. Consequently her share of the import trade receded slightly by ·23 per cent., while that of the export trade dropped by nearly 3 per cent. The shrinkage in the import trade was most marked under woollen piece-goods (—Rs. 13 lakhs), yarn and knitting wool (—Rs. 11 lakhs), coloured cotton piece-goods (—Rs. 3 lakhs), artificial silk piece-goods (—Rs. 3 lakhs), and cotton hosiery (—Rs. 2 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by increased arrivals of grey cotton piece-goods (+Rs. 8 lakhs), white cotton piece-goods (+Rs. 11 lakhs), iron and steel (+Rs. 2 lakhs) and pneumatic motor covers (+Rs. 1 lakh). Raw cotton, the only important article purchased, was responsible for the fall under exports. The gradual curtailment in the demand for foreign sugar, which has been a noticeable feature of the sugar trade in recent years, caused a decrease of Rs. 7 lakhs in the imports from *Java*. *Iran* and *Iraq* improved their position in the trade with the province, the former because of increased supplies of fuel and kerosene oils and the latter on account of larger despatches of dates. *China*, on the other hand, lost ground owing to a greatly restricted demand for cotton.

America.—The total value of imports from *America*, amounting to Rs. 79 lakhs, showed a further advance of Rs. 6 lakhs, lubricating oils, motor cars,

motor lorries and arms, ammunition and military stores being the principal articles which participated in the improvement. On the other hand, there was a decline in the supplies of copper sheets and second-hand clothing. The position on the export side was much more encouraging. The total value (*viz.*, Rs. 1,49 lakhs) of exports thereto showed an increase of no less than 103 per cent. over the figures for the previous year, and was higher than that recorded in any of the preceding five years. America's share in the export trade thus rose from 4·46 to 8·36 per cent. The expansion was most marked under raw goat skins, wool and cotton, and shipments of woollen carpets, rapeseed and dried fruits also showed a considerable development.

TABLE No. 3.

3. Prices.—Table showing the variations in the average prices of certain important articles.

Articles.		Average for 3 years ending 1900-01.	1910-11.	1920-21.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
IMPORTS.	Per									
Coal	Ton	100	87·61	389·43	102·84	98·40	80·57	79·03	78·08	77·72
Dates	,,	100	128·23	213·97	92·52	85·75	84 91	70·86	69·59	69·66
Copper	Cwt.	100	94·73	156·26	91·15	68·61	59·10	54·24	53·07	55·74
Iron and steel	Ton	100	97·53	370·67	126 41	124·27	120·82	118·40	121·94	116·28
Kerosene Oil	Gal.	100	111·00	197·92	111·69	105·14	97·81	94·51	99·81	91·89
Sugar	Ton	100	90·58	292·63	51·57	49·47	46·88	45·61	37·69	38·71
Cotton twist and yarn	Lb.	100	144·86	633·63	219·40	190·75	178·89	168·03	197·02	166·88
Grey cotton piece-goods.	Yd.	100	146·05	539·29	190·77	169·84	148·91	127·98	131·78	128·55
White cotton piece-goods.	,,	100	123·59	437·68	179·72	151·00	140·99	142·39	143·17	141·95
Coloured cotton piece-goods.	,,	100	140·97	584·86	236·46	196·02	181·59	180·09	180·89	165·22
Woollen piece-goods	,,	100	108·42	614·68	174·94	133·81	128·58	113·13	166·56	191·35
EXPORTS.	Per									
Rice not in the husk	Ton	100	113·39	243·19	180·42	144·66	146·64	126·57	113·24	115·32
Wheat	,,	100	110·08	184·61	105·71	68·06	99·71	98·64	90·22	92·36
Hides, raw	,,	100	171·32	151·22	124·47	100·06	81·52	84·35	80·04	86·63
Skins, raw	,,	100	138·95	199·65	128·84	104·18	80·25	84·51	74·07	85·39
Rapeseed	,,	100	115·92	241·48	129·47	111·17	110·51	91·01	93·66	110·57
Cotton, raw	,,	100	155·32	187·89	108·38	101·56	102·67	98·69	103·18	107·72
Wool (Indian)	Lb.	100	97·21	186·91	189·10	172·62	69·18	73·31	83·12	95·44
Wool (Foreign)	,,	100	110·73	187·04	139·54	101·15	78·80	85·68	87·48	84·53

TABLE No. 4.

4. Government transactions.—Table showing the values of the more important Government transactions.

Articles.	1931-32. Rs. Lakhs.	1932-33. Rs. Lakhs.	1933-34. Rs. Lakhs.	1934-35. Rs. Lakhs.	1935-36. Rs. Lakhs.
Imports—					
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—					
Firearms and parts thereof	0·79	1·07	0·35	2·14	0·82
Other sorts	11·46	23·80	12·13	16·44	5·24
Machinery and millwork—					
Railway locomotive engines and tenders.	40·57	4·49	6·91	6·54	17·38
Other sorts	9·37	3·09	1·36	2·59	5·94
Metals and ores—					
Iron and steel—					
Rails and fishplates	..	..	..	..	..
Sleepers and keys	..	..	..	..	..
Other manufactures	10·37	1·19	1·56	2·06	4·63
Other sorts	0·12	0·32	0·73	0·77	0·89
Total Metals and ores	10·49	1·51	2·29	2·83	5·52
Vehicles—					
Railway carriages	1·28	2·25	1·14	2·43	6·86
„ wagons	0·91	0·02	0·34	1·27	0·76
Other sorts	88·78	59·15	29·77	27·83	18·68
Other articles	55·26	40·88	24·62	39·58	31·97
Treasure	..	..	..	..	..
Total Imports	2,18·91	1,36·26	78·91	1,01·65	93·17
Exports—					
Stores	2·16	1·64	1·37	1·60	4·31
Treasure	..	..	..	..	..
Total Exports	2·16	1·64	1·37	1·60	4·31
Total Government Transactions	2,21·07	1,37·90	80·28	1,03·25	97·48

The total value of imports of *Government stores* decreased by Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 97 lakhs, mainly in receipts of arms, ammunition and military stores and aeroplanes and parts from the United Kingdom and fuel oil from Iran. There was, on the other hand, an improvement in imports of railway locomotive engines and tenders, chiefly from Germany and railway carriages from the United Kingdom.

FOREIGN TRADE.

IMPORTS.

TABLE No. 5.

5. Table showing the values of imports under the five main classes.

Classes.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	2,33·84	1,90·99	1,57·40	1,42·81	1,45·26
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	1,63·01	1,30·46	1,21·78	1,24·71	1,58·45
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	11,49·37	12,71·24	9,91·44	12,20·15	11,23·77
IV.—Living animals .	0·49	0·75	0·58	0·48	4·23
V.—Postal articles not specified.	39·27	22·93	25·27	36·58	30·54
Total Imports .	15,85·98	16,26·37	12,96·47	15,24·73	14,62·25

TABLE No. 6.

6. Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles entering into the foreign import trade.

Articles.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton manufactures	4,12,26,408	5,43,02,890	3,02,93,355	4,35,39,651	3,85,14,473	26·34
Metals and ores .	1,07,93,462	99,39,886	92,70,974	1,21,60,820	1,27,90,406	8·75
Oils . . .	1,45,71,012	88,75,264	91,69,419	93,06,174	1,17,63,860	8·04
Machinery and millwork.	1,39,39,812	1,12,75,645	1,27,15,999	1,02,16,968	1,01,96,883	6·97
Woollen manufactures.	47,60,086	98,48,248	67,76,198	1,07,03,660	57,99,184	3·96
Instruments . .	34,58,261	44,42,858	43,94,473	48,20,066	51,36,595	3·51
Liquors . . .	38,11,707	38,49,336	42,83,268	42,25,765	46,19,134	3·16
Rubber manufactures.	58,36,560	38,92,692	38,49,901	39,77,854	43,92,453	3·00
Mechanically propelled vehicles, etc.	47,09,286	30,42,171	33,85,287	42,19,290	39,18,671	2·68
Hardware . .	28,72,030	32,95,333	32,40,455	36,11,315	38,96,320	2·66
Sugar . . .	1,23,79,265	23,01,237	62,54,776	43,61,522	37,53,864	2·57
Provisions . .	35,95,628	30,08,434	30,94,122	32,51,263	33,97,361	2·32
Articles imported by post.	39,27,326	32,92,945	25,27,416	36,57,674	30,54,198	2·09
Chemicals . .	28,62,436	30,96,034	32,24,061	33,50,855	30,29,386	2·07
Paper and pasteboard.	21,16,006	25,95,940	22,09,422	25,67,559	25,20,749	1·72
Cycles and parts thereof and accessories.	12,02,895	14,13,038	15,41,722	18,80,858	20,11,462	1·38
Fruits and vegetables	18,44,907	17,53,457	13,97,933	17,45,041	19,80,904	1·36
Drugs and medicines	12,67,515	13,78,252	14,41,261	16,32,265	17,25,097	1·18
Artificial silk . .	28,36,908	30,32,936	14,25,231	22,39,829	16,21,083	1·11
Glass and glassware	11,69,260	9,47,286	11,41,539	13,27,908	15,21,363	1·04
Dyeing and tanning substances.	9,79,152	9,05,618	11,62,980	15,51,381	14,03,222	0·96
Copra . . .	2,20,366	11,97,280	8,82,677	6,30,288	13,23,669	0 91
Paints and painters' materials.	11,70,161	11,48,690	10,76,776	12,15,884	12,36,761	0 85
Apparel . . .	12,59,778	10,83,555	11,81,092	11,06,720	10,38,703	0 71
Haberdashery and millinery.	12,32,553	14,03,725	10,21,863	10,49,539	10,08,116	0·69
Arms, ammunition, etc.	22,38,979	11,83,863	8,14,458	6,52,206	8,02,366	0·55
Soap . . .	11,12,177	12,30,126	13,26,714	11,98,879	6,66,018	0·46
Silk manufactures .	6,25,124	6,87,945	4,69,725	9,41,231	3,41,152	0·23
Tobacco . . .	11,54,379	6,41,492	2,30,915	1,47,693	1,61,969	0·11
Other articles . .	94,30,797	1,05,71,899	98,43,448	1,11,88,589	1,25,99,135	8·62
TOTAL .	15,85,98,186	16,26,36,975	12,96,47,462	15,24,78,187	14,62,25,407	100·00

7. Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.

TABLE No. 7.

SUGAR.

Countries.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	15,142	17·94	22,905	23·96	21,131	21·32	12,477	10·92	18,779	16·12
U. S. S. R., Southern	21,311	22·05	3,588	3·59	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	4,848	5·59	...	...	...	...	3,446	2·84	...	..
Germany	14,968	17·21	10	0·02	...	...	34	0·06	976	0·79
Belgium	171	0·33	121	0·26	1,857	2·93	773	0·67	20	0·03
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,055	0·84	...	...
Hungary	495	0·54	...	...	1,684	1·64	...	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	400	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	54,857	59·22	56,847	59·38	33,908	33·49	34,141	28·11	23,736	20·40
Ecuador	...	...	5,453	5·38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese East Africa	...	...	...	...	2,967	2·95	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	150	0·24	117	0·17	90	0·10	63	0·09
Other Foreign Countries	27	0·06	31	0·07	24	0·05	36	0·08	38	0·11
Total	112,219	1,23·41	89,105	92·87	61,688	62·55	52,052	43·62	43,612	37·54
Imports from Bombay	2,001	4·66	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	0·00
Re-exports	2,835	3·42	3,487	4·19	1,866	4·69	1,770	4·75	1,088	2·86
Exports to Coast ports	1,011	2·50	1,330	2·66	3,035	7·60	2,053	5·54	2,708	7·28

As explained in previous reports, Indian sugar, the production of which has in recent years increased considerably under the shelter of a protective tariff, is gradually ousting foreign sugar from the market. Imports declined further from 52,052 tons valued at Rs. 43·62 lakhs to 43,612 tons valued at Rs. 37·54 lakhs, Java sugar alone being affected by the falling off in demand. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, secured larger orders particularly at the outbreak of the Italo-Abyssinian war, when some extra buying was done under the stimulus of the favourable prices at which sugar was then offered by that country.

The local price of *white Java*, which opened at Rs. 12-14 per cwt. on the 2nd April, proved to be lowest quotation of the year. An upward movement soon followed raising the prices to Rs. 13-3-6 on the 30th April, Rs. 13-6-0 on the

28th May and Rs. 13-7-0 on the 4th June. A slight weakening set in thereafter, the prices declining to Rs. 13-5-6 on the 18th June, and to Rs. 13-2-0 in the last weeks of July and August. The end of September again witnessed a revival, and the prices, after touching Rs. 13-6-0 on the 24th of that month, rose sharply to Rs. 14-7-0 on the 22nd October, which was the highest quotation of the year. This level was not long maintained. The succeeding two months saw a downward tendency, Rs. 14 being registered on the 5th November, Rs. 13-8-0 on the 26th November and Rs. 13-3-0 on the 30th December. During the concluding three months of the year, the prices ruled steady in the neighbourhood of Rs. 13-4-6, which was also the closing price on the 31st March.

TABLE No. 8.

LIQUORS.

Description.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors.	649,801	13·87	631,892	13·40	612,458	13·35	675,621	14·24	645,487	15·52
Spirits—										
Whisky	63,464	12·07	71,981	13·22	77,109	14·37	72,312	13·20	77,764	14·30
Brandy	22,930	3·37	20,546	3·37	21,212	3·64	20,515	3·38	22,752	3·98
Denatured spirit	54,759	0·56	29,369	0·27	24,774	0·35	18,630	0·28	14,035	0·21
Other sorts	24,654	5·06	26,748	4·75	31,407	6·03	34,846	6·53	34,479	7·13
Total Spirits	165,807	21·06	148,644	21·61	154,502	24·39	146,303	23·39	149,030	25·62
Wines	26,663	3·19	33,186	3·48	39,716	5·09	32,765	4·63	36,565	5·05
Total Liquors	842,271	38·12	813,722	38·49	806,676	42·83	854,689	42·26	831,082	46·19

Ale, Beer and Porter.—Imports decreased in quantity, but increased in value. The shortage of 30,134 gallons in quantity occurred in arrivals from the United Kingdom (—33,442 gallons) and Japan (—19,862 gallons), though

larger quantities were received from Germany (+4,374 gallons) and the Netherlands (+16,082 gallons). The increase in value was due to a general rise in the prices, especially of the United Kingdom products. British beer, despite preferential treatment, was dearer than Continental beer, while the Japanese product failed to maintain its quality and lost its position in the market.

Spirits.—The increase of 5,452 gallons in imports of *whisky*, mainly from the United Kingdom, followed a corresponding decrease in the previous year. A better demand from the Punjab, Kashmir and Sind accounted for the improvement in arrivals of *brandy*, mainly from France. The *denatured spirit* shown as imported was rectified spirit from Java denatured at the Custom House on arrival. As explained in previous reports, increased distillation in India, resulting from the establishment of sugar factories, is gradually leading to the elimination of foreign spirit.

Wines.—Imports of wines, which suffered a set-back last year, showed a partial recovery, chiefly in despatches of *sherry* from Spain and *vermouth* from France and Italy. Larger orders were placed with Italy in anticipation of the Sanctions recently applied against that country.

Tobacco.—The total value, amounting to Rs. 1·62 lakhs, showed no recovery from the low level to which it has fallen in recent years. Cigarettes from the United Kingdom formed as usual the bulk of the imports.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Imports under this head, consisting mainly of *dates* and *potatoes*, increased in value by Rs. 2·36 lakhs to Rs. 19·81 lakhs. Dates, as usual, came largely from Iraq, and their value rose by Rs. 3·09 lakhs to Rs. 16·34 lakhs. A larger crop in Iraq and the resultant low prices stimulated imports. The value of potatoes, almost wholly from Italy, on the other hand, receded from Rs. 3·51 lakhs to Rs. 2·42 lakhs, owing chiefly to a restricted local demand for seed potato, the area under the crop having been curtailed on account of scarcity of water. The application of Sanctions against Italy also partly affected imports.

Provisions.—The total value of imports of *provisions* rose from Rs. 32·51 lakhs to Rs. 33·97 lakhs. The United Kingdom maintained its leading position with a share of Rs. 24·52 lakhs as against Rs. 22·95 lakhs in the previous year. The variations in the quantities of some of the principal descriptions are shown in the following statement :—

Provisions.	Quantity.	
	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Farinaceous foods	9,041	9,505
Canned or bottled fruits	10,760	6,770
Biscuits and cakes	5,205	5,842
Confectionery	4,465	5,660
Jams and jellies	3,334	3,524
Tinned or Canned fish	3,052	3,447
Milk, condensed, etc.	2,984	3,419
Bacon and hams	2,846	2,897
Cheese	2,222	2,180
Pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments	2,100	2,028
Vegetable products	206	362
Other sorts	16,378	17,695

Tea.—Imports of tea, amounting to 866,353 lbs. valued at Rs. 4·11 lakhs, showed a shortage of 27,167 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 28,000 in value, *green tea* forming the bulk of the imports. The decrease occurred in receipts of green tea from China, which sent 102,669 lbs. as against 155,007 lbs. last year, though Japan increased its supplies from 710,107 lbs. to 736,876 lbs. This variety of tea is mostly re-exported from here to Afghanistan. It is reported that the levy of a municipal terminal tax on imported tea at this port is acting as a check on the imports of this commodity, and is tending to divert the transit trade in it *viâ* Bombay, where no such tax exists. *Black tea*, mostly from Ceylon, which has been unable to compete with Indian tea during the last two years on account of its higher price, is fast disappearing from the market, the total value recorded being only Rs. 17,000 as against Rs. 19,000 last year.

8. Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.

TABLE No. 9.

MINERAL OILS.

Description.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
		Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Kerosene—											
From U. S. S. R., Southern	Bulk	7,264,553	34·84	7,511,898	30·96	8,131,839	34·94	8,536,441	36·68	12,487,423	49·02
„ Persia	Bulk	9,022,635	38·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,587,921	6·70
	Tins	1,039,635	4·77	260,260	2·01	291,875	1·93	141,200	0·91	..	..
„ U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast.	Bulk	1,074,973	5·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tins	467,523	3·34	201	0·00	41,155	0·39	20,471	0·22	61,250	0·53
„ Dutch Borneo	Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,362,767	5·75	..	..
„ Roumania	Bulk	..	..	..	..	1,186,140	2·30	..	..	205,016	0·90
„ Other Countries	Tins	..	..	69	0·00	97	0·00	220	0·00	13,292	0·05
Total Kerosene	Bulk	17,362,161	77·94	7,511,898	30·96	9,317,979	37·24	9,899,208	42·43	14,280,360	56·62
	Tins	1,507,058	8·11	260,530	2·01	333,127	2·32	161,891	1·13	74,542	0·58
Grand Total Kerosene, Foreign		18,869,219	86·05	7,772,428	32·97	9,651,106	39·56	10,061,099	43·56	14,354,902	57·20
Imports from Burma		2,570,591	15·12	8,215,749	40·45	6,961,372	30·57	8,122,348	34·57	8,443,391	36·46
Grand Total Kerosene, Foreign and Indian.		21,439,810	1,01·17	15,988,177	73·42	16,612,478	70·13	18,183,447	78·13	22,798,293	93·66
Petrol, Benzine and Benzol—											
From Germany		..	..	..	..	..	..	59,723	0.52	298,507	2·06
„ Persia		390,000	3·48	206,320	1·87	293,040	2·66	414,208	3·75	123,200	1·12
„ U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast		8,804	0·09	..	..	..	..	35,226	0·32	..	..
„ U. S. A. *vid* Pacific Coast		1,223,355	8·79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Sumatra		..	..	464,975	3·48	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Other Countries		1	0·00	566	0·01	..	..	90,604	0·70	2	0·00
Total Petrol, benzine and benzol, Foreign		1,622,160	12·36	671,861	5·36	293,040	2·66	599,761	5·29	421,709	3·18
Imports from Burma		10,471,476	1,37·25	12,178,829	1,24·11	10,924,167	70·80	11,792,911	75·82	15,861,200	1,02·56
Grand Total Petrol, benzine and benzol, Foreign and Indian.		12,093,636	1,49·61	12,850,690	1,29·47	11,217,207	73·46	12,392,672	81·11	16,282,909	1,05·74
Other Mineral oils—											
Fuel		12,607,476	25·74	12,879,870	25·01	11,944,619	23·19	13,024,707	24·94	16,811,479	31·60
Lubricating		1,002,868	18·57	1,076,341	16·36	1,585,964	17·64	1,148,776	12·06	1,623,467	13·56
Other sorts		96,965	1·65	264,332	3·51	1,387,779	3·72	45,882	0·84	70,112	0·96

Mineral Oils.—The total imports of *kerosene oil*, both foreign and Indian, registered a further rise of 25 per cent. in quantity and 20 per cent. in value, and were the highest in the quinquennium. The consumption, however, did not show a corresponding increase, with the result that large stocks remained on hand at the close of the year. Roumanian Kerosene oil, which had vanished from the Indian market during the previous year, re-entered the market on account of its lower price. A feature of the trade in other mineral oils was a considerable expansion in the imports of *petrol* (foreign and Indian), fuel oil and lubricating oil, each of which created a record during the year under report. The expansion in the aggregate imports of petrol, both foreign and Indian, was the natural result of the ever increasing growth of motor traffic, which in this province was greatly assisted by the development of the Sukkur Barrage areas. Out of 17 million gallons of *fuel oil* received during the year, 15 million gallons were from Iran and the remainder from British Borneo. Here again consumption failed to keep pace with imports, and large stocks remained unsold at the end of the year. The improvement under *lubricating oil* occurred mainly in the receipts from United States of America.

Coal.—Coal is imported here mainly for bunkering purposes. The total quantity of *foreign* coal imported increased from 26,925 tons to 42,423 tons and its value from Rs. 3·96 lakhs to Rs. 6·21 lakhs, the chief sources of supply being the Union of South Africa (18,716 tons), Portuguese East Africa (12,742 tons) and Germany (10,008 tons). Imports of *Bengal* coal amounted to 62,660 tons valued at Rs. 9·10 lakhs, a decrease of 7,457 tons and Rs. 93,000.

9. Class III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured.

Cotton Piece-goods.—The total imports of cotton piece-goods contracted by 6 per cent. in volume and 11 per cent. in value as compared with the previous year. The piece-goods market remained in a state of lively suspense throughout the year owing to the rumoured reduction of at least 5 per cent. in the rates of import duty on British goods. This uncertainty was responsible for some unsteadiness in the market, and the prices showed a tendency to fall. In consequence, the demand for British goods remained restricted, the dealers adopting a policy of cautious buying. The position was further aggravated by the policy of price-cutting followed by Japan during the year under report. The highly competitive rates quoted enabled that country to improve her position considerably at the expense of the United Kingdom. It will be noticed from the figures given in table No. 10 below that, while the United Kingdom's contribution to the total imports amounting to 158 million yards valued at Rs. 2,73 lakhs decreased by 16 per cent. in quantity and 18 per cent. in value, that of Japan aggregating 62 million yards valued at Rs. 86 lakhs increased by 40 per cent. in quantity and 24 per cent. in value as compared with imports in 1934-35.

TABLE No. 10.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

Description.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Grey (unbleached)—		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
From United Kingdom . Yds.	2,019,592	2·65	3,271,739	4·63	3,740,677	5·03	4,394,108	5·70	4,511,673	6·46
„ Japan . . . „	11,938,825	22·35	17,034,702	27·15	15,448,625	20·79	16,262,744	22·79	23,062,982	30·80
„ Other Countries . „	1,328,020	2·29	..	..	64	0·00	27,458	0·15	9,832	0·02
Total Grey . „	15,286,437	27·29	20,306,441	31·78	19,189,366	25·82	20,684,310	28·64	27,584,487	37·28
White (bleached)—										
From United Kingdom . Yds.	126,599,952	2,17·17	167,116,967	2,67·14	87,023,208	1,45·43	127,092,315	2,04·69	110,677,983	1,78·53
„ Japan . . . „	7,379,813	12·08	23,117,436	35·75	15,491,587	21·01	13,666,647	22·02	22,465,540	33·21
„ Other Countries . „	3,854,532	9·92	3,138,583	10·40	655,830	2·36	2,697,614	9·33	2,370,099	9·33
Total White . „	137,834,297	2,39·17	193,372,986	3,13·29	103,170,625	1,68·80	143,456,576	2,36·04	135,513,622	2,21·07
Coloured, printed or dyed—										
From United Kingdom . Yds.	43,071,967	98·09	57,397,160	1,27·84	31,446,129	69·42	57,286,620	1,20·84	42,818,604	87·81
„ Italy . . . „	5,060,221	10·94	3,366,233	6·92	71,264	0·25	483,708	1·25	172,671	0·37
„ Japan . . . „	8,517,874	14·63	23,850,009	36·47	9,943,657	14·62	14,555,329	25·00	16,567,869	22·34
„ Other Countries . „	707,834	3·39	1,370,238	5·18	36,402	0·15	763,759	2·34	448,839	1·56
Total Coloured . „	57,357,896	1,27·05	85,983,640	1,76·41	41,497,452	84·44	73,089,416	1,49·43	60,007,983	1,12·08
Total Piece-goods . „	210,478,630	3,93·51	299,663,067	5,21·48	163,857,443	2,79·06	237,230,302	4,14·11	223,106,092	3,70·43

TABLE No. 11.

IMPORTANT DESCRIPTIONS OF PIECE-GOODS.

Description.	Quantity.					Value.				
	1931-32.	1932-33.	*1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
(1) *Grey (unbleached)*—										
Dhutis, saris and scarves .	226,843	809,076	1,365,607	1,261,091	1,991,612	0·43	1·45	2·32	2·09	3·24
Drills and jeans . . .	1,713,000	462,600	860,000	249,040	1,240,800	3·38	0·78	1·25	0·38	1·89
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls and cambrics.	1,713,844	2,502,943	2,365,948	3,397,975	2,857,825	2·13	3·20	2·74	3·92	3·54
Longcloth and shirtings . .	11,631,727	16,522,734	14,597,647	16,731,786	20,836,132	21·34	26·33	19·51	22·03	27·59
(2) *White (bleached)*—										
Checks, spots and stripes. .	3,071,639	5,266,650	2,390,096	2,315,078	1,954,963	6·30	11·69	6·30	5·65	4·43
Jaconets, madapollams and cambrics.	3,662,168	5,136,744	3,333,905	5,858,581	3,812,402	8·80	14·17	8·09	11·95	9·01
Longcloth and shirtings .	32,217,048	42,919,992	30,200,615	38,332,154	43,676,856	76·78	91·48	60·67	78·10	84·43
Mulls	95,494,301	132,948,321	63,930,986	92,832,892	81,359,721	1,42·45	1,85·22	88·55	1,28·67	1,09·87
Nainsooks	2,784,922	5,220,665	2,127,711	476,496	850,092	3·25	6·28	2·16	0·75	1·06
Embroidered all overs . .	..	..	..	2,036,773	1,932,916	..	..	..	7·39	7·92
(3) *Coloured, printed and dyed*—										
Cambrics	7,456,957	13,539,932	9,068,767	14,152,872	13,137,259	15·06	25·53	16·37	25·29	23·18
Drills and jeans .	7,664,800	15,322,801	7,797,891	12,548,564	10,159,107	15·51	25·35	11·80	21·70	14·95
Shirtings, other than woven .	20,511,281	27,377,515	11,531,785	21,921,025	17,612,425	42·94	50·44	21·03	38·58	30·33
Twills	9,296,628	7,482,364	3,407,548	5,695,117	3,751,626	17·39	13·98	6·28	11·62	7·79
Saris and Scarves	1,113,614	3,371,607	1,749,734	3,404,256	3,274,287	3·11	8·65	4·22	7·71	7·41
Dyed Italian cloth and sateens	4,505,987	6,295,126	2,312,180	5,084,779	1,789,925	13·84	17·93	7·47	15·38	6·62
Woven coatings and trouserings	1,078,743	1,130,627	696,985	1,309,535	960,510	5·00	5·77	3·84	7·13	4·53
Woven shirtings . . .	272,962	1,838,033	2,260,689	4,647,541	2,803,761	0·90	5·42	5·63	9·48	5·29

Grey Goods.—Japan was, as usual, the largest supplier of grey goods. The total value of the goods supplied, *viz*, Rs. 30·80 lakhs was the highest in the quinquennium, and as compared with the previous year, it showed an increase of Rs. 8·02 lakhs, to which longcloth and shirtings contributed Rs. 5·50 lakhs and drills and jeans Rs. 1·51 lakhs. The increase is attributable mainly to the fact that some of the local firms, which formerly imported their requirements through their Bombay branches, made direct imports this year. British grey goods also increased in value by Rs. 0·76 lakh to Rs. 6·46 lakhs. Among the principal varieties imported, bordered dhutis came in larger quantities, but the supplies of mulls fell short of the previous year's figure.

White Goods.—The United Kingdom continued to be the chief supplier of white goods, but her share of the total yardage supplied fell from 89 to 82 per cent., owing mainly to a considerable reduction in the demand for mulls. The other varieties adversely affected were jaconets, longcloth and shirtings and checks. Japan's share of the total volume of business done during the year, on the other hand, advanced from 10 to 17 per cent., the supplies of longcloth and shirtings and mulls showing a considerable expansion. It is understood that British coarse mulls and shirtings are being gradually replaced by Japanese products, the prices of which compare very favourably with those of British goods in spite of the higher rates of import duty to which they are subject.

Coloured Goods.—The share of the United Kingdom in the total yardage of coloured goods imported during the year dropped from 78 to 71 per cent., but that of Japan rose from 20 to 28 per cent. The United Kingdom supplied 14 million yards of cloth less, printed goods showing the largest decrease. Japan, on the other hand, sent 2 million yards more. Japan's competition in prints is being increasingly felt by the United Kingdom, and although the latter country has, in its efforts to counter this competition, introduced cheaper varieties, Japanese goods are making much headway, thanks to the ability of her manufacturers to place on the market designs similar to the United Kingdom products at highly competitive rates. The extent of the price-cutting by Japan may be judged from the fact that, while the total imports of coloured goods from Japan increased by 14 per cent. in quantity, their value actually decreased by 11 per cent.

Woollen Goods.—The total value of imports of *yarn* and *knitting wool*, intended mostly for the Amritsar market, fell by Rs. 16·99 lakhs to Rs. 21·90 lakhs, to which Japan contributed Rs. 17·92 lakhs (—Rs. 10·97 lakhs) and the United Kingdom Rs. 2·31 lakhs (—Rs. 6·62 lakhs). The decrease is due to the fact that a good deal of the abnormal imports of the previous year could not find a ready market, with the result that large stocks remained unsold at the close of that year, and several Amritsar dealers were involved in heavy financial losses. Imports of *woollen piece-goods*, amounting to Rs. 19·80 lakhs, suffered a set-back to the extent of Rs. 21·75 lakhs, which again was due to a large unsold carry-over from the previous year's import's. Japanese goods suffered the most, and their total value receded from Rs. 17·93 lakhs to Rs. 5·26 lakhs, the decrease being also partly due to the low quality of the goods and the unreliability of their colours. British

10. Class V.—Postal Articles not specified.—Figures for gold and silver thread, cinematograph films, jewellery, precious stones and cigarettes imported by post are included under their relative heads in the general imports. The value of the other articles imported by post decreased by Rs. 6·03 lakhs to Rs. 30·54 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 27·18 lakhs. The number of parcels dealt with was 77,302 as against 84,671 in the previous year. In addition, 58,722 letter packets were assessed to duty as against 63,237. The total amount of import duty realised on all articles imported by parcel post declined from Rs. 10·71 lakhs to Rs. 8·79 lakhs and that on letter packets from Rs. 1·52 lakhs to Rs. 0·93 lakh.

EXPORTS.

Indian Produce and Manufactures.

11. Agricultural Conditions.—As the bulk of the export trade of the port consists of agricultural produce, a brief review of the weather conditions during the year and of the area and yield of the principal crops in Sind and the neighbouring provinces is given below.

Sind.—According to the information supplied by the Chief Engineer in Sind, the Lloyd Barrage and the new canals continued to work satisfactorily during the year 1935. The approximate area brought under *kharif* cultivation in the Barrage zone rose by 1·25 lakhs acres to 17·45 lakhs acres, cotton cultivation in particular showing a considerable expansion. The area under the crop was about 8·18 lakhs acres against 6·76 lakhs acres during the previous year and 2·83 lakhs acres in the whole of Sind in the pre-Barrage days. The development of cotton cultivation in Sind is reported to be tending more and more towards an expansion of the area under the superior types of American cottons, for the cultivation of which the irrigation and soil conditions in large tracts of the Barrage areas are eminently suitable. Conditions in the non-Barrage zone, which is dependent upon the inundation of the river Indus for irrigation supply, were, however, not favourable. The river rose late in June and fell in September very abruptly. This affected adversely some of the canals, and the crop suffered a good deal. Taken as a whole, the outturn of the cotton crop is expected to show an increase of 20 per cent. over the corresponding estimate of last year. In the *rabi* season large areas were put under wheat. Though the crop suffered slightly in certain districts from insufficient moisture and scanty rainfall, scattered showers at the end of February proved beneficial. The crop has germinated well and is reported to be in a fairly good condition on the whole, except in the Larkana district where it is reported to be only fair.

The Punjab.—The monsoon was fairly active during July, and gave well distributed and ample rainfall over the greater part of the Province. Supplies in all the canals were sufficient, and conditions were therefore generally favourable for the sowing of the *kharif* crops. The area under cotton is reported to be 23 per cent. above the area of last year. Supplies of water from the canals were also adequate for the maturing of the

crop, and the yield is estimated to be 20 per cent. higher than in the previous year. The *rabi* crops were, however, somewhat adversely affected on account of insufficiency of rains at sowing time and unfavourable climatic conditions. The rainfall in January, February and March proved somewhat beneficial, and the outturn of the wheat crop is expected to be normal on irrigated and below normal to normal on unirrigated areas.

The United Provinces.—The late arrival of the monsoon greatly retarded the *kharif* sowings and was mainly instrumental in bringing about a curtailment to the extent of 16·6 per cent. in the area under cotton. The decrease is also partly ascribed to the slump in prices and a general tendency to devote more area to sugarcane growing. The rainfall was unevenly distributed in most places, but the September rains, on the whole, proved beneficial to the standing cotton crop, and the outturn is estimated at 78 per cent. of the normal against 70 per cent. last year. Insufficient moisture in the soil adversely affected the *rabi* sowings. The wheat crop suffered from drought, white-ants and hail-storm in a number of districts. The rainfall in February was, however, general and was above the normal in many districts. The condition of the wheat crop is reported to be fairly good, and taking the province as a whole, the outturn is estimated at 80 per cent. of the normal.

The following table gives the area and yield of the three most important crops in Sind, the Punjab and the United Provinces for the past two seasons, the figures being taken from the crop reports published by the Directors of Agriculture for those provinces :—

TABLE No. 15.

Province.	Wheat.		Rape and mustard seeds.		Cotton.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Area.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sind	1,316,000	1,169,000	190,000	133,000	705,000	844,000
Punjab . . .	11,292,000	10,483,000	1,099,000	695,000	2,884,000	3,542,000
United Provinces .	8,580,000	7,671,000	2,813,000	2,650,000	715,000	596,000
Yield.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Bales of 400 lbs.	Bales of 400 lbs.
Sind. . . .	386,000	273,000	18,000	11,000	285,000	343,000
Punjab . . .	3,253,000	3,498,000	131,000	102,000	1,242,000	1,596,000
United Provinces .	2,572,000	2,554,000	403,000	387,000	194,000	195,000

TABLE No. 16.

Foreign Exports.

12. Table showing the values of exports and re-exports under the five main classes.

Classes.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	1,36·32	1,12·06	71·32	92·67	76,25
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	9,91·05	9,32·92	12,61·56	14,68·22	16,20·44
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	22·92	21·42	21·63	20·52	26·45
IV.—Living animals .	0·10	0·11	0·05	0·13	0·05
V.—Postal articles .	2·88	2·80	3·10	3·22	3·69
Total Indian Produce and Manufactures.	11,53·27	10,69·31	13,57·66	15,84·76	17,26·88
Foreign Merchandise.					
I—Food, drink and tobacco.	11·26	8·88	7·67	7·87	4·74
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	28·84	17·05	36·60	28·55	29·41
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	51·28	34 75	20·64	20·65	19·68
IV.—Living animals .	0·03	0·01	0·02	0·05	0·01
V.—Articles re-exported by post.	...	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign Merchandise	91·41	60·69	64·93	57·12	53·84
Grand Total Exports .	12,44·68	11,30·00	14,22·59	16,41·88	17,80·72

TABLE No. 17.

13. Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles entering into the foreign export trade.

Articles.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
Indian Produce and Manufactures—						
Cotton, raw . .	6,35,23,041	6,43,12,580	9,62,06,085	12,56,49,111	13,39,42,139	77·56
Wool, raw . .	1,79,16,685	61,70,582	1,12,72,467	84,14,180	1,36,24,322	7·89
Skins, raw . .	55,17,297	35,32,729	54,37,643	32,61,571	53,45,281	3·10
Rice . . .	52,08,040	39,52,930	21,13,053	25,03,892	26,54,745	1·54
Rapeseed . .	70,90,196	1,48,66,489	78,89,082	40,88,933	24,70,714	1·43
Hides, raw . .	11,54,059	7,06,833	14,29,311	12,49,153	15,31,837	0·89
Bones including bonemeal.	15,83,466	18,46,393	9,98,352	11,41,764	13,75,612	0·80
Dried fruits . .	4,996	7,074	1,92,726	2,62,214	10,22,849	0·59
Wheat flour . .	25,64,836	14,13,812	6,40,445	5,85,321	9,05,794	0·53
Pulse, other sorts .	5,48,027	10,08,526	7,82,274	13,15,719	8,53,877	0·49
Fish, dry salted .	7,45,090	7,41,457	8,40,100	7,95,014	8,17,368	0·47
Wheat . . .	11,78,283	59,638	67,599	7,95,600	6,70,863	0·39
Barley . . .	16,11,991	10,53,803	7,569	9,21,232	2,10,445	0·12
Gram . . .	9,75,184	22,01,772	20,46,958	15,95,885	1,98,317	0·11
Other articles .	57,05,733	59,55,890	58,43,291	58,97,458	70,64,031	4·09
Total Exports of Indian Produce.	11,53,26,924	10,69,30,508	13,57,66,955	15,84,76,647	17,26,88,134	100·00
Foreign Merchandise—						
Wool, raw . .	22,38,177	9,27,702	20,75,616	8,59,376	15,92,581	29·57
Skins, raw . .	3,35,179	4,22,731	6,27,716	9,58,060	7,60,359	14·12
Wool manufactures.	14,48,794	11,50,843	8,66,291	5,82,465	4,28,546	7·96
Sugar . . .	3,41,808	4,18,731	4,68,910	4,75,090	2,85,909	5·31
Rubber manufactures.	22,98,002	11,77,151	61,136	73,335	72,622	1·35
Cotton, raw . .	...	...	2,22,616	70,725	43,090	0·80
Other articles .	24,79,389	19,72,618	21,70,522	26,93,131	22,01,331	40·89
Total Exports of Foreign Merchandise.	91,41,349	60,69,776	64,92,807	57,12,182	53,84,438	100·00
Grand Total Exports	12,44 68,273	11,30,00,284	14,22,59,762	16,41,88,829	17,80,72,572	

TABLE No. 18.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.

Articles.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Wheat	18,664	11·78	645	0·60	739	0·68	9,510	7·96	7,833	6·71
Rice	37,848	52·08	28,339	39·53	17,550	21·13	23,245	25·04	24,200	26·55
Wheat flour	24,858	25·65	13,359	14·14	6,180	6·40	5,809	5·85	8,563	9·06
Maize	11	0·01	5	0·01	8	0·01	10	0·01	6	0·01
Gram	11,031	9·75	25,433	22·02	25,008	20·47	19,951	15·95	2,502	1·98
Barley	26,740	16·12	16,578	10·54	116	0·08	14,076	9·21	3,494	2·10
Pulse, other sorts	6,438	5·48	10,344	10·08	8,152	7·82	14,595	13·16	9,563	8·54
Jowar and bajra	2,469	1·51	2,854	2·05	139	0·10	775	0·52	404	0·29
Other sorts	276	0·30	383	0·39	323	0·33	359	0·39	282	0·30
Total	128,335	1,22·68	97,940	99·36	58,215	57·02	88,330	78·09	56,847	55·54

TABLE No. 19,
WHEAT.

Countries.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	16,775	10·08	..	..	..	..	8,587	7·12	6,955	5·90
Other British Possessions . .	166	0·17	158	0·14	217	0·20	278	0·24	406	0·38
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman.	821	0·69	373	0·34	308	0·27	336	0·29	208	0·18
Other Native States in Arabia .	691	0·65	109	0·11	202	0·19	303	0·30	249	0·24
Egypt	201	0·18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Foreign Countries . .	10	0·01	5	0·01	12	0·01	6	0·01	15	0·01
Total .	18,664	11·78	645	0·60	739	0·67	9,510	7·96	7,833	6·71

Wheat.—As in recent years, internal consumption kept the prices of Indian wheat well above the export level for most of the year, which resulted in an almost complete absence of demand from the foreign consuming centres. The small quantity of 6,955 tons exported to the United Kingdom was purchased by that country during the three months September, October and November, when prices in Europe had risen sufficiently high to make it remunerative for the Indian exporter to enter the British market. The local price of *white* wheat, which opened at Rs. 2-10-9 per cwt. on the 2nd April, showed a rising tendency, Rs. 2-12-0 being recorded on the 23rd of the same month and Rs. 2-13-6 towards the middle of May. A weakening, however, set in thereafter, and the prices came down to Rs. 2-10-10 at the end of June. July witnessed a partial recovery, the highest figure quoted being Rs. 2-12-10 on the 30th of that month. The prices eased off again in the following month, and Rs. 2-10-3, the lowest quotation of the year, was registered on the 20th of August. A sharp upward trend, helped by some export enquiries, was, however, soon in evidence, the prices rising to Rs. 2-14-4 on the 20th September and to Rs. 3-4 6 on the 22nd October, which latter was the highest quotation of the year. In the succeeding three months, the prices, though firm, kept a slightly lower level, Rs. 3-3-1 being quoted on the 5th November, Rs. 3-1-3 on the 3rd December and Rs. 3-0-7 on the 21st January. In February they ruled in the neighbourhood of Rs. 2-14-0, The concluding month of the year witnessed a sightly higher level, and Rs. 3-0-9 was the closing price on the 25th March.

Wheat Flour.—The increase was due to a better demand from Aden and Arabia.

Barley.—The smallness of the Indian crop coupled with a better internal demand kept the prices well above export parity, and business on a larger scale was not possible. As in the previous year, almost the entire quantity exported during the year was purchased by the United Kingdom.

Other Food-Grains.—For reasons similar to those given above for the falling off in the exports of barley, the exports of *gram* received a severe setback during the year. The principal countries, which curtailed their requirements, were the United Kingdom (—Rs. 9·13 lakhs) and the Netherlands (—Rs. 3·25 lakhs). Shipments of *rice* increased as the result of a better demand from the Bahrein Islands, which purchased 4,512 tons valued at Rs. 6·30 lakhs as against 2,870 tons valued at Rs. 3·77 lakhs in 1934-35. Arabia, the largest customer, took 17,026 tons valued at Rs. 17·24 lakhs as against 17,133 tons valued at Rs. 17·48 lakhs in 1934-35.

Miscellaneous.—The total value of *fruits and vegetables*, the most important item in this group, advanced from Rs. 3·43 lakhs to Rs. 10·50 lakhs, owing mainly to increased purchases of dried fruits by the United Kingdom (+Rs. 2·49 lakhs), the United States of America (+Rs. 3·33 lakhs) and Syria (+Rs. 1·19 lakhs).

15. Class II.—Raw materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured.

TABLE No. 20.

COTTON.

Countries.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Tons.	R Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Foreign Exports—										
British Empire—										
United Kingdom	18,894	96·16	19,007	98·04	37,625	1,92·63	44,483	2,37·11	59,293	3,26·65
Other British Possessions	18	0·10	68	0·34	52	0·26	430	2·61	859	4·40
Foreign Countries—										
Poland	..	—	153	0·77	2,610	12·25	3,006	14·05	5,194	24·93
Sweden	137	0·62	30	0·15	99	0·40	285	1·15	302	1·33
Germany	18,799	89·16	20,736	99·66	32,161	1,47·01	18,671	86·89	25,321	1,31·05
Netherlands	3,389	16·30	5,262	25·09	8,388	36·61	5,962	25·31	5,636	26·00
Belgium	5,312	26·22	7,681	38·71	6,816	32·19	12,179	57·93	20,747	1,07·40
France	4,700	23·89	6,250	31·35	9,392	45·02	15,380	71·51	14,544	74·27
Spain	3,615	17·09	6,153	29·76	5,854	26·56	5,475	24·20	5,162	24·04
Italy	19,812	92·07	17,843	88·59	28,263	1,28·65	28,254	1,30·14	16,336	78·28
Bulgaria	20	0·09	..	—	..	..	389	1·77	976	4·61
Greece	165	0·81	193	1·01	671	3·38	1,320	7·41	812	4·60
Indo-China	..	—	89	0·50	714	3·14	2,142	11·95	1,662	8·55
China	6,095	31·72	4,225	21·33	16,606	71·77	8,983	37·98	2,902	14·16
Japan	44,545	2,27·11	39,884	2,02·42	48,979	2,52·79	99,525	5,30·60	88,039	4,73·45
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	2,159	10·14	117	0·56	1,544	6·54	2,634	11·40	5,551	25·79
U. S. A. *vid* Pacific Coast	289	1·27	102	0·47	266	1·23	375	·53	302	1·48
Other Foreign Countries	527	2·48	873	4·38	364	1·63	655	2·95	1,778	8·43
Total	128,476	6,35·23	128,666	6,43·12	200,404	9,62·06	2,50,148	12,56·49	255,416	13,39·42
Coastwise exports—										
To Bombay	14,074	82·31	8,708	46·41	9,611	51·62	18,542	1,11·96	40,672	2,71·04
„ Bengal	617	3·42	866	6·20	724	3·93	1,849	11·21	946	5·96
„ Madras	7,028	41·73	4,275	23·90	4,946	26·66	9,046	57·44	10,826	72·72
„ French Ports	1,501	9·00	723	4·14	1,902	10·49	909	6.09	1,514	7·98
„ Other Indian Ports	..	0·01	48	0·30	63	0·38	101	0·67	645	4·84
Total	23,220	1,36·47	14,620	80·95	17,246	93·08	30,447	1,87·37	54,603	3,62·54

Cotton.—A study of the export figures given in the above table together with those relating to the crop in Table No. 15 will give an idea of the increasing importance of Sind as a producer of raw cotton since the completion of the Lloyd Barrage and of Karachi, Sind's natural outlet, as an exporting centre. It will be noticed that the area sown with cotton in Sind, which only four years ago, *i.e.*, in 1931-32, was only about 263,000 acres, has rapidly mounted to about 842,000 acres in 1935-36 and that the total exports of cotton to foreign countries, which last year reached the high figure of 250,148 tons valued at Rs. 12,56·49 lakhs, established a further record by advancing to 255,416 tons valued at Rs. 13,39·42 lakhs during the year under report. The expansion in exports during the year under review was due in large measure to the fact that the larger crop of the 1935-36 season brought Indian cotton into more favourable parity with American cotton, the prices of which ruled high on account of a shortage in production. The increased off-take by the United Kingdom is also partly attributable to the propaganda carried on in Lancashire in favour of the extended use of Indian cotton. It is interesting to note, however, that the total exports of cotton to foreign countries from the Bombay Presidency declined by 20,789 tons to 303,713 tons during the year under report. The year's record, though highly satisfactory, would have been better still, had it not been for the fact that Japan, our largest customer, took 11,486 tons less on account of abnormal purchases in the previous year. A contributory cause is stated to be that a good deal of cotton which, in the normal course, would have come to Karachi for shipment to Japan, was sent to Bombay on account of favourable rates of railway freight, and also because the freight rates from Bombay to Japan are cheaper than from Karachi to Japan. Italy and China also reduced their purchases considerably, the former on account of her financial difficulties, and the latter owing to a good domestic crop.

TABLE No. 21.

WOOL.

Countries.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	20,636,013	1,66·60	17,774,170	53·62	28,149,152	85·94	17,985,218	63·99	24,009,598	95·99
Germany	147,694	0·76	104,817	0·37	59,773	0·20	93,683	0·33	106,949	0·44
Belgium	127,623	0·65	249,550	0·89	313,391	1·32	246,879	0·79	371,414	1·90
France	8,560	0·05	113,079	0·39	194,584	0·68	298,444	1·02	9,744	0·03
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast . .	2,413,562	11·10	1,798,456	6·42	5,652,860	23·81	4,007,966	17·42	7,439,517	37·20
Other Countries	1,554	0·01	9,820	0·02	195,824	0·77	145,212	0·59	157,171	0·68
Total .	23,335,006	1,79·17	20,049,892	61·71	34,565,584	1,12·72	22,777,402	84·14	32,094,393	136 24

Wool.—Exports of raw wool showed an expansion of 41 per cent. in quantity and 62 per cent. in value as compared with the previous year. A reduction in the stocks in the consuming countries, combined with a further decline in the world's wool clip in 1935-36, created a brisk demand for Indian wool, and the resultant advancing prices stimulated exports to a great extent. A substantial improvement in machinery activity in the United Kingdom and the United States of America brought about a favourable position for the opening of the 1935-36 selling season for wool, and it is understood that there was no accumulation of stocks at the end of the year in spite of the heavy imports made by these countries.

TABLE No. 22.

SEEDS.

Description.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Castor seed—										
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	0·05	157	0·23
Other Countries	34	0·04	47	0·07	89	0·10	149	0·18	163	0·30
Total	34	0·04	47	0·07	89	0·10	174	0·23	320	0·53
Cotton seed—										
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	0·02
Other Countries	..	..	..	..	18	0·01	180	0·11	35	0·02
Total	..	..	..	..	18	0·01	180	0·11	85	0·04
Rapeseed—										
United Kingdom	14,146	18·61	11,118	14·52	19,634	20·80	12,036	13·55	1,925	2·69
Germany	4,327	5·64	8,705	11·79	10,067	11·22	4,194	4·55	4,700	6·04
Netherlands	3,501	10·99	11,750	16·87	15,031	16·71	6,945	7·90	2,459	3·35
Belgium	1,150	1·53	2,275	2·90	3,653	4·18	2,551	2·84	950	1·28
France	5,785	7·41	7,955	9·92	10,573	11·92	5,193	6·01	3,274	4·36
Italy	17,888	25·42	66,319	88·70	9,027	10·07	3,333	3·77	150	0·22
Norway	800	1·04	800	0·96	1,200	1·27	..	..	200	0·28
Spain	100	0·11	200	0·25	1,050	1·15	780	0·90	602	0·84
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	50	0·08	..	..	1,530	1·57	1,066	1·28	4,237	5·64
Other Countries	50	0·07	2,252	2·75	..	..	45	0·09	2	0·01
Total	52,797	70·90	111,374	1,48·66	71,765	78·89	36,143	40·89	18,499	24·71
Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)—										
France	..	..	..	..	93	0·14	18	0·03	..	..
Other Countries	514	1·08	72	0·16	215	0·35	331	0·51	45	0·11
Total	514	1·08	72	0·16	308	0·49	349	0·54	45	0·11
Other seeds	455	0·74	776	1·19	902	1·67	769	1·98	615	2·10
Total Seeds	53,800	72·76	112,269	1,50·08	73,082	81·16	37,615	43·75	19,564	27·49

Rapeseed is the most important seed exported from this Province. It is disappointing to record that the export business in this seed again remained greatly depressed. The total quantity exported, *viz.*, 18,499 tons was the lowest during the last thirty-five years, and as compared with the previous year, it showed a decrease of 49 per cent. A smaller crop of the *toria* variety kept the prices above export parity, and the crushing industry abroad relied mostly on Plate rapeseed, which was

cheaper. The decrease in the case of Italy was also partly due to her financial difficulties. The United States of America took *toria* at the end of the season, when the Plate rapeseed was practically exhausted.

TABLE No. 23.

HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.

Description.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Hides, raw—										
United Kingdom	18	0·08	35	0·16	60	0·26	41	0·20	67	0·29
Germany	553	4·38	225	1·42	688	4·97	315	2·25	734	4·77
Norway	4	0·05	9	0·03	21	0·15	29	0·13	28	0·21
Belgium	3	0·03	..	..	..	..	6	0·05	23	0·10
France	10	0·07	1	0·01	24	0·19	45	0·26	11	0·08
Spain	478	3·20	292	1·64	355	2·16	331	1·97	445	3·55
Italy	115	0·62	114	0·48	205	1·09	246	1·33	240	1·24
Sweden	16	0·10	29	0·16	14	0·07	30	0·15	28	0·17
Netherlands	246	2·01	296	2·24	322	2·02	398	2·95	407	2·39
Egypt	16	0·10	23	0·12	71	0·31	145	0·61	186	0·86
Turkey, European	62	0·38	13	0·06	78	0·42	110	0·51	..	..
Greece	65	0·23	178	0·72	407	1·89	285	1·18	157	0·75
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	1	0·00	..	..	124	0·68	164	0·67	16	0·10
Other Countries	41	0·19	9	0·03	13	0·08	58	0·23	154	0·81
Total	1,628	11·54	1,224	7·07	2,382	14·29	2,203	12·49	2,496	15·32
Skins, raw—										
United Kingdom	41	0·67	30	0·59	57	1·49	35	1·30	57	1·49
Italy	412	4·29	516	4·60	765	7·03	905	7·91	267	2·88
Germany	6	0·19	9	0·09	155	1·38	149	1·15	257	2·62
Netherlands	19	0·33	55	0·56	168	1·50	61	0·52	13	0·14
Belgium	34	0·87	9	0·05	26	0·28	26	0·17	..	..
France	114	1·69	62	0·72	117	1·04	13	0·19	113	1·13
U. S. A. vid Atlantic Coast	4,032	46·10	3,141	27·74	4,448	41·27	2,724	21·11	4,786	44·15
U. S. A. *vid* Pacific Coast	..	..	..	..	2	0·01	14	0·09	15	0·16
Other Countries	83	1·03	109	0·98	22	0·37	15	0·18	96	0·88
Total	4,741	55·17	3,931	35·33	5,760	54·37	3,942	32·62	5,604	53·45
Cuttings of Hides and Skins	82	0·05	..	..	..	..	53	0·04	..	..
Grand Total Hides and Skins	6,391	66·76	5,155	42·40	8,142	68·66	6,198	45·15	8,100	68·77

Raw Hides.—The increase of 293 tons in quantity and of Rs. 2·83 lakhs in value in the exports of raw hides occurred notably in shipments of *cow hides* to Germany, which had greatly curtailed her purchases in the previous year. The increased demand was also partly due to the fact that the prices of Indian hides, though dearer than in 1934-35, compared favourably with those of other origins.

Raw Skins.—Exporters of raw skins also had a busy year, shipments showing an increase of 1,662 tons in quantity and Rs. 20·83 lakhs in value over those in 1934-35. A better demand for *goat skins* from the United States of America and the higher prices offered stimulated exports.

Miscellaneous.—The total value of exports of *bones* and *bonemeal* improved further by Rs. 2·33 lakhs to Rs. 13·75 lakhs, to which bones contributed Rs. 10·53 lakhs and *bonemeal* Rs. 3·22 lakhs. Bones were largely purchased by Belgium (Rs. 8·13 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 1·58 lakhs) and France (Rs. 0·66 lakh), and bonemeal by the United Kingdom (Rs. 1·56 lakhs), Ceylon (Rs. 1·05 lakhs) and the United States of America (Rs. 0·58 lakh). The value of *raw silk* practically remained unchanged at Rs. 0·62 lakh, the United Kingdom being the largest purchaser. Exports of *chromite* (chrome iron ore) increased in value by Rs. 1·56 lakhs to Rs. 4·79 lakhs, the principal purchasers being Sweden (Rs. 1·53 lakhs), Norway (Rs. 1·31 lakhs) and Canada (Rs. 1·20 lakhs).

16. Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

Leather.—Exports of *Leather*, the most important article in this class, declined further from Rs. 2·90 lakhs to Rs. 1·78 lakhs, representing the value of *tanned goat skins* (Rs. 0·71 lakh) to the United Kingdom, *dressed sheep skins* (Rs. 0·47 lakh) to the United Kingdom and Japan, and *dressed cow hides* (Rs. 0·42 lakh), mostly to the United Kingdom.

17. Foreign Merchandise, Re-exported.

TABLE No. 24.

RE-EXPORTS.

Articles.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Fruits and vegetables	..	7·14	..	4·21	..	2·32	..	2·48	..	1·32
Cotton, raw . . . Tons	..	..	..	..	370	2·23	6	0·71	78	0·43
Skins, raw . . . . „	46	3·35	71	4·23	154	6·28	87	9·58	109	7·60
Skins, tanned or dressed . „	..	0·02	..	..	..	..	2	0·01	..	..
Metals and ores . . „	10,938	1·74	13,194	2·64	11,876	3·34	7,022	3·08	2,860	2·35
Cotton piece-goods . . Yds.	486,421	1·10	298,165	0·70	491,236	1·21	745,072	1·77	469,492	1·05
Rubber manufactures . . .	..	22·98	..	11·77	..	0·61	..	0·73	..	0·73
Wool, raw . . . . Lbs.	4,786,613	22·38	2,562,572	9·28	5,239,884	20·76	2,124,986	8·59	4,074,830	15·93
Wool manufactures . . .	..	14·49	..	11·51	..	8·66	..	5·82	..	4·29
Sugar . . . . Tons	2,835	2·42	3,487	4·19	1,866	4·69	1,770	4·75	1,088	2·86
Other articles	..	14·79	..	12·17	..	14·83	..	19·60	..	17·28
Total . .	..	91·41	..	60·70	..	64·93	..	57·12	..	53·84

The expansion in re-exports of *foreign wool*, mostly *Kandahar* wool, occurred mainly in shipments to the United States of America (+Rs. 7 lakhs) and partly to the United Kingdom (+Rs. 0·55 lakh). The reasons given in paragraph 15 for the improvement in exports of Indian wool are applicable in the case of foreign wool also. The decrease under *woollen manufactures*, which consisted mostly of *Persian carpets*, was due to reduced orders from the United Kingdom and European Turkey. *Raw skins*, mainly comprizing Persian lamb skins, were exported almost wholly to the United Kingdom. The falling off in exports of *sugar* was the result of a poor demand from the Bahrein Islands, which took only 110 tons valued at Rs. 0·30 lakh as against 1,073 tons valued at Rs. 2·85 lakhs last year. Shipments to Arabia, on the other hand, increased from 611 tons valued at Rs. 1·67 lakhs to 804 tons valued at Rs. 2·08 lakhs. Reduced takings of *dried fruit* by Syria and the United States of America mainly accounted for the decline of Rs. 1·16 lakhs in the value of *fruits and vegetables* re-exported during the year. As in the previous year, the bulk of the re-exports of *metals* consisted of shipments of *iron* and *aluminium scraps* to Japan.

COASTING TRADE.

CHIEF PORT—KARACHI.

TABLE No. 25.

18. Table showing the value of the entire coasting trade of Karachi.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—					
Indian Produce . . .	9,97,89,433	7,71,15,664	7,04,25,589	7,50,84,478	7,74,97,244
Foreign Merchandise . .	1,27,26,334	95,95,381	97,45,984	1,01,97,244	1,28,34,059
Gold	2,000	...	...	...	...
Silver	580	7,624	25,324	25,780	4,12,851
Total Private .	11,25,18,347	8,67,18,669	8,01,96,897	8,53,07,502	9,07,44,154
Government—					
Indian Produce . . .	2,82,161	3,44,296	3,01,094	4,50,498	6,39,732
Foreign Merchandise . .	5,64,208	3,72,361	1,69,215	1,57,952	3,81,364
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total Government .	8,46,369	7,16,657	4,70,309	6,08,450	10,21,096
Total Imports .	11,33,64,716	8,74,35,326	8,06,67,206	8,59,15,952	9,17,65,250
EXPORTS.					
Private—					
Indian Produce . . .	5,85,04,152	5,13,66,393	4,73,42,356	6,72,41,089	7,58,27,402
Foreign Merchandise . .	75,02,605	75,86,278	1,01,10,066	1,01,97,218	93,97,824
Gold	1,06,300	14,000	41,000	...	10,000
Silver	2,42,765	4,18,512	4,71,335	...	6,82,274
Total Private .	6,63,55,822	5,93,87,183	5,79,64,757	7,74,38,307	8,59,23,500
Government—					
Indian Produce . . .	2,420	800	1,433	1,041	...
Foreign Merchandise . .	1,62,626	3,53,612	90,148	1,68,146	2,00,541
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total Government .	1,65,046	3,54,412	91,581	1,69,187	2,00,541
Total Exports .	6,65,20,868	5,97,41,595	5,80,56,338	7,76,07,494	8,61,24 041
Total Coasting Trade .	17,98,85,584	14,71,76,921	13,87,23,544	16,35,23,446	17,78,89,291

TABLE No. 26.

19. Table showing the distribution of Karachi's coasting trade in private merchandise.

Provinces, etc.		Imports.					Exports.				
		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
		Rs. Lakhs.	Rs Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Bengal	A*	58·28	75·65	61·25	88·52	82·34	94·12	91·24	52·22	1,38·78	99·89
	B†	3·69	4·66	4·02	5·20	5·70	3·66	4·49	8·34	4·47	3·77
Bombay	A	6,70·83	4,35·71	4,31·55	4,11·67	4 13,76	1,24 77	1,38·17	1,59·29	2,16·41	3,26 96
	B	1,22·37	90·10	92·18	94·76	1,20·42	56·92	51·33	59·61	60·40	53·38
Madras	A	51·70	30·36	40·26	51·00	44·37	1,80·92	1,75·84	1,55·66	2,00·67	2,07·82
	B	0·67	0·40	0·68	0·93	1·21	2·98	4·97	3·87	4·70	4·78
Burma	A	1,70·05	1,85·32	1,30·42	1,51·03	1,73·14	25·97	15·49	15·77	21·83	19·42
	B	0·10	0·33	0·17	0·16	0·24	0·75	1·49	1·24	1·80	1·46
British ports within the province of Sind.	A	0·10	0·04	0·07	0·04	0·09	1·24	1·49	1·05	0·99	0·95
	B	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·14	0·18	0·06	0·07
Cutch	A	0·87	0·64	0·62	0·45	0·59	25·73	29 24	18·04	15·97	16·43
	B	0·05	0·11	0·08	0·23	0·09	2·37	2·42	1·15	1·48	4·07
Kathiawar	A	23·81	21·37	22·76	29·09	29·61	30 86	36·73	44·90	59·31	57·02
	B	0·27	0·26	0·22	0·61	0·61	5·20	6·94	5·78	14·93	9·92
Gaekwar's Territory	A	0·34	0·69	0·17	0·41	1·58	...	...	...	0·80	1·41
	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	A	2·30	1·50	11·31	2·53	4·13	5·31	5·65	4·93	3·42	4·35
	B	0·01	0·01	0·04	0·05	0·06	2·57	3 55	20·34	13·84	15·20
Travancore	A	18·03	17·61	14·47	14·84	24·00	0·28	0·06	0·20	0·10	0·04
	B	...	...	0·02	...	0·01	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·08	0·04
French Ports	A	...	...	...	...	...	9·02	4 14	10·53	6·09	7 98
	B	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·04	0·08	0·07	0 03
Goa	A	1·58	2·28	1·38	1·26	1·36	16·82	15·61	10·77	8·04	6·00
	B	0·10	0·01	0·05	0·03	...	0·32	0·18	0·28	0·14	1·22
TOTAL		11,25·15	8,67·11	8,01·72	8,52·81	9,03·31	6,60·07	5,89·54	5,74·52	7,74·38	8,52·25

* "A" Represents Indian Produce.
† "B" Represents Foreign Produce.

COASTING IMPORTS.

TABLE No. 27.

20. Table showing the quantities and values of the principal articles of the coasting import trade.

Articles.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—										
Coal . . . . Tons	70,358	12·18	58,806	8·72	59,399	8·37	70,117	10·03	62,660	9·10
Matches . . Gross of boxes	341,610	4·90	457,525	6·88	556,474	6·75	363,900	8·26	643,189	13·89
Fruits and vegetables . .	...	13·91	...	13·53	...	14·72	...	16·30	...	15·80
Iron and steel . . Tons	7,039	7·38	13,307	14·13	11,839	12·04	19,055	18·60	16,338	15·63
Petrol, benzine and benzol Gals.	10,471,476	1,37·25	12,178,829	1,24·11	10,924,167	70·80	11,797,811	75·87	15,866,800	1,02·61
Kerosene oil . . . ,,	2,570,591	15·12	8,217,500	40·46	6,961,372	30·57	8,122,348	34·57	8,443,391	36·46
Lubricating oil . . ,,	342,348	3·39	436,609	5·06	246,628	3·21	648,112	8·39	794,133	10·23
Groundnuts . . . Tons	2,058	3·69	1,059	1·88	1,785	2·85	3,192	5·26	2,216	4·06
Copra . . . . ,,	12,481	41·80	7,098	17·89	8,441	18·07	11,476	21·44	10,106	22·20
Spices . . . . Cwts.	30,908	13·33	42,022	13·54	46,278	14·13	47,002	15·58	68,715	22·07
Cotton twist and yarn . Lbs.	5,840,615	41·73	4,871,891	35·84	4,709,408	32·27	4,382,686	26·65	3,983,041	27·61
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	143,966,500	4,47·17	116,009,388	2,58·98	122,772,401	2,63·00	125,889,830	2,67·22	139,185,612	2,81·54
White cotton piece-goods . ,,	4,367,504	18·36	2,684,552	11·18	1,888,765	6·14	1,480,001	5·72	1,070,906	3·54
Coloured cotton piece-goods ,,	47,533,247	1,22·02	45,770,567	97·52	48,250,626	91·66	32,988,519	72·84	30,790,188	57·56
Gunny bags . . . No.	9,696,978	30·87	15,284,077	43·12	10,549,668	28·47	15,615,670	41·79	13,632,016	35·28
Cigarettes . . . Lbs.	171,466	8·30	49,158	3·20	123,316	8·67	128,612	9·65	136,512	9·43
Timber . . . Cubic tons	9,424	13·54	8,481	10·96	10,516	11·59	12,207	19·91	14,453	17·18
Other articles	...	62·95	...	64·16	...	80·95	...	92·76	...	90·78
Total . .	...	9,97·89	...	7,71·16	...	7,04·26	...	7,50·84	...	7,74·97
Foreign Merchandise—										
Cotton twist and yarn . Lbs.	389,638	5·87	376,708	4·34	143,129	1·46	132,268	1·29	71,909	0·79
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	225,640	0·61	822,780	2·16	659,381	1·77	598,093	1·37	697,996	1·44
White cotton piece-goods ,,	958,966	4·18	853,694	2·88	696,584	2·15	477,138	1·34	800,379	2·26
Coloured cotton piece-goods ,,	9,008,417	57·10	11,113,034	42·99	11,484,593	35·82	10,161,053	33·53	16,978,039	49·96
Carriages and carts . . .	...	7·02	...	3·96	...	9·48	...	10·94	...	13·59
Cigarettes . . . Lbs.	126,441	8·91	33,953	2·54	7,234	0·48	5,812	0·48	15,211	1·22
Sugar . . . . Tons	2,003	4·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·00
Other articles	...	38·90	...	37·08	...	46·42	...	53·02	...	59·08
Total . .	...	1,27·26	...	95·95	...	97·58	...	1,01·97	...	1,23·34

COASTING EXPORTS.

TABLE No. 28.

21. Table showing the quantities and values of the principal articles of the coasting export trade.

Articles.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-3 .	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—										
Jowar and bajra . . Tons	7,107	6·01	16,706	15·04	15,850	14·53	15,512	13·03	6,706	5·67
Gram . . . . „	59,488	53·13	72,498	62·85	51,506	45·56	51,558	41·81	49,532	40·66
Pulse . . . . „	24,947	29·90	27,295	30·63	24,030	26·96	30,991	32·45	30,340	31·50
Rice . . . . „	27,999	38·93	20,628	27·47	9,347	11·90	10,859	12·32	10,676	12·52
Wheat . . . . „	212,928	1,73·78	145,262	1,31·79	119,463	1,07·45	205,239	1,59·25	97,083	77·60
Wheat flour . . . „	49,875	53·69	52,861	61·16	59,005	69·37	68,976	76·65	67,870	77·09
Kerosene oil . . . Gals.	751,157	5·20	663,449	4·42	398,782	2·98	3,000	0·02	2,600	0·02
Cotton, raw . . . Tons	23,220	1,36·47	14,620	80·95	17,246	93·08	30,447	1,87·38	54,603	3,62·54
Salt . . . . „	30,995	5·42	33,593	5·74	84,615	45·50	80,386	12·06	94,611	13·50
Seeds . . . . Tons	15,091	17·61	24,209	20·94	25,556	18·80	73,157	60·21	76,850	64·09
Fish . . . . Cwt.	25,303	11·23	19,341	6·59	21,462	6·96	23,560	6·87	19,698	6·70
Fodder, bran and pollards . „	239,067	8·22	270,648	9·11	247,768	9·41	274,430	9·21	14,187	10·02
Other articles	...	45·45	...	56·97	...	20·93	...	61·15	...	56·36
Total . .	...	5,85·04	...	5,13·66	...	4,73·42	...	6,72·41	...	7,58·27
Foreign Merchandise—										
Carriages and Carts . . .	...	7·65	...	5·55	...	4·08	...	4·14	...	2·28
Dried fruits . . . Tons	6,672	30·15	5,145	28·38	7,006	34·70	6,059	33·50	5,082	29·38
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	36,893	0·15	141,194	0·38	872,440	2·14	638,606	1·58	925,961	2·20
White cotton piece-goods . „	895,046	2·21	825,833	2·02	1,542,834	3·78	4,156,326	8·84	3,965,901	8·43
Coloured cotton piece-goods „	2,885,802	6·43	3,514,623	8·24	6,198,194	14·06	2,436,854	5·69	1,844 108	4·00
Sugar . . . . Tons	1,011	2·50	1,330	2·66	3,035	7·60	2,053	5·54	2,708	7·28
Other articles	...	25·94	...	28·65	...	34·74	...	42·68	...	40·41
Total . .	...	75·03	...	75·88	...	1,01·10	...	1,01·97	...	93·98

IMPORTS.

Indian Merchandise.—*Cotton yarn* and *piece-goods* and *cigarettes* were imported mainly from Bombay, *coal, iron and steel* and *gunny bags* from Bengal, *mineral oils* and *timber* from Burma, *fruits and vegetables* from Kathiawar, Madras and Bombay, *copra* from Madras and Travancore, *groundnuts* from Kathiawar and Bombay, *spices* from Madras, Travancore and Bombay and *matches* from Bengal, Burma and Bombay.

Foreign Merchandise.—Imports of *cotton yarn* and *piece-goods*, *cigarettes*, *motor cars* and *motor lorries* were mostly from Bombay.

EXPORTS.

Indian produce and Manufactures.—*Jowari* and *Bajri* were exported largely to Cutch and Kathiawar, *pulse* to Madras, Cutch and Kathiawar, *gram* to Madras, *rice* to Bombay, Cutch and Kathiawar, *wheat* to Bengal (63,253 tons), Bombay (23,038 tons), Cutch (4,214 tons), Burma (3,152 tons) and Madras (2,424 tons), *wheat flour* to Madras, Bombay, Burma, Bengal, Kathiawar and Portuguese ports, *salt* to Bengal (93,475 tons) *cotton* to Bombay (40,672 tons), Madras (10,826 tons), French ports (1,514 tons) and Bengal (946 tons), *seeds* to Kathiawar, Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Cutch, *fish* to Burma and *fodder* to Bombay, Cutch, Kathiawar, Portuguese ports and Madras.

Foreign Merchandise.—*Carriages and carts* went mainly to Bombay, *dried fruits* to Bombay, Madras and Kathiawar, *sugar* to Baluchistan and *cotton piece-goods* to Bombay and Baluchistan.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.

22. Keti Bandar, Sando Bandar and Shahbandar.—The total value of the entire trade of these three ports, which is confined to the coasting trade, declined from Rs. 3·76 lakhs to Rs. 3·51 lakhs, to which Keti Bandar contributed 72 per cent., Shahbandar 19 per cent. and Sando Bandar 9 per cent. Rice is the chief article of trade. Keti Bandar, Sando Bandar and Shahbandar respectively exported 86 tons, 268 tons and 530 tons of rice to Cutch. Keti Bandar also exported firewood worth Rs. 29,376 to Kathiawar, Rs. 21,162 to Cutch and Rs. 1,136 to Karachi, and Shahbandar sent Rs. 1,213 worth to Kathiawar.

TABLE No. 29.

23. Shipping.—Table showing particulars of vessels entering and clearing from the ports of the Province of Sind.

Description.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
FOREIGN TRADE—										
Steamers and Motor Vessels—										
Entered	278	817,153	282	836,548	286	843,434	272	792,902	295	901,480
Cleared	249	694,813	223	594,346	220	604,596	246	690,517	225	638,987
Total	527	1,511,966	505	1,430,894	506	1,448,030	518	1,483,419	520	1,540,467
Sailing Vessels—										
Entered	325	26,426	297	23,126	259	20,077	310	24,738	329	25,712
Cleared	366	31,202	340	27,173	286	22,483	318	25,450	329	25,880
Total	691	57,628	637	50,299	545	42,560	628	50,188	658	51,592
Total Foreign Vessels	1,218	1,569,594	1,142	1,481,193	1,051	1,490,590	1,146	1,533,607	1,178	1,592,059
COASTING TRADE—										
Steamers and Motor Vessels—										
Entered	608	1,416,922	546	1,264,149	560	1,357,185	655	1,560,012	626	1,527,824
Cleared	633	1,522,028	553	1,372,941	628	1,601,732	681	1,659,218	697	1,772,902
Total	1,241	2,938,950	1,099	2,637,090	1,188	2,958,917	1,336	3,219,230	1,323	3,300,726
Sailing Vessels—										
Entered	2,619	115,939	2,798	124,576	2,502	115,864	2,991	141,941	3,197	146,911
Cleared	2 597	112,209	2,502	107,384	2,548	116,672	2,969	140,710	3,143	143,826
Total	5,216	228,148	5,300	231,960	5,050	232,536	5,960	282,651	6,340	290,737
Total Coasting Vessels	6,457	3,167,098	6,399	2,869,050	6,238	3,191,453	7,296	3,501,881	7,663	3,591,463

TABLE No. 30.

Table showing the number of vessels, other than country craft, of each nationality that entered the port of Karachi.

Colours.	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	517	1,351,560	502	1,345,427	527	1,389,892	554	1,470,567	459	1,269,990
British Indian	181	200,727	158	141,818	129	71,638	166	83,359	219	246,743
Total	698	1,552,287	660	1,487,245	656	1,461,530	720	1,553,926	678	1,516,733
Foreign—										
Japanese	25	89,520	30	101,923	33	129,955	51	209,629	74	304,319
Italian	59	225,944	49	180,740	58	219,517	56	209,388	47	170,760
German	39	166,190	39	170,251	40	175,949	40	184,793	45	202,445
Norwegian	28	58,815	24	66,451	24	84,747	28	80,760	34	84,759
American	17	64,153	12	43,817	14	51,226	14	52,163	23	80,713
Swedish	11	36,377	8	25,632	11	35,427	10	31,975	11	34,133
Dutch	9	40,789	6	24,038	9	39,069	7	28,350	7	29,360
Greek	..	..	..	..	1	3,199	1	1,930	2	6,082
Total	188	681,788	168	613,452	190	739,089	207	798,988	243	912,571
GRAND TOTAL	886	2,234,075	828	2,100,697	846	2,200,619	927	2,352,914	921	2,429,304

Shipping.—The average tonnage per steamer rose from 2,864 tons to 2,962 tons. The sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade were *country craft* trading with the ports in the Persian Gulf, Zanzibar, Kenya Colony and Aden.

Freight.—A dull and lifeless market with meagre bookings was the main feature of the first half of the year. The rate to the United Kingdom on a wheat basis (*i.e.*, per 18 cwt.), which opened at 21*s.* in the beginning of April, witnessed a progressive decline of nearly 1*s.* in each of the four succeeding months, and stood at 17*s.* at the end of August. The market, however, commenced to rise towards the middle of September, and active interest was shown in Liner tonnage till about the third week of January. Fair bookings took place during that period and near space was scarce. As a result, the rate, which had reached the low level of 17*s.* in August, rose sharply to 22*s.* 6*d.* on the 18th September, and continued to increase till it reached 35*s.* at the end of October. The first two weeks of November witnessed a slight relapse, but a further upward trend raised the rates to 36*s.* and 40*s.* in the third and fourth weeks respectively of that month. During the period from the second week of December to the third week of January, the rates ranged between 36*s.* and 34*s.*, but dropped sharply to 23*s.* at the end of January, and at the close of the year regained the level at which they had stood at the beginning of the year. The rates for rapeseed were 1*s.* below those for wheat.

TRAFFIC BY AIR.

24. The following aircraft services were regularly in operation to and from Europe—India—Australia and the intervening countries :—

(1) London—Karachi—Singapore (Weekly)

(2) London—Karachi—Singapore—Australia (Weekly)

(3) Paris—Karachi—French Indo-China (Weekly)

(4) Amsterdam—Karachi—Dutch East Indies (Bi-weekly)

In all 560 aeroplanes called at Karachi air port in 1935-36 as against 422 aeroplanes in 1934-35, an increase of 33 per cent. There were numerous private flights to and across India by persons of different nationalities, *i. e.*, British, Indian, French, German, Polish, Japanese, Italian, Czechoslovakian and Danish. A notable event of the year was the conversion of the weekly Amsterdam—Karachi—Batavia service operated by the "K. L. M" into bi-weekly service.

TABLE No. 31.

Table showing the values of imports and exports by air for the last two years :—

Particulars.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—				
Merchandise	10,54,819	11,99,457	68,170	1,72,372
Treasure—				
Gold	1,45,546	40,483	..	—
Silver	1,000	183	..	—
Currency notes	17,545	37,780	1,03,930	45,900
Government stores	11,651	775	..	—
Total	12,30,561	12,78,678	1,72,100	2,18,272

N. R. PILLAI,
Collector of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
KARACHI;
24th June 1936.

MGIPO—81—140 CHKarachi—10-8-36—200.

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Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the official year 1936-37

by

S. C. SATYAWADI, M.A.,

Offg. Collector of Customs, Karachi.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Para.		Page.
1.	General summary	1
2.	Geographical distribution	4
3.	Variations in the average price of imports and exports	8
4.	Government transactions	9
	FOREIGN TRADE.	
	Imports.	
5.	Table showing the value of imports under five main classes	10
6.	Table showing relative importance of principal imports	11
7.	Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—	
	Sugar	12
	Liquors	13
	Tobacco	14
	Fruits and vegetables	14
	Provisions	14
	Tea	15
8.	Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—	
	Mineral oils	16
	Coal	17
9.	Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	
	Cotton manufactures	17
	Woollen goods	20
	Silk	21
	Artificial silk	21
	Metals	22
	Machinery of all kinds	24
	Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	24
	Chemicals, drugs and medicines	25
	Vehicles (*excluding* locomotives, etc., for Railways)	26
	Other articles	27
10.	Class V.—Postal articles and baggage not specified	28
	Exports.	
	Indian produce and manufactures.	
11.	Agricultural conditions	28
12.	Table showing the value of exports under five main classes.	31
13.	Table showing relative importance of principal exports	32
14.	Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco—	
	Grain, pulse and flour	33
15.	Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—	
	Cotton, raw	36
	Wool, raw	38
	Seeds	39
	Hides and skins, raw	40
	Miscellaneous	41
16.	Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	
	Leather	41
17.	Foreign merchandise, re-exported	42
	COASTING TRADE.	
	Chief Port—Karachi.	
18.	Aggregate value of coasting trade	43
19.	Distribution of coasting trade by provinces	44
20.	Imports	45
21.	Exports	46
22.	Subordinate ports of Keti Bandar, Sando Bandar and Shahbandar	47
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
23.	Shipping	48
24.	Traffic by air	50

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The *total Sea-borne* trade of the Province of Sind during 1936-37 at Rs. 58·04 crores registered an improvement of Rs. 6·70 crores or 13 per cent over the figures of the previous year. The improvement was steady and the pace was faster than in the previous year, though the recovery was very much one-sided, being confined to the export trade. The value of the *foreign* trade, amounting to Rs. 40·92 crores, appreciated by Rs. 7·41 crores while that of the *Coasting* trade, amounting to Rs. 17·11 crores, depreciated by Rs. 71 lakhs.

Trading conditions, particularly in regard to the import trade, continued to be difficult and, although the European gold bloc countries devaluated their currencies and Germany introduced the barter system of rebates, there was a feeling of uncertainty regarding the fulfilment of orders for manufactured goods, owing to the disturbed political state of affairs in Europe. The conclusion of the Abyssinian affair and the subsequent removal of Sanctions against Italy, with effect from the 15th July 1936, did not ease the situation, as civil war broke out in Spain and prolonged the causes which made overseas trade difficult. The heavy rearmament programmes which the nations speedily took in hand did, however, provide a powerful stimulus both to internal and international commerce by raising the level of prices; it influenced greatly the volume and direction of the many ancillary trades supplying materials and machinery. It is yet too early to gauge their full influence, but it is clear that they accelerated the pace of exports of raw materials from India; in the case of wheat and rapeseed, a futher stimulus was provided by the disasters to crops in the United States of America and Argentine and the ruin of harvests in Spain. Increased expenditure on armaments, while increasing industrial activity in European countries, resulted in some cases in restricting supplies to India; for example, in the case of base metals, the demand in the European countries was so great that as compared with last year, there was little surplus left for export to India. Amongst the internal factors which affected foreign imports, may be mentioned the continued growth of Indian industrial activity, particularly in textiles, iron and steel and sugar industries, and the measures passed in various provinces for the relief of rural indebtedness, resulting (for the time being) in a contraction of credit.

Foreign imports were on the whole more than last year (+Rs. 8 lakhs) but this was due to larger arrivals of gold and silver, valued Rs. 73·18 lakhs (+Rs. 65·70 lakhs), of which silver alone accounted for Rs. 55·77 lakhs (+Rs. 48·87 lakhs). The value of private merchandise at Rs. 14·03 crores decreased by Rs. 59 lakhs or 4·5 per cent., the articles primarily responsible being cotton manufactures (—Rs. 40 lakhs), sugar (—Rs. 32 lakhs) and metals and ores (—Rs. 24 lakhs). Among other articles adversely affected were rubber manufactures, liquors, artificial silk, hardware, glassware, chemicals and soap. Imports of arms and ammunition (+Rs. 17 lakhs), machinery (+Rs. 13 lakhs), and copra (+Rs. 8 lakhs), on the other hand, showed a substantial improvement, and increases were also recorded under cycles, instruments and appliances, petrol, provisions and fruits and vegetables.

Foreign exports (including treasure and Government stores) at Rs. 25·21 crores were more by Rs. 7·33 crores. The value of private merchandise amounting to Rs. 25·16 crores, represented an increase of Rs. 7·35 crores or 41 per cent., to which raw cotton, the leading article, contributed Rs. 3·72 crores and wheat Rs. 1·99 crores; shipments of the former at 295,684 tons, registered a fresh record. An appreciation in raw wool prices coupled with continued demand for the article, raised the level of its exports to Rs. 2·21 crores (+Rs. 69 lakhs). Notable increases were also recorded under rapeseed, gram, bones, wheat flour, dried fruits, raw hides and barley.

Coasting imports advanced from Rs. 9·19 crores to Rs. 10·05 crores or by 9 per cent owing mostly to increased arrivals of grey cotton piece-goods (Indian), white and coloured cotton piece-goods (Indian and foreign), kerosene oil, provisions and iron and steel. Petrol, spices and cigarettes came in smaller quantities.

Coasting exports receded from Rs. 8·64 crores to Rs. 7·06 crores or by 18 per cent due chiefly to reduced shipments of cotton, seeds, wheat and gram. The salt industry of Karachi made further progress, shipments to Calcutta having expanded from 93,475 tons to 119,516 tons or by 28 per cent.

The gross collection of *Customs duty* decreased from Rs. 5,01 lakhs in 1935-36 to Rs. 4,54 lakhs in 1936-37.

TABLE No. 1.

Table showing the values of the entire maritime trade of the Province of Sind.

A. Foreign Trade.

Articles.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS—					
Private –					
Merchandise . .	16,26,36,975	12,96,47,462	15,24,73,187	14,62,25,407	14,03,04,510
Gold . . .	2,60,043	2,21,348	1,45,596	58,158	17,40,918
Silver . . .	22,20,349	32,10,602	16,05,684	6,89,921	55,77,334
Currency Notes .	1,780	13,945	17,545	37,780	5,490
Total Private .	16,51,19,147	13,30,93,357	15,42,42,012	14,70,11,266	14,76,28,252
Government— Stores . . .	1,36 26,493	78,91,495	1,01,65,056	93,17,229	95,12,761
Total Imports .	17,87,45,640	14,09,84,852	16,44,07,068	15,63,28,495	15,71,41,013
EXPORTS—					
Private—					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	60,69,776	64,92,807	57,12,182	53,84,438	72,33,541
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	10,09,30,508	13,57,66,955	15,84,76,647	17,26,88,134	24,43,66,326
Gold . . .	63,35,559	8,20,800	4,97,172	..	..
Silver . . .	5,69,211	3,60,100	4,03,880	2,58,665	2,79,575
Currency Notes .	..	1,02,700	1,13,930	44,300	1,09,100
Total Private .	11,99,05,054	14,35,43,362	16,52,03,811	17,83,75,537	25,19,88,542
Government Stores—					
Foreign Manufactures	1,36,237	1,19,852	1,59,377	4,23,180	77,592
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	27,807	17,567	328	7,536	127
Currency Notes .	..	..	..	..	..
Total Government .	1,64,044	1,37,419	1,59,705	4,30,716	77,719
Total Exports .	12,00,69,098	14,36,80,781	16,53,63,516	17,88,06,253	25,20,66,261
Grand Total of Foreign Trade.	29,88,14,738	28,46,65,633	32,97,70,584	33,51,34,748	40,92,07,274

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

B. COASTING TRADE.

Articles.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36	1936-37.
IMPORTS—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	7,72,55,109	7,05,53,638	7,51,91,689	7,75,97,188	8,28,21,220
Foreign Manufactures	96,09,122	97,58,435	1,02,07,708	1,28,42,153	1,60,94,187
Gold	..	..	..	..	..
Silver . . .	7,624	25,324	25,806	4,12,851	6,75,557
Total Private .	8,68,71,855	8,03,37,397	8,54,25,203	9,08,52,192	9,95,90,964
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	3,44,296	3,01,094	4,50,498	6.39,732	6,77,924
Foreign Manufactures	3,72,361	1,69,215	1,57,952	3,81,364	2,66,563
Total Government	7,16,657	4,70,309	6,08,450	10,21,096	9,44,487
Total Imports .	8,75,88,512	8,08,07,706	8,60,33,653	9,18,73,288	10,05,35,451
EXPORTS—					
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	5,18,82,109	4,76,77,672	6,74,99,740	7,60,69,603	6,06,80,627
Foreign Manufactures	75,88,367	1,01,14,029	1,01,97,390	93,98,128	95,42,356
Gold . . .	14,000	41,000	..	10,000	25,250
Silver . . .	4,18,512	4,71,335	9,02,773	6,88,274	2,60,000
Total Private	5,99,02,988	5,83,04,036	7,85,99,903	8,61,66,005	7,05,08,233
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	800	1,433	1,041	..	999
Foreign Manufactures	3,53,612	90,148	1,68,146	2,00,541	1,08,136
Total Government	3,54,412	91,581	1,69,187	2,00,541	1,09,135
Total Exports .	6,02,57,400	5,83,95,617	7,87,69,090	8,63,66,546	7,06,17,368
Grand Total of Coasting Trade.	14,78,45,912	13,92,03,323	16,48,02,743	17,82,39,834	17,11,52,819
Total of Entire Trade	44,66,60,650	42,38,68,956	49,45,73,327	51,33,74,582	58,03,60,093

TABLE No. 2.

2. Geographical Distribution.—Table showing the distribution during 1936-37 of the foreign trade in private merchandise by countries.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total Trade Percentage.
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	
	Rs.		Rs.		
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom	6,55,69,890	46·73	9,24,63,404	36·75	40·32
Ceylon	29,06,339	2·07	18,03,103	0·72	1·20
Other British Possessions.	16,64,323	1·19	46,79,465	1·86	1·62
Total British Empire.	7,01,40,552	49·99	9,89,45,972	39·33	43·14
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—					
Europe—					
Germany	1,58,63,885	11·31	1,42,53,694	5·67	7·69
Italy	15,65,653	1·11	1,08,60,802	4·32	3·17
France	20,06,363	1·43	1,19,38,707	4·75	3·56
Belgium	25,36,901	1·81	1,55,47,096	6·18	4·61
Netherlands.	12,70,678	0·90	41,12,992	1·63	1·37
U.S.S.R., Southern	35,90,838	2·56	..	..	0·92
Spain	1,23,208	0·09	13,97,753	0·55	0·39
Poland	3,17,699	0·23	32,00,225	1·27	0·90
Sweden	11,61,412	0·83	4,64,713	0·18	0·41
Czechoslovakia	15,09,942	1·08	27,280	0·01	0·39
Switzerland	23,77,446	1·69	995	0·00	0·61
Other Countries	17,05,132	1·21	27,56,944	1·10	1·14
Total Europe	3,40,29,157	24·25	6,45,61,201	25·66	25·16
Asia—					
Japan	1,78,87,000	12·75	6,27,59,586	24·95	20·58
Iran	62,98,709	4·49	94,515	0·04	1·63
Java	5,86,446	0·42	8,670	0·00	0·15
China	3,14,987	0·22	12,13,805	0·48	0·39
Iraq	21,00,629	1·50	5,07,552	0·20	0·67
Maskat, etc.	6,09,130	0·43	24,12,898	0·96	0·77
French Indo-China	..	..	12,30,530	0·49	0·32
Other Countries	62,936	0·05	8,11,889	0·32	0·22
Total Asia	2,78,59,837	19·86	6,90,39,445	27·44	24·73
America	81,81,189	5·83	1,86,99,818	7·43	6·86
Africa	93,775	0·07	3,53,431	0·14	0·11
Total Foreign Countries.	7,01,63,958	50·01	15,26,53,895	60·67	56·86
GRAND TOTAL	14,03,04,510	100·00	25,15,99,867	100·00	100·00

British Empire.—The total value of imports from the *United Kingdom* further decreased by 8·2 per cent. from Rs. 7,14 lakhs to Rs. 6,56 lakhs,

while exports rose from Rs. 4,85 lakhs to Rs. 9,25 lakhs *i. e.* by 90·7 per cent. The share of the United Kingdom in the total import trade of the Province dropped from 48·84 per cent. to 46·73 per cent. while in regard to exports it increased from 27·23 per cent. to 36·75 per cent. Among the imports, cotton piece-goods, constituting 35 per cent. of the total imports, showed the largest decrease, *viz.*, Rs. 42 lakhs; beet sugar, iron and steel, prime-movers, pneumatic motor covers and tubes, chemicals, whisky, soap and sewing and knitting machines were also among the other articles adversely affected. Imports of arms and ammunition, electrical machinery, cycles, electrical instruments, wireless apparatus and old newspapers, on the other hand, showed an increase. On the export side raw cotton, representing 52 per cent. of the total exports to the United Kingdom, claimed the bulk of the increase, *viz.*, Rs. 1,56 lakhs; substantial increases were also recorded principally under wheat, rapeseed, wool raw, woollen carpets and dried fruits, while a decrease occurred in shipments of saltpetre and pulses (other sorts). Imports from *Ceylon*, consisting mainly of copra valued at Rs. 21 lakhs (+Rs. 8 lakhs) and cocoanut oil at Rs. 7 lakhs, rose from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 29 lakhs, thereby raising Ceylon's share in the import trade of the Province from 1·40 per cent. to 2·07 per cent. Exports to Ceylon, amounting to Rs. 18 lakhs appreciated by Rs. 0·34 lakh, due to larger purchases of bonemeal and fish manures, while food grains and dry salted fish showed a fall. Among other British possessions imports from *Canada* contracted by Rs. 0·29 lakh, pneumatic motor covers, motor lorries, provisions and motor cars being the principal articles responsible for the decline; imports from *Straits Settlements* were valued at Rs. 4·58 lakhs showing a decrease of Rs. 1·35 lakhs notably in receipts of unwrought tin; the *Union of South Africa* increased its supply of coal from Rs. 2·67 lakhs last year to Rs. 3·14 lakhs, while *British Borneo*, which had sent Rs. 3·34 lakhs worth of fuel oil, lost ground completely and did not register any trade in that article.

Europe.—In regard to imports, *Germany* continued to maintain her leading position by increasing her share from 10·64 per cent. to 11·31 per cent., owing to a further advance of Rs. 3 lakhs in the total value of the goods supplied. Increases occurred mainly in receipts of electrical machinery, prime-movers and printing paper; while iron and steel showed the largest decrease, coal tar dyes, petrol and cycles also came in smaller quantities. On the export side, Germany lost some ground, and her share declined from 8·44 to 5·67 per cent. The value of shipments to that country showed a fall of Rs. 8 lakhs; the decrease would have been larger had the reduced purchases of raw cotton and rapeseed not been counterbalanced to some extent by increased shipments of wheat, bones and raw hides. Imports from *Italy* at Rs. 16 lakhs were short by Rs. 10 lakhs, while her share in the total import trade which was 2·70 per cent. in 1934-35 and 1·73 per cent. in 1935-36 stood at 1·11 per cent. during the year under report. Woollen blankets showed the greatest fall but potatoes, haberdashery, vermouth, chemicals and silk yarn also arrived in smaller quantities. There was, however, an improvement on the export side and Italy's takings increased from Rs. 85 lakhs to Rs. 1,09 lakhs, mostly under raw cotton and rapeseed. Imports from *France* increased from Rs. 19·93 lakhs to Rs. 20·06 lakhs and exports thereto from Rs. 85 lakhs to Rs. 1,19 lakhs. The important

articles contributing to the increase under imports were jewellery and aircraft parts while those under exports were gram, cotton and rapeseed. *Belgium* curtailed her shipments from Rs. 27 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs mainly under iron and steel, and mining machinery while she sent more of diamonds, and sheet and plate glass. Exports to Belgium improved from Rs. 1,24 lakhs to Rs. 1,55 lakhs, but her share in the total export trade, though it was the highest amongst continental countries, declined from 6·96 per cent. to 6·18 per cent. The chief increase was under cotton; but bones, rapeseed, cocoanut oilcakes and wheat also contributed to that result. Imports from the *Netherlands* increased from Rs. 11 lakhs to Rs. 13 lakhs due to larger arrivals of white cotton piece-goods, provisions, and ale, beer and porter; and exports thereto rose from Rs. 33 lakhs to Rs. 41 lakhs, mainly under cotton and rapeseed. That country however curtailed slightly its orders of raw hides. Kerosene was the main article imported from *Russia* and its value decreased from Rs. 49 lakhs to Rs. 36 lakhs. Amongst the other European countries, *Switzerland* increased her supplies to this port from Rs. 14 lakhs to Rs. 24 lakhs, mainly under white and coloured cotton piece-goods and spinning machinery, while her takings amounted to Rs. 995 only. *Czechoslovakia* sent Rs. 15 lakhs worth of goods, chiefly arms and ammunition and iron and steel, against Rs. 6 lakhs in the previous year. *Poland* sent less of yarn and knitting wool but took more of cotton. *Swedish* imports registered a decline from Rs. 18 lakhs to Rs. 12 lakhs, for which packing and printing paper, iron and steel, implements and tools and builders' hardware were all responsible.

Asia.—As in the previous year, *Japan's* share in the import and export trade, at 12·75 (+0·23) and 24·95 (—1·84) per cent. respectively, was next only to that of the United Kingdom. Imports from that country however declined in value from Rs. 1,83 lakhs to Rs. 1,79 lakhs while exports thereto improved from Rs. 4,77 lakhs to Rs. 6,28 lakhs. The contraction under imports was most noticeable in receipts of grey and white cotton piece-goods (—Rs. 7 lakhs); decreases occurred also under artificial silk piece-goods (—Rs. 1·51 lakhs), woollen piece-goods (—Rs. 1·45 lakhs), electrical instruments and appliances (—Rs. 1·36 lakhs), glass bottles and phials (—Rs. 1·31 lakhs) and iron and steel (—Rs. 1·29 lakhs), while cotton handkerchiefs and coloured cotton piece-goods showed a substantial improvement (+Rs. 8 lakhs). As regards exports, Japan considerably enlarged her purchases of cotton and old iron, which mainly accounted for the increase in her trade. Import trade with *Java* further dwindled from Rs. 21 lakhs to Rs. 6 lakhs owing to the heavy fall in receipts of sugar from that country, while that with *Iran* (+Rs. 24 lakhs) and *Iraq* (+Rs. 5 lakhs) improved on account of larger arrivals of petrol and kerosene oil from the former and dates from the latter. Export trade with *Maskat* etc. did not show any marked variation; *French Indo-China* recorded an increase, and *China* a decrease, under cotton exports.

America.—The import trade with America amounted to Rs. 82 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 2 lakhs as compared with the previous year. The chief articles which showed improvement were photographic instruments, wireless apparatus, iron and steel, second hand clothing, mining and

refrigerating machinery and toilet requisites, while the following, *viz.*, metal lamps, pneumatic motor covers and lubricating oil, were amongst those which registered a decline. Exports to America further expanded in value from Rs. 1,49 lakhs to Rs. 1,87 lakhs, being the highest since 1929-30; the chief improvement was under cotton and bonemeal; goat skins and woollen carpets were, however, purchased in smaller quantities this year.

TABLE No. 3.

3. Prices.—Table showing the variations in the average prices of certain important articles.

Articles.		Average for 3 years ending 1900-01.	1910-11.	1920-21.	1930-31.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
IMPORTS.	Per									
Coal	Ton	100	87·61	389·43	102·84	80·57	79·03	78·08	77·72	78·08
Dates	,,	100	128·23	213·97	93·52	84·91	70·86	69·59	69·66	82·77
Copper	Cwt.	100	94·73	156·26	91·15	59·10	54·24	53·07	55·74	66·25
Iron and steel	Ton	100	97·53	370·67	126 41	120·82	118·40	121·94	116·28	113·87
Kerosene Oil	Gal.	100	111·00	197·92	111·69	97·81	94·51	99·81	91·89	85·63
Sugar	Ton	100	90·59	292·63	51·57	46·88	45·61	37·69	38 71	38·35
Cotton twist and yarn	Lb.	100	144·86	633·63	219·40	178·89	168·03	197·02	166·88	168·93
Grey cotton piece-goods.	Yd.	100	146·05	539·29	190·77	148·91	127·98	131·78	128·55	123·98
White cotton piece-goods.	,,	100	123·59	437·68	179·72	140·99	142·39	143·17	141·95	150·83
Coloured cotton piece-goods.	,,	100	140·97	584·86	236·46	181·59	180·09	180·89	165 22	169·73
Woollen piece-goods	,,	100	108·42	614·68	174·94	128·58	113·13	166·56	191·65	250·56
EXPORTS.	Per									
Rice not in the husk	Ton	100	113·39	243·19	180·42	146·64	126·57	113·24	115·82	108·94
Wheat	,,	100	110·08	184·61	105·71	99·71	98·64	90 22	92·36	96·65
Hides, raw	,,	100	171·32	151·22	124·47	81·52	84·35	80·04	86·63	86·09
Skins, raw	,,	100	138·95	199·65	128·84	80·25	84·51	74·07	85·39	92·51
Rapeseed	,,	100	115·92	241·48	129·47	110·51	91·01	93·66	110·57	116·77
Cotton, raw	,,	100	155·32	187·89	105·38	102·67	98·69	103·18	107·72	118·67
Wool (Indian)	Lb.	100	97·21	186·91	189·10	69·18	73·31	83·12	95·44	121·58
Wool (Foreign)	,,	100	110·73	187·04	139·54	78·30	85·68	87·48	84·53	104·50

TABLE No. 4.

4. Government transactions.—Table showing the values of the more important Government transactions.

Articles.	1932-33. Rs. Lakhs.	1933-34. Rs. Lakhs.	1934-35. Rs. Lakhs.	1935-36. Rs. Lakhs.	1936-37. Rs. Lakhs.
Imports—					
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—					
Firearms and parts thereof	1·07	0·35	2·14	0·82	1·56
Other sorts	23·80	12·13	16·44	5·24	3·36
Machinery and millwork—					
Railway locomotive engines and tenders.	4·49	6·91	6·54	17·38	7·47
Other sorts	3·09	1·36	2·59	5·94	2·89
Metals and ores—					
Iron and steel—					
Bars and channels	0·30	0·47	0·21	1·22	1·52
Other manufactures	0·89	1·09	1·85	3·41	2·95
Other sorts	0·32	0·73	0·77	0·89	1·25
Total Metals and ores	1·51	2·29	2·83	5·52	5·72
Vehicles—					
Railway carriages	2·25	1·14	2·43	6·86	6·54
„ wagons	0·02	0·34	1·27	0·76	2·44
Other sorts	59·15	29·77	27·83	18·68	33·70
Other articles	40·88	24·62	39·58	31·97	31·45
Treasure	..	..	..	..	..
Total Imports	1,36·26	78·91	1,01·65	93·17	95·13
Exports—					
Stores	1·64	1·37	1·60	4·31	0·78
Treasure	..	..	..	..	..
Total Exports	1·64	1·37	1·60	4·31	0·78
Total Government Transactions	1,37·90	80·28	1,03·25	97·48	95·91

The total value of imports of *Government stores* amounted to Rs. 95·13 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 1·96 lakhs over previous year's figures. There was a fall in receipts of railway locomotive engines and tenders from Germany but this was offset by the improvement which occurred in arrivals of aeroplane parts and firearms from the United Kingdom and wagons from Belgium.

FOREIGN TRADE.

IMPORTS.

TABLE No. 5.

5. Table showing the values of imports under the five main classes.

Classes.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	1,90·99	1,57·40	1,42·81	1,45·26	1,14·30
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	1,30·46	1,21·78	1,24·71	1,58·45	1,75·69
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	12,71·24	9,91·44	12,20·15	11,23·77	10,82·23
IV.—Living animals .	0·75	0·58	0·48	4·23	0·17
V.—Postal articles and baggage not specified.*	32·93	25·27	36·58	30·54	30·65
Total Imports .	16,26·37	12,96·47	15,24·73	14,62·25	14,03·04

* Figures for baggage not included before 1936-37.

NOTE.—For details regarding the principal variations, see tables 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

TABLE No. 6.

6. Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles entering into the foreign import trade.

Articles.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton manufactures	5,43,02,890	3,02,93,355	4,35,39,651	3,85,14,473	3,45,19,392	24·60
Oils . . .	88,73,264	91,69,419	93,06,174	1,17,63,860	1,20,25,315	8·57
Machinery and millwork.	1,12,75,645	1,27,15,999	1,02,16,968	1,01,96,883	1,14,65,240	8·17
Metals and ores .	99,39,886	92,70,974	1,21,69,820	1,27,90,466	1,04,28,086	7·43
Woollen manufactures.	98,48,248	67,76,198	1,07,03,660	57,99,184	58,53,431	4·17
Instruments . .	44,42,858	43,94,473	48,20,066	51,36,595	56,76,473	4·05
Liquors . . .	38,49,336	42,83,268	42,25,765	46,19,134	41,96,310	2·99
Mechanically propelled vehicles, etc.	30,42,171	33,85,287	42,19,290	39,18,671	40,88,378	2·91
Rubber manufactures.	38,92,692	38,49,901	39,77,854	43,92,453	37,17,367	2·65
Hardware . .	32,95,333	32,40,455	36,11,315	38,96,320	36,07,332	2·57
Provisions . .	30,08,434	30,94,122	32,51,263	33,97,361	35,45,178	2·53
Articles imported by post and as baggage*	32,92,945	25,27,416	26,57,674	30,54,198	30,65,247	2·18
Chemicals . .	30,96,034	32,24,061	33,50,855	30,29,336	28,01,865	2·00
Paper and pasteboard.	25,95,940	22,09,422	25,67,559	25,20,749	25,86,943	1·84
Arms, ammunition, etc.	11,83,863	8,14,458	6,52,206	8,02,366	25,35,129	1·81
Cycles and parts thereof and accessories.	14,13,038	15,41,722	18,80,858	20,11,462	24,33,523	1·73
Fruits and vegetables	17,53,457	13,97,933	17,45,041	19,80,904	21,91,057	1·56
Copra . . .	11,97,280	8,82,677	6,30,288	13,23,669	21,40,079	1·53
Drugs and medicines	13,78,252	14,41,261	16,32,265	17,25,997	16,92,965	1·21
Artificial silk . .	30,32,936	14,25,231	22,39,829	16,21,083	13,76,655	0·98
Paints and painters' materials.	11,48,690	10,76,776	12,15,884	12,36,761	12,80,708	0·91
Dyeing and tanning substances.	9,05,618	11,62,980	15,51,381	14,03,222	12,75,571	0·91
Glass and glassware	9,47,286	11,41,539	13,27,908	15,21,363	12,59,513	0·90
Apparel . . .	10,83,555	11,81,092	11,06,720	10,38,703	11,86,810	0·85
Haberdashery and millinery.	14,03,725	10,21,863	10,49,539	10,08,116	9,57,668	0·68
Sugar . . .	98,01,287	62,54,775	43,61,522	37,53,864	5,75,821	0·41
Silk manufactures .	6,87,945	4,69,725	9,41,231	7,22,254	5,75,865	0·41
Soap . . .	12,30,126	13,26,714	11,93,379	6,66,018	4,47,630	0·32
Tobacco . . .	6,41,492	2,30,915	1,47,693	1 61,969	1,68,477	0·12
Other articles . .	1,05,71,899	98,43,448	1,11,88,529	1,22,18,033	1,26,30,447	9·01
TOTAL .	16,26,36,975	12,96,47,462	15,24,73,187	14,63,25,407	14,03,04,510	100·00

* Figures for baggage not included before 1936-37.

TABLE No. 7.

SUGAR.

Countries.	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	22,905	23·96	21,131	21·32	12,477	10·92	18,779	16·12	72	0·28
Hongkong	29	0·06	24	0·05	36	0·08	34	0·09	40	0·08
U. S. S. R., Southern	3,588	3·59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	..	..	3,446	2·84	..	..	..	..
Germany	10	0·02	..	..	34	0·06	976	0·79	..	..
Belgium	121	0·23	1,857	2·93	773	0·67	20	0·03	15	0·03
France	..	..	..	..	1,055	0·84	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	1,684	1·64	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	56,847	59·38	33,908	33·49	34,141	28·11	23,736	20·40	6,566	5·29
Ecuador	5,453	5·38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portuguese East Africa	..	..	2,967	2·95	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	150	0·24	117	0·17	90	0·10	63	0·09	60	0·08
Other Foreign Countries	2	0·01	..	..	..	..	4	0·02	..	..
Total	89,105	92·87	61,688	62·55	52,052	43·62	43,612	37·54	6,753	5·76
Imports from Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0·00	..	..
Re-exports	3,487	4·19	1,866	4·69	1,770	4·75	1,088	2·86	2,850	7·49
Exports to Coast ports	1,330	2·66	3,035	7·60	2,053	5·54	2,708	7·28	2,890	7·69

As explained in previous reports, Indian sugar, the production of which has rapidly increased in recent years, under cover of a protective tariff, is steadily eliminating foreign sugar from the market. There was a further marked decline in imports which receded by Rs. 31·78 lakhs (from 43,612 tons valued at Rs. 37·54 lakhs to 6,753 tons valued at Rs. 5·76 lakhs); the loss was almost wholly borne by the United Kingdom (—Rs. 15·84 lakhs) and Java (—Rs. 15·11 lakhs).

The local price of *White Java*, which ruled at Rs. 13-4-0 per cwt. on the 28th April 1936, proved to be the highest quotation of the year. A slow downward movement soon followed lowering the prices to Rs. 13-3-6 and Rs. 13-3-0 on

the 12th and 19th May respectively, Rs. 13-2-6 and Rs. 13-2-0 on the 9th and 16th June respectively, and Rs. 13-0-0 on the 1st September. The last quotation—the lowest in the year—continued till the 26th January, when it registered a rise to Rs. 13-3-0. There were no further fluctuations in the rate during the remaining months of the year.

TABLE No. 8.

LIQUORS.

Description.	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors.	631,892	13·40	612,458	13·35	675,621	14·24	645,487	15·62	587,584	14·49
Spirits—										
Whisky	71,981	13·22	77,109	14·37	72,312	13·20	77,764	14 30	68,412	12·58
Brandy	20,546	3·37	21,212	3·64	20,515	3·38	22,752	3·98	20,685	3·46
Denatured spirit . . .	29,369	0·27	24,774	0·35	18,630	0·28	14,035	0·21	10,165	0·16
Other sorts	26,748	4·75	31,407	6·03	34,846	6·53	34,479	7·13	32,427	6·62
Total Spirits .	148,644	21·61	154,502	24·39	146,303	23·39	149,030	25·62	131,689	22·82
Wines	33,186	3·48	39,716	5·09	32,765	4·63	36,565	5·05	31,310	4·65
Total Liquors .	813,722	38·49	806,676	42·83	854,689	42·26	831,082	46·19	750,583	41·96

Ale, Beer and Porter.—The decrease occurred in receipts of both bulk and bottled beer from the United Kingdom (—70,277 and —4,393 gallons respectively) and of bulk beer only from the Netherlands (—1,300 gallons). Imports of bottled beer from the Netherlands (+9,581 gallons), Japan (+7,865 gallons) and Germany (+3,176 gallons), on the other hand, registered an increase. The increase of 79·5 per cent. in the imports of the Japanese product was remarkable, indicating that it is regaining its position in the market on account of its cheapness.

Spirits.—Arrivals of whisky (mainly from the United Kingdom) and brandy (mainly from France), recorded a decrease of 9,352 and 2,067 gallons respectively, owing to a combine formed by several local importers in the latter half of 1935. The combine became fully effective in 1936, and, in consequence, a great deal of competition and uncontrolled importation was eliminated. Of the 10,165 gallons of *denatured spirit* imported from Java, 8,765 gallons represented *rectified spirit* denatured at the Custom House on arrival. As previously reported, increased distillation in India, resulting from the establishment of sugar factories, is gradually replacing foreign spirit.

Wines.—The partial recovery noticed last year was not maintained and a falling off in imports of *vermouth* from France and Italy accounted for the decrease.

Tobacco.—The total value, amounting to Rs. 1·68 lakhs, indicated a slight increase of Rs. 0·07 lakh as compared with the figures of the previous year, but there was no substantial recovery from the low level of imports in recent years. The receipts of cigarettes from the United Kingdom, which is the chief supplier, decreased in quantity by 330 lbs. but increased in value by Rs. 0·05 lakh. A noticeable feature was that Japan sent 5,344 lbs. as against 617 lbs. only received last year.

Fruits and Vegetables.—The value of imports under this head improved by Rs. 2·10 lakhs to Rs. 21·91 lakhs. Dates, as usual, came largely from Iraq and their value rose by Rs. 3·97 lakhs to Rs. 20·31 lakhs owing to the superior quality sent. The value of potatoes, almost wholly from Italy, on the other hand, receded from Rs. 2·42 lakhs to Rs. 0·88 lakh.

Provisions.—The progressive increase in imports of provisions noticed in recent years continued, the total value recorded, *viz.*, Rs. 35·45 lakhs being Rs. 1·48 lakhs more than in the previous year. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the main supplier, having despatched goods worth Rs. 25·55 lakhs as against Rs. 24·52 lakhs in 1935-36. The variations in the quantities of some of the principal descriptions are shown in the following statement :—

Provisions.	Quantity.	
	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Farinaceous foods	9,505	10,645
Canned or bottled fruits	6,770	8,472
Confectionery	5,660	6,826
Biscuits and cakes	5,842	6,602
Jams and jellies	3,524	3,812
Tinned or Canned fish	3,447	3,382
Bacon and hams	2,897	3,361
Cheese	2,180	2,670
Milk, condensed, etc.	3,419	2,504
Pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments	2,028	2,046
Vegetable products	362	430
Other sorts	17,695	18,317

Tea.—Imports of tea, amounting to 1,025,587 lbs. valued at Rs. 4·90 lakhs showed an appreciation of 159,234 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 79,310 in value. Receipts of *green tea* (intended mostly for Afghanistan markets) from Japan at 801,419 lbs. (+64,543 lbs.) and China at 205,867 lbs. (+103,198 lbs.) formed the bulk of the imports and accounted for the increase. *Black tea* mainly from Ceylon, on the other hand, registered a further decline by 7,434 lbs. to 15,433 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 3,077 to Rs. 11,239 in value. Owing to a greater demand for Darjeeling and Nilgiri Indian grown teas, Ceylon has, as noticed in recent years, been gradually losing ground in the Indian market.

8. Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.

TABLE No. 9.

MINERAL OILS.

Description.	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Kerosene—										
From U. S. S. R., Southern . Bulk	7,511,898	30·96	8,131,839	34·94	8,536,441	36·68	12,487,423	49·02	9,974,652	35·85
„ Iran . . . Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,587,921	6·70	2,064,806	8·71
„ Iran . . . Tins	260,260	2·01	291,875	1·93	141,200	0·91	..	..	..	..
„ U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast. Tins	201	0·00	41,155	0·39	20,471	0·22	61,250	0·53	32,775	0·26
„ Dutch Borneo . . Bulk	..	..	..	..	1,362,767	5·75	..	..	..	..
„ Roumania . . . Bulk	..	..	1,186,140	2·30	..	..	205,016	0·90	..	..
„ Other Countries . Tins	69	0·00	97	0·00	220	0·00	13,292	0·05	82,966	0·33
Total Kerosene . Bulk	7,511,898	30·96	9,317,979	37·24	9,899,208	42·43	14,280,360	56·62	12,039,458	44·56
Total Kerosene . Tins	260,530	2·01	333,127	2·32	161,891	1·13	74,542	0·58	115,741	0·59
Grand Total Kerosene, Foreign	7,772,428	32·97	9,651,106	39·56	10,061,099	43·56	14,354,902	57·20	12,155,199	45·15
Imports from Burma . .	8,215,749	40·45	6,961,372	30·57	8,122,348	34·57	8,443,391	36·46	9,156,698	41·44
Grand Total Kerosene, Foreign and Indian.	15,988,177	73·42	16,612,478	70·13	18,183,447	78·13	22,798,293	93·66	21,311,897	86·59
Petrol, Benzine and Benzol—										
From Germany . . .	..	..	..	..	59,723	0.52	298,507	2·06	154,883	0·84
„ Iran . . .	206,320	1·87	293,040	2·66	414,208	3·75	123,200	1·12	3,964,048	22·30
„ U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	..	..	..	..	35,226	0·32	..	..	..	..
„ Sumatra . . .	464,975	3·48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Other Countries . .	566	0·01	..	..	90,604	0·70	2	0·00	..	..
Total Petrol, benzine and benzol, Foreign . . .	671,861	5·36	293,040	2·66	599,761	5·29	421,709	3·18	4,118,931	23·14
Imports from Burma . .	12,178,829	1,24·11	10,924,167	70·80	11,792,911	75·82	15,861,200	1,02·56	13,475,264	83·04
Grand Total Petrol, benzine and benzol, Foreign and Indian.	12,850,690	1,29·47	11,217,207	73·46	12,392,672	81·11	16,282,909	1,05·74	17,594,195	1,06·18
Other Mineral oils—										
Fuel	12,879,870	25·01	11,944,619	23·19	13,024,707	24·94	16,811,479	31·60	15,454,015	28·58
Lubricating	1,076,341	16·36	1,585,964	17·64	1,148,776	12·06	1,623,467	13·56	1,440,575	12·27
Other sorts	264,332	3·51	1,387,779	3·72	45,382	0·84	70,112	0·96	55,659	1·10

Mineral Oils.—Total imports of *kerosene oil* (foreign and Indian) exhibited a drop of 6·5 per cent in quantity and 7·5 per cent in value: the net decrease in the total imports (—1·5 million gallons) is made up of Russian kerosene (—2·5 millions), Roumanian Kerosene (—0·2 million), Iranian kerosene (+0·5 million) and Burmese Kerosene (+0·7 million). The very large reduction in the imports of Russian and the disappearance of Roumanian kerosene altogether is ascribable to various causes: at the opening of the year under report, very large stocks of kerosene were on hand; this coupled with the fact that there was some reduction in up-country demand and the Southern Punjab and the United Provinces markets were being largely supplied from Bombay, explains the drop in the imports of European kerosene to a considerable extent. Moreover, as the year advanced, there were rumours of delayed shipments and lack of freight facilities to Indian ports from European oil producing countries; these obstacles did not affect the Iranian and Burmese products where regularity of output and supplies was maintained; accordingly the kerosene from these countries (particularly from Iran) made substantial headway in the markets served by Karachi. Large quantities of *petrol* also arrived from Iran while a reduction was noticed in receipts from Burma. On the whole there was an increase of 1,311,286 gallons of petrol, attributable to general increase in consumption. *Fuel oil* came in smaller quantities owing to restricted purchases. Iran sent more than in the previous year, but supplies from British Borneo vanished. The decrease under *lubricating oil* occurred in receipts mainly from the United States of America and also from the United Kingdom.

Coal.—Coal is imported here mainly for bunkering purposes. The total receipts of *foreign* coal decreased from 42,423 tons to 35,665 tons and its value from Rs. 6·21 lakhs to Rs. 5·25 lakhs, as several of the outgoing steamers which went fully loaded with cargoes of merchandise did not take their normal provision of coal from here. The sources of supply this year were the Union of South Africa (21,900 tons), Germany (12,720 tons) and the United Kingdom (1,045 tons). Imports of *Bengal* coal amounted to 57,748 tons valued at Rs. 8·13 lakhs, a decrease of 4,912 tons in quantity and Rs. 0·97 lakh in value.

9. Class III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured.

Cotton piece-goods.—The total imports of cotton piece-goods contracted by 15 per cent in quantity and 11 per cent in value compared with the previous year. Receipts from the United Kingdom amounted to 127¼ million yards valued at Rs. 2,31 lakhs, showing a decrease of 19 per cent in quantity and 15 per cent in value while those from Japan accounted for 58¾ million yards valued at Rs. 82 lakhs, showing a decrease of 5 per cent both in quantity and value. In spite of the reduction in the duty, the United Kingdom products have not been able to capture the markets which they held till comparatively recently and the prices have remained largely beyond the reach of the Indian purchaser. In the early part of the year, the market was steady and eventless but in the latter months, with the upward trend of cotton prices, both Lancashire and Japanese rates advanced appreciably. The volume of business, however, suffered, as the high level of prices was considered uncertain and dealers hesitated to carry large stocks. The Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement expired on the 31st March 1937 but arrangements were made for its renewal.

TABLE No. 10.

Cotton Piece-Goods.

Description.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Grey (unbleached)—			Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
From United Kingdom	Yds.	3,271,739	4·63	3,740,677	5·03	4,394,108	5·70	4,511,673	6·46	3,560,403	5·49
„ Japan	„	17,034,702	27·15	15,448,625	20·79	16,262,744	22·79	23,062,982	30·80	20,548,797	25·94
„ Other Countries	„	..	..	64	0·00	27,458	0·15	9,832	0·02	..	..
Total Grey	„	20,306,441	31·78	19,189,366	25·82	20,684,310	28·64	27,584,487	37·28	24,109,200	31·43
White (bleached)—											
From United Kingdom	Yds.	167,116,967	2,67·14	87,023,208	1,45·43	127,092,315	2,04·69	110,677,983	1,78·53	90,242,083	1,53·72
„ Japan	„	23,117,436	35·75	15,491,587	21·01	13,666,647	22·02	22,465,540	33·21	20,093,791	30·73
„ Other Countries	„	3,138,583	10·40	655,830	2·36	2,697,614	9·33	2,370,099	9·33	3,142,424	12·26
Total White	„	193,372,986	3,13·29	103,170,625	1,68·80	143,456,576	2,36·04	135,513,622	2,21·07	113,478,298	1,96·71
Coloured, printed or dyed—											
From United Kingdom	Yds.	57,397,160	1,27·84	31,446,129	69·42	57,286,620	1,20·84	42,818,604	87·81	33,398,401	71·90
„ Italy	„	3,366,233	6·92	71,264	0·25	483,708	1·25	172,671	0·37	236,229	0·59
„ Japan	„	23,850,009	36·47	9,943,657	14·62	14,555,329	25·00	16,567,869	22·34	18,120,328	25·47
„ Other Countries	„	1,370,238	5·18	36,402	0·15	763,759	2·34	448,839	1·56	1,104,623	3·42
Total Coloured	„	85,983,640	1,76·41	41,497,452	84·44	73,089,416	1,49·43	60,007,983	1,12·08	52,859,581	1,01·38
Total Piece-goods	„	299,663,067	5,21·48	163,857,443	2,79·06	237,230,302	4,14·11	223,106,092	3,70·43	190,447,079	3,29·52

TABLE No. 11.

IMPORTANT DESCRIPTIONS OF PIECE GOODS.

Description.	Quantity.					Value.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
(1) Grey (unbleached)—										
Dhutis, saris and scarves	809,076	1,365,607	1,261,091	1,991,612	1,807,453	1·45	2·32	2·09	3·24	2·87
Drills and jeans	462,600	860,000	249,040	1,240,800	549,000	0·78	1·25	0·38	1·89	0·95
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls and cambrics.	2,502,943	2,365,948	3,397,975	2,857,825	2,371,610	3·20	2·74	3·92	3·54	3·29
Longcloth and shirtings	16,522,734	14,597,647	15,731,786	20,836,132	19,207,140	26·33	19·51	22·03	27·59	24·03
(2) White (bleached)—										
Checks, spots and stripes.	5,266,650	2,390,096	2,315,078	1,954,963	2,200,074	11·69	6·30	5·65	4·43	4·88
Jaconets, madapollams and cambrics.	5,136,744	3,333,905	5,858,581	3,812,402	3,798,635	14·17	8·09	11·95	9·01	9·42
Longcloth and shirtings	42,919,992	30,200,615	38,332,154	43,676,856	32,108,510	91·48	60·67	78·10	84·43	65·91
Mulls	132,948,321	63,930,986	92,832,892	81,359,721	71,034,865	1,85·22	88·55	1,28·67	1,09·87	1,01·71
Nainsooks	5,220,665	2,127,711	476,496	850,092	126,101	6·28	2·16	0·75	1·06	0·20
Embroidered allovers	..	..	2,036,773	1,932,916	2,616,129	..	..	7·39	7·92	10·78
(3) Coloured, printed and dyed—										
Cambrics	13,539,932	9,068,767	14,152,872	13,137,259	9,889,366	25·53	16·37	25·29	23·18	17·64
Drills and jeans	15,322,801	7,797,891	12,548,564	13,233,891	14,364,724	25·35	11·80	21·70	19·27	20·90
Shirtings, other than woven	27,377,515	11,531,785	21,921,025	17,612,425	13,278,814	50·44	21·93	38·58	30·33	23 88
Twills	7,482,364	3,407,548	5,695,117	3,751,626	4,571,615	13·98	6·28	11·62	7·70	9·63
Saris and Scarves	3,371,607	1,749,734	3,404,256	3,274,287	3,376,507	8·65	4·22	7·71	7·41	7·27
Dyed Italian cloth and sateens	6,295,126	2,312,180	5,084,779	1,789,925	2,409,964	17·93	7·47	15·38	6·62	8·39
Woven coatings and trouserings	1,130,627	696,985	1,309,535	960,510	892,127	5·77	3·84	7·13	4·53	3·76
Woven shirtings	1,838,033	2,260,689	4,647,541	2,803,761	794,078	5·42	5·63	9·48	5·29	1·47

Grey Goods.—Grey goods arrived from the United Kingdom and Japan, the latter being, as usual, the chief supplier. Compared with the previous year, the value of imports from Japan recorded a decrease of Rs. 4·86 lakhs to which longcloth and shirtings contributed Rs. 3·55 lakhs and drills and jeans Rs. 0·94 lakh ; and the imports from the United Kingdom were down by Rs. 0·97 lakh, to which bordered dhuties contributed Rs. 0·70 lakh and jaconets Rs. 0·25 lakh, the reason in both cases being the increased production of Indian cloth which was able to satisfy domestic requirements.

White Goods.—The share of the United Kingdom (the chief supplier) further receded from 82 per cent to 80 per cent of the total yardage imported : longcloth and shirtings and mulls were the chief varieties affected ; the other descriptions adversely affected were nainsooks, dhuties, saris and scarves, and drills and jeans. Embroidered allovers from Switzerland came in larger quantities. The share of Japan slightly advanced from 17 per cent to 18 per cent but the actual quantity imported fell short of the previous year's supplies by 2¼ million yards, mainly in longcloth and shirtings. As in the case of grey goods, the growth of Indian mill industry was mainly responsible for the fall in the imports of cloth under this head.

Coloured Goods.—Imports of coloured goods depreciated in quantity from 60 million yards to 52¾ million yards, to which the United Kingdom contributed 63 per cent and Japan 34 per cent as against 71 per cent and 28 per cent respectively, in the previous year. The total yardage received from the United Kingdom shrank by 9½ million yards while that from Japan appreciated by 1½ million yards. The increase in the imports from Japan was in spite of direct shipments to Mekran and Baluchistan of goods intended for those markets but which used formerly to go through Karachi. The decline in imports from the United Kingdom occurred under all the three heads, *viz.*, printed, dyed and woven coloured, the first head showing the greatest fall, due to keen competition from Japan. The principal descriptions which contributed to the decrease were shirtings, printed, dyed and woven coloured and cambrics, printed and dyed. Receipts of Italian cloth and sateens from the United Kingdom, on the other hand, showed some improvement. The increase of imports from Japan occurred mainly under printed drills and jeans.

An interesting feature of the import trade in textiles with Japan, was the abnormal increase in receipts of cotton handkerchiefs in the piece for which no quota certificates were required. The total number of handkerchiefs in the piece from Japan which in 1935-36, stood at 728,844 valued at Rs. 1·05 lakhs rose during the year under report to 3,670,077 valued at Rs. 5·44 lakhs.

Woollen Goods.—The continued rise in prices of wool was well brought out by the increase in the total value of imports of *yarn and knitting wool* from Rs. 21·90 lakhs to Rs. 23·06 lakhs, *i. e.*, by 5 per cent, in spite of a decline in quantity from 1,339,240 lbs. to 1,209,481 lbs., *i. e.*, by 10 per cent. Japan continued to maintain its recently acquired leading position and its share rose from Rs. 17·92 lakhs to Rs. 19·78 lakhs, while imports from the United Kingdom declined from Rs. 2·31 lakhs to Rs. 2·23 lakhs. Imports of *woollen piece-goods* at 1 million yards valued at Rs.19·76 lakhs showed a set back

of 333,000 yards in quantity and Rs. 0·04 lakh in value. The share of the United Kingdom amounted to 636,081 yards (—128,291 yards) while that of Japan was 291,626 yards) (—219, 273 yards), the larger fall in the latter indicating that Japanese goods have not been very popular with consumers. Germany on the other hand was able to increase her supplies by Rs. 0·93 lakh to Rs. 1·65 lakhs, her trade having been apparently stimulated by the system of barter rebates. *Blankets*, consisting mainly of cheap rugs from Italy, declined in value from Rs. 7·84 lakhs to Rs. 5·95 lakhs; Japan improved her total position under this head to Rs. 0·53 lakh, *i.e.*, an increase of Rs. 0·10 lakh.

Silk.—Imports of *silk* were valued at Rs. 5·76 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 1·58 lakhs, which occurred in receipts of *yarn* from Japan, Italy and the United Kingdom, *piece-goods* from Hongkong, and *goods of silk mixed with other materials* from Japan.

Artificial Silk.—The turn over of import trade in artificial silk goods showed no recovery and receipts of piece-goods of pure artificial silk (the chief item under this head, mainly from Japan) declined from Rs. 8·05 lakhs to Rs. 6·68 lakhs. Purchases continued to be made through Bombay and that affected the imports here; the decline was further accentuated by the fact that goods intended for Mekran and Baluchistan are now being sent direct to these places. Imports of goods of *artificial silk mixed with other materials* also decreased further by Rs. 1·11 lakhs to Rs. 4·29 lakhs, mainly in arrivals from the United Kingdom which at Rs. 0·60 lakh showed a fall of Rs. 1·62 lakhs. Germany's supplies however rose from Rs. 0·58 lakh to Rs. 1·42 lakhs.

TABLE No. 12.

METALS.

Metals.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs..		Rs. Lakhs.
Aluminium	Cwts.	456	0·30	1,530	1·08	1,409	1·16	2,161	1·57	3,308	2·28
Brass	,,	30,178	8·85	27,588	7·75	33,774	9·11	25,521	7·03	15,889	5·75
Copper	,,	32,393	10·47	28,006	8·31	57,052	16·56	22,854	6·96	23,474	8·50
Iron and steel—											
Bars	Tons	16,204	10·86	12,588	10·11	10,888	9·50	6,514	5·20	4,585	4·19
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work.	,,	2,324	1·58	4,424	4·29	4,179	3·71	4,319	3·81	5,834	5·39
Hoops and strips	,,	3,562	3·75	6,168	7·76	9,721	11·95	12,815	14·53	10,402	12·30
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought.	,,	7,075	17·95	5,566	12·92	8,575	18·36	18,542	27·11	9,411	14·98
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron for railways.	,,	872	0·82	521	0·77	1,967	1·89	1,820	2·22	2,199	2·58
Sheets and plates—											
Galvanised	,,	5,540	8·89	5,169	8·84	4,445	7·87	5,622	8·70	4,763	7·13
Tinned	,,	867	2·19	776	2·11	1,329	3·58	2,341	6·52	71	0·25
Other sorts	,,	2,257	2·46	2,432	2·75	3,636	4·12	3,589	3·76	3,012	3·09
Other sorts	,,	12,887	28·94	10,860	21·80	14,382	28·61	18,262	34·81	17,895	32·40
Total Iron and steel	,,	51,588	77·44	48,504	71·35	59,122	89·59	73,824	1,06·66	58,172	82·31
Lead	,,	194	0·68	373	1·34	234	0·98	138	0·61	262	1·16
Tin	Cwts.	836	0·81	1,191	1·65	1,898	2·81	2,707	3·52	2,195	2·85
Zinc or spelter	,,	2,565	0·37	2,516	0·49	5,097	0·68	5,329	0·70	6,210	0·90
Other metals	,,	910	0·47	864	0·74	916	0·72	901	0·85	672	0·53
TOTAL METALS	Tons	55,141	99·39	51,962	92·71	64,363	1,21·61	76,927	1,27·90	61,021	1,04·28

Iron and Steel.—Compared with the previous year there was a sharp decline in the imports of iron and steel, but compared with the figures for 1931-32 to 1934-35, the imports appear to be in normal quantities. Last year the imports were abnormally high and large stocks were carried over, in anticipation of rising prices following the hostilities between Ethiopia and Italy. An important factor contributing to the decrease in imports during the year under review was the sudden increase in the demand for European re-armament purposes, which caused a shortage of raw material, an increase in prices and a consequent restriction of supplies.

The total receipts amounted to 58,172 tons valued at Rs. 82·31 lakhs showing a decrease of 15,652 tons or 21 per cent in quantity and Rs. 24·35 lakhs or 23 per cent in value; the decrease was chiefly in receipts from Germany and the United Kingdom. Belgium was the largest supplier, with a share of 15,277 tons as against 16,772 tons last year, while Germany, coming next, sent only 14,960 tons (—9,098 tons); the receipts from the United Kingdom, with the large expansion in its home demand, amounted to 14,151 tons (—5,441 tons). Despatches from other countries also registered a fall, the only noticeable exceptions being the United States of America and France which sent 1,524 tons (+1,429 tons) and 5,809 tons (+865 tons) respectively. The bulk of the decrease was under tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought, from Germany (—5,944 tons) and the United Kingdom (—2,890 tons); the drop was accelerated by a fall in the discounts allowed during the latter part of the year. Tinned plates recorded a huge curtailment in supplies by the United Kingdom from 2,323 tons valued at Rs. 6·48 lakhs to 70 tons valued at Rs. 0·24 lakh, due to the fact that practically the entire domestic requirements are now met by the works of the Indian Tinplate Company. Other noticeable decreases occurred under galvanised plain sheets mainly from Belgium, Japan and the United Kingdom, hoops and strips mainly from Belgium and France, nails, rivets and washers mainly from Germany and Belgium, and fencing material mainly from Germany, while an increase was recorded under beams, channels, etc., from France, the United Kingdom and Belgium. Of the total quantity (58,172 tons) of iron and steel imported during the year, 33,135 tons paid the protective duties.

Other Metals.—A remarkable advance in the price of copper led to the value of its imports rising from Rs. 6·97 lakhs in 1935-36 to Rs. 8·50 lakhs (+ Rs. 1·53 lakhs) by 22 per cent while the quantity advanced from 22,854 tons to 23,474 tons (+620 tons) by 2·7 per cent only. Receipts of copper sheets, mainly from Germany, appreciated by Rs. 1·12 lakhs to Rs. 6·85 lakhs in value but contracted by 267 tons to 19,161 tons in quantity. Another important article which showed a considerable drop was mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, from the United Kingdom and Germany.

TABLE No. 13.

MACHINERY.

Description.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Prime-movers (other than electrical)	10·51	14·51	9·04	17·59	12·90
Electrical machinery	55·62	17·56	19·18	22·87	33·36
Boilers	0·46	5·26	2·29	2·59	3·41
Agricultural machinery	3·18	2·95	2·95	2·89	3·65
Metal-working machinery	1·40	2·89	2·19	3·40	2·79
Mining machinery	3·71	3·62	4·42	6·03	6·68
Rice and flour mill machinery	1·77	0·55	0·69	0·77	1·56
Sugar machinery	6·27	46·98	7·89	0·90	1·72
Textile machinery	4·18	5·40	20·62	8·15	16·15
Sewing and knitting machines and parts thereof	13·98	11·38	17·76	17·05	14·78
Typewriters	0·07	0·13	0·40	0·45	0·35
Other sorts	11·61	15·93	14·74	19·28	17·30
TOTAL	1,12·76	1,27·16	1,02·17	1.01·97	1,14·65

Machinery.—The total value of *machinery* imported increased by Rs. 12·68 lakhs to Rs. 1,14·65 lakhs which is attributed to the greater buying power of the provinces served by the port of Karachi due to improved agricultural conditions and the beginnings of industrialisation, particularly after the constitution of the North Western Frontier and Sind as separate Governor's provinces. The increase was most noticeable in receipts of *electrical machinery* mainly from the United Kingdom and Germany, which expanded by Rs. 10·49 lakhs to Rs. 33·36 lakhs and *textile machinery*, mainly from Switzerland and Germany, which expanded by Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 16·15 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the United Kingdom under the latter item (of which it was the largest supplier) at Rs. 3·81 lakhs showed a decline of Rs. 1·13 lakhs as compared with the previous year. The improvement under *mining and sugar machinery* was due to the extension of the connected activities in India. The decrease under *prime-movers (other than electrical)* was accounted for by reduced arrivals of railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts from the United Kingdom. Oil engines from Germany, on the other hand, showed a rise due mainly to importations of Diesel engines for the electric undertakings incorporated during the year and for extensions to those already in the field. The contraction under *sewing and knitting machines* both from the United Kingdom and Germany was due, to some extent, to the reduced demand following the Quetta earthquake. The fall in the case of Germany was not so marked as in regard to the United Kingdom, because the barter system of discounts introduced in the former gave some impetus to imports from that country by reducing the landed cost of the goods.

Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments.—The total value under this group amounted to Rs. 1,01·31 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 2·62 lakhs, which was accounted for by larger arrivals of telegraph and telephone

instruments and apparatus and wireless apparatus from the United Kingdom. Receipts of the latter from the United States of America also showed an increase. On the other hand, cinema films from the United Kingdom, electric bulbs from the Netherlands and Japan and metal lamps from the United States of America came in smaller quantities.

Chemicals, drugs and medicines.—Imports at Rs. 46·66 lakhs showed a decrease of Rs. 2·55 lakhs mostly under *caustic soda* from the United Kingdom which suffered to some extent on account of larger receipts of cheap solid caustic soda from Japan. Trade with the United States of America in caustic soda assumed its normal proportions after diversion to the United Kingdom in 1935-36, with the result that arrivals from that country showed an improvement. An increase was also noticed in imports of *sodium carbonate* from the United Kingdom which is attributed partly to speculative buying due to unsettled international relations and partly to increased demand both for industrial and washing purposes.

TABLE No. 14.

VEHICLES.

Description.	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.
Motor cars—										
From United Kingdom	556	11·98	669	12·83	740	15·24	657	12·21	683	12·97
„ United States of America	55	2·27	80	2·12	89	2·34	163	4·16	180	4·57
„ Germany	1	0·02	2	0·06	3	0·11	7	0·21	16	0·57
„ Canada	15	0·39	6	0·11	54	1·38	1	0·02	..	..
„ Italy	8	0·15	12	0·38	11	0·33	..	..	6	0·12
„ France	2	0·06	5	0·12	2	0·04	..	..	2	0·04
„ Other countries	5	0·07	7	0·09	8	0·12	11	0·14	17	0·22
Total Motor cars	642	14·94	781	15·71	907	19·56	839	16·74	904	18·49
Motor cycles	117	0·51	99	0·44	127	0·62	150	0·69	116	0·66
Motor omnibuses, vans and lorries	209	4·54	243	4·50	470	8·61	361	7·19	327	5·84
Cycles	11,797	3·73	14,644	4·06	17,573	4·67	28,718	8·07	39,251	11·18
Parts of cycles and accessories	..	10·40	..	11·36	..	14·13	..	12·05	..	13·15
Carriages	81	0·54	11	0·05	19	0·06	18	0·16	29	0·29
Railway carriages	..	1·28	..	2·16	..	1·89	..	1·35	..	2·25
Railway wagons	..	0·41	..	1·02	..	0·14	..	2·32	..	0·18

Vehicles.—The imports of motor cars increased from 839 valued at Rs. 16·74 lakhs to 904 valued at Rs. 18·49 lakhs. The United Kingdom with an increase of 26 cars in number and Rs. 0·76 lakh in value was, as usual, the chief supplier, although its share in the total trade fell from 82 per cent in 1934-35 and 78 per cent in 1935-36 to 75 per cent during the year under report. Supplies from the United States of America and Germany also recorded an increase while Italy from where imports had entirely ceased in the previous year, sent 6 cars valued Rs. 0·12 lakh. Receipts from Bombay amounted to 272 cars as against 267 last year. The increase in the imports of motor cars is due, to some extent, to the public preference for the small car which is reflected in a reduction in the number of motor cycles imported. The continued fall in arrivals of *motor omnibuses, vans and lorries* was due to complete cessation of despatches from Canada and a decline in receipts from the United Kingdom. While the number of vehicles from the latter country went down by 52 per cent, their value fell by 66 per cent, indicating that the vehicles received from that country were of the lighter type. Imports from the United States of America, the largest supplier, at 310 as against 311 in the previous year, showed little change while those from Bombay amounting to 297 recorded an increase of 85. The upward movement in the *cycle* trade which has continued without interruption since 1931-32, broke a fresh record and the number of cycles received went upto 39,251 valued at Rs. 11·18 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom alone contributed 36,843 (+11,138) valued at Rs. 10·94 lakhs (+Rs. 3·37 lakhs). Japanese shipments, however, fell from 2,497 valued at Rs. 0·27 lakh to 2,176 valued at Rs. 0·18 lakh.

Other Articles.—The total value of imports of *apparel* increased by Rs. 1·48 lakhs to Rs. 11·87 lakhs, notably in receipts of second-hand clothing from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The value of *boots and shoes* amounted to Rs. 1·18 lakhs showing a contraction of Rs. 0·25 lakh owing to reduced supplies of leather footwear by the United Kingdom and rubber-soled footwear by Japan. Imports of *dyes and colours* remained depressed, the total value further receding from Rs. 26·61 lakhs to Rs. 25·72 lakhs, chiefly in receipts of coal-tar dyes from Germany. A large carry over of unsold stock from the previous year deterred importers from making fresh purchases on any extensive scale. The value of *glassware and earthenware* amounting to Rs. 18·48 lakhs recorded a decline of Rs. 1·49 lakhs due mainly to a reduction in supplies of soda water bottles from Japan. Imports of *paper, pasteboard and stationery* appreciated in value by Rs. 0·73 lakh to Rs. 35·02 lakhs, the increase being accounted for by larger arrivals of old newspapers from the United Kingdom. Increases were also recorded in receipts of writing paper (+Rs. 0·33 lakh) mainly from Germany and Norway, pasteboard, millboard and cardboard (+Rs. 0·25 lakh) from Germany and stationery (+Rs. 0·07 lakh) from Japan. Decreases were noticed in receipts of packing paper (—Rs. 0·38 lakh) from Sweden and printing paper (—Rs. 1·03 lakhs) from Sweden and Finland. The total value of imports of *rubber manufactures* declined from Rs. 43·92 lakhs to Rs. 37·17 lakhs; a major portion of the imports, *viz.*, Rs. 23·17 lakhs (—Rs. 7·05 lakhs) was accounted for by pneumatic motor covers. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the largest supplier of this article, but its shipments declined from Rs. 25·11 lakhs last year to Rs. 20·60 lakhs owing to the fact that some rubber companies have set up factories in India. American and Canadian tyres

continued to lose ground owing to the preference accorded to the United Kingdom product while the supplies from Japan contracted by Rs. 0·47 lakh to Rs. 1·34 lakhs. Receipts of solid rubber tyres entirely from the United Kingdom appreciated by Rs. 0·16 lakh to Rs. 0·45 lakh. Imports of *cement* rose from 1,472 tons to 1,976 tons in quantity and Rs. 0·96 lakh to Rs. 0·99 lakh in value, both Japan and the United Kingdom contributing to the increase. Due to extensive advertising, more and more of this material is being now used for constructional purposes. Quantitatively, Japan nearly doubled its supplies as compared with the previous year, owing to the cheapness of its product which is used chiefly in tile making. Imports from the United States of America showed a slight decrease.

10. Class V.—Postal Articles and Baggage not Specified.

Postal Articles.—Figures for gold and silver thread, cinematograph films, jewellery, precious stones and cigarettes imported by post are included under their relative heads in the general imports. The value of other articles imported by post further decreased by Rs. 0·75 lakh to Rs. 29·79 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 26·99 lakhs. The number of parcels and letter packets dealt with was 77,039 and 45,581 as against 77,302 and 58,722 respectively in the previous year. The total amount of import duty realised on all articles imported by parcel post remained more or less the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 8·79 lakhs while that on letter packets rose from Rs. 0·93 lakh to Rs. 1·44 lakhs.

Baggage.—Figures for baggage (other than arms and ammunition) passed free are not recorded while those for arms and ammunition, and dutiable wireless sets, instruments, apparatus and appliances, liquors and spirits, furniture, carpets, jewellery, silverware, platedware and vehicles are included under their relative heads in the general imports. The value of other dutiable articles imported as baggage amounted to Rs. 0·86 lakh, of which arrivals from the United Kingdom, Gulf ports and Iraq accounted for Rs. 0·37, Rs. 0·21 and Rs. 0·12 lakhs respectively.

Exports.

Indian Produce and Manufactures.

11. Agricultural Conditions.—As the bulk of the export trade at Karachi consists of agricultural produce, a brief review of the weather conditions during the year and of the area and yield of the principal crops in Sind and the neighbouring provinces is given below.

Sind.—According to the information supplied by the Chief Engineer in Sind, the Lloyd Barrage and the new canals continued to work quite satisfactorily during the year 1936. The inundation season was most favourable for the inundation canals in Upper Sind but not for those in Lower Sind, below Pinyari canal, on account of scour in the bed of the river. The Fuleli and Pinyari canals—two of the most important canals in the Lower Sind—had a very good year.

The area under cotton, the chief *kharif* crop, is estimated at 976,000 acres which is 16 per cent above the area of the last year. The increase is chiefly attributed to the availability of assured water supply and the enhanced interest taken by zamindars in cotton growing on account of its greater profit yielding capacity. The yield is estimated at 433,000 bales, an increase of 26 per cent over the previous year's yield of 343,000 bales. The crop was damaged by jassid and red-leaf blight to varying extents at a few centres.

In the *rabi* season, the area under wheat was curtailed owing to low and brief inundation and scanty rainfall. The crop is reported to be in fair condition, except in Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier Districts where it was adversely affected by hailstorm. The showers received in the second week of February proved beneficial to the crop.

The Punjab.—The conditions were generally favourable for *kharif* sowings. Light rain fell during April, while the month of May was dry except for light showers in some places. The monsoon burst in the second week of June which was earlier than usual. These rains were good throughout the Province except in a few western districts where the fall was light. Supplies in canals were sufficient. The area under cotton was reported to be 3,692,000 acres which is 5 per cent above the area of last year. Supplies of water from canals were also sufficient for maturing the crop and the yield is estimated at 1,746,000 bales as compared with 1,565,000 bales last year, or an increase of 12 per cent.

In the *rabi* season, except for light showers at places, the weather during October and November was dry. Supplies of water from canals were sufficient at sowing time and a larger area was put under wheat than in the previous year. The rainfall in February was above normal. Rain received in March proved beneficial. The crop was damaged by hailstorm to a considerable extent in parts of some districts. Rust and smut attacks are also reported from some places. The yield is expected to be above normal on irrigated and below normal on unirrigated areas.

The United Provinces.—Sowing of cotton generally commenced all over the province in very good time under favourable conditions. Continuous and heavy rains in most districts during July and August adversely affected the cotton crop, specially in low lying areas. Further heavy rain in many districts during September accentuated the damage locally. The first three weeks of October were practically rainless, but there was general rain in the fourth week. The area under cotton is reported to be 695,000 acres which is 17 per cent above the area of last year. The yield is estimated at 174,000 bales as compared with 195,000 bales last year or a decrease of 11 per cent. Ample moisture in the soil helped the *rabi* sowings. Germination of wheat is reported to have been good. General rain was received in the last three weeks of February. Damage by hailstorm and frost is reported from a number of districts, the loss being considerable within localised areas. The condition of the crop is, on the whole, reported to be good and the outturn is estimated at about 80 per cent of the normal.

The following table gives the area and yield of the three most important crops in Sind, the Punjab and the United Provinces for the past two seasons,

the figures being taken from the crop reports published by the Directors of Agriculture for those provinces :—

TABLE No. 15.

Province.	Wheat.		Rape and mustard seeds.		Cotton.	
	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Area.	Acres. (Thousands)	Acres. (Thousands)	Acres. (Thousands)	Acres. (Thousands)	Acres. (Thousands)	Acres. (Thousands)
Sind	1,161	1,208	104	115	844	976
Punjab . . .	10,483	10,741	673	700	3,519	3,692
United Provinces .	7,671	7,175	2,650	2,578	596	695
Yield.	Tons. (Thousands)	Tons. (Thousands)	Tons. (Thousands)	Tons. (Thousands)	Bales of 400 lbs. (Thousands)	Bales of 400 lbs. (Thousands)
Sind	277	319	8	12	343	435
Punjab . . .	3,498	3,496	101	115	1,565	1,746
United Provinces .	2,554	2,529	387	479	195	174

TABLE No. 16.

Foreign Exports.

12. Table showing the values of exports and re-exports under the five main classes.

Classes.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	1,12·06	71·32	92·67	76,25	3,07·37
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	9,32·92	12,61·56	14,68·22	16,20·44	21,05·39
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	21·42	21·63	20·52	26·45	24·34
IV.—Living animals	0·11	0·05	0·13	0·05	0·13
V.—Postal articles	2·80	3·10	3·22	3·69	6·43
Total Indian Produce and Manufactures.	10,69·31	13,57·66	15,84·76	17,26·88	24,43·66
Foreign Merchandise.					
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	8·88	7·67	7·87	4·74	9·65
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	17·05	36·60	28·55	29·41	37·10
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	34·75	20·64	20·65	19·68	25·59
IV.—Living animals	0·01	0·02	0·05	0·01	0·00
V.—Articles re-exported by post.	...	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign Merchandise	60·69	64·93	57·12	53·84	72·34
Grand Total Exports	11,30·00	14,22·59	16,41·88	17,80·72	25,16·00

TABLE No. 17.

13. Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles entering into the foreign export trade.

Articles	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
Indian Produce and Manufactures.						
Cotton, raw . .	6,43,12,580	9,62,06,085	12,56,49,111	13,39,42,139	17,11,13,304	70·02
Wheat . . .	59,638	67,599	7,95,600	6,70,863	2,05,75,150	8·42
Wool, raw . .	61,70,582	1,12,72,467	84,14,180	1,36,21,322	2,02,89,120	8·30
Skins, raw . .	35,32,729	54,37,643	32,61,571	53,45,281	53,83,696	2·20
Rapeseed . .	1,48,66,489	78,89,682	40,88,933	24,70,714	52,23,089	2·14
Rice . . .	39,52,930	21,13,053	25,03,892	26,54,745	27,63,465	1·13
Bones including bonemeal.	18,46,393	9,98,352	11,41,764	13,75,612	23,01,066	0·94
Hides, raw . .	7,06,833	14,29,311	12,49,153	15,31,837	19,57,716	0·80
Dried fruits . .	7,074	1,92,726	2,62,314	10,22,849	16,47,064	0·68
Gram . . .	22,01,772	20,46,958	15,95,385	1,98,317	16,28,553	0·67
Wheat flour . .	14,13,812	6,40,445	5,85,321	9,05,734	16,17,527	0·66
Fish, dry salted .	7,41,457	8,40,100	7,95,014	8,17,368	8,64,294	0·33
Pulse, other sorts .	10,08,526	7,82,274	13,15,719	8,53,877	7,06,366	0·29
Barley . . .	10,53,803	7,569	9,21,232	2,10,445	6,37,584	0·26
Other articles .	50,55,890	58,43,291	58,97,458	70,64,031	77,18,332	3·16
Total Exports of Indian Produce.	10,69,30,508	13,57,66,955	15,84,76,647	17,26,88,134	24,43,66,326	100·00
Foreign Merchandise.						
Wool, raw . .	9,27,702	20,75,616	8,59,376	15,92,581	17,78,292	24·58
Skins, raw .	4,22,731	6,27,716	9,58,060	7,60,359	11,12,340	15·38
Wool manufactures.	11,50,843	8,66,291	5,82,465	4,28,546	8,51,709	11·78
Sugar . .	4,18,731	4,68,910	4,75,090	2,85,909	7,48,772	10·35
Rubber manufactures.	11,77,151	61,136	73,335	72,622	92,381	1·28
Cotton, raw .	...	2,22,616	70,725	43,090	19,838	0·27
Other articles .	19,72,618	21,70,522	26,93,131	22,01,331	26,30,209	36·36
Total Exports of Foreign Merchandise.	60,69,776	64,92,807	57,12,182	53,84,438	72,33,541	100·00
Grand Total Exports	11,30,00,284	14,22,59,762	16,41,88,829	17,80,72,572	25,15 99,867	...

TABLE No. 18.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.

Articles.	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Wheat	645	0·60	739	0·68	9,510	7·96	7,833	6·71	229,079	2,05·75
Rice	28,339	39·53	17,550	21·13	23,245	25·04	24,200	26·55	26,655	27·63
Wheat flour	13,359	14·14	6,180	6·40	5,809	5·85	8,563	9·06	12,914	16·17
Maize	5	0·01	8	0·01	10	0·01	6	0·01	9	0·01
Gram	25,433	22·02	25,008	20·47	19,951	15·95	2,502	1·98	18,803	16·29
Barley	16,578	10·54	116	0·08	14,076	9·21	3,494	2·10	9,738	6·38
Pulse, other sorts	10,344	10·08	8,152	7·82	14,595	13·16	9,563	8·54	8,153	7·06
Jowar and bajra	2,854	2·05	139	0·10	775	0·52	404	0·29	76	0·06
Other sorts	383	0·39	323	0·33	359	0·39	282	0·30	370	0·40
Total	97,940	99·36	58,215	57·02	88,330	78·09	56,847	55·54	305,797	2,79·75

TABLE No. 19.

WHEAT.

Countries.	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	8,587	7·12	6,935	5·90	209,256	1,87·54
Other British Possessions . .	158	0·14	217	0·20	278	0·24	406	0·38	2,032	2·06
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,803	8·94
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	1·08
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,800	5·22
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman.	373	0·34	308	0·27	336	0·29	208	0·18	262	0·24
Other Native States in Arabia .	109	0·11	202	0·19	303	0·30	249	0·24	424	0·40
Egypt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	0·27
Other Foreign Countries . .	5	0·01	12	0·01	6	0·01	15	0 01	2	0·00
Total .	645	0 60	739	0·67	9,510	7·96	7,833	6·71	229,079	2,05·75

Wheat.—Disasters to crops of North American spring wheat and in Argentine, together with other factors, induced principally by uncertainties in international relations, combined to create a strong position in the wheat market from which India benefited considerably; the exports through Karachi in 1936-37 were accordingly the highest since 1927-28. The exports would probably have been even higher had it not been for the huge carry-over of Canadian stocks which were made available during the year. Indian wheat prices came into parity with the world prices from June 1936 onwards, about which time exports of wheat actively commenced. The total quantity exported in 1936-37 amounted to 229,079 tons, of which the United Kingdom took 209,256 tons.

The local price of white wheat which opened at Rs. 2-15-6 per maund on the 1st April 1936 remained easy till the 26th May when it declined to Rs. 2-13-9; this proved to be the lowest quotation of the year. The price then hardened and rose, with slight fluctuations, to Rs. 2-15-4 on the 24th June, Rs. 3-3-7 on the 28th July, Rs. 3-9-1 on the 5th August, Rs. 3-10-9 on the 22nd September, and Rs. 3-12-6 on the 13th October, representing the highest figures for those months. The month of November did not record any rise and the price actually fell on the 10th of that month to Rs. 3-8-0. Subsequently there was a recovery and it rose to Rs. 4-1-7 on the 5th January 1937. The remaining months did not show any marked variations and, after falling to Rs. 3-13-10 and Rs. 3-13-4 on the 2nd and 9th February, it rose firmly to Rs. 4-0-6 on the 16th March and Rs. 4-5-0 on the 30th March. The last quotation was the highest during the year and appeared to show that the prices were gradually approaching 1929 levels.

Wheat Flour.—The increase under this head was due to a better demand from Aden and Arabia.

Barley.—Owing to smaller crop in Argentine, India supplied the deficiency and exports through Karachi rose from 3,494 tons valued Rs. 2·10 lakhs in 1935-36 to 9,738 tons valued Rs. 6·38 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom, the chief purchaser, took 4,783 tons valued Rs. 3·14 lakhs. Belgium and the Irish Free State which had taken nothing in the previous year also came in for a share of 1,384 tons valued Rs. 0·90 lakh and 3,459 tons valued Rs. 2·25 lakhs respectively.

Other Food Grains.—A strong fillip was given to the exports of *gram* after the set-back noticed in the previous year, by the heavy purchases made by France. Compared with 1935-36, the total quantity exported amounted to 18,803 tons (+16,301 tons) valued Rs. 16·29 lakhs (+Rs. 14·30 lakhs), of which France alone took 16,672 tons, valued Rs. 14·56 lakhs. The United Kingdom, Aden and Ceylon curtailed their requirements. Shipments of *rice* increased as a result of better demand from the Gulf ports and Aden which took 24,168 tons valued Rs. 24·97 lakhs and 2,051 tons valued Rs. 2·14 lakhs against 21,538 tons valued Rs. 23·55 lakhs and 363 tons valued Rs. 0·42 lakh respectively, in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.—The total value of *fruits and vegetables*, the most important item in this group advanced from Rs. 10·50 lakhs to Rs. 17·28 lakhs, owing mainly to increased purchases of dried fruits by the United Kingdom amounting to Rs. 11·49 lakhs (+6·75 lakhs).

15. Class II.—Raw materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured.

TABLE No. 20.

COTTON.

Countries.	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Foreign Exports—										
British Empire—										
United Kingdom	19,007	98·04	37,625	1,92·63	44,483	2,37·11	59,293	3,26·65	82,082	4,82·39
Other British Possessions	68	0·34	52	0·26	430	2·61	859	4·40	1,131	6·51
Foreign Countries—										
Poland	153	0·77	2,610	12·25	3,006	14·05	5,194	24·93	5,677	31·95
Sweden	30	0·15	99	0·40	285	1·15	302	1·33	375	2·00
Germany	20,736	99·66	32,161	1,47·01	18,671	86·89	25,242	1,30·52	20,894	1,14·21
Netherlands	5,262	25·09	8,388	36·61	5,962	25·31	5,636	26·00	5,592	29·36
Belgium	7,681	38·71	6,816	32·19	12,179	57·93	20,826	1,07·93	23,511	1,30·65
France	6,250	31·35	9,392	45·02	15,380	71 51	14,544	74·27	15,360	86·68
Spain	6,153	29·75	5,854	26·56	5,475	24·20	5,162	24·04	1,693	8·36
Italy	17,843	88·59	28,263	1,28·65	28,254	1,30·14	16,336	78·28	17,270	98·07
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	389	1·77	976	4·61	1,367	7·69
Greece	193	1·01	671	3·38	1,320	7·41	812	4·60	359	2·37
Indo-China	89	0·50	714	3·14	2,142	11·95	1,662	8·55	2,010	12·31
China	4,225	21·33	16,606	71·77	8,983	37·98	2,902	14·16	1,970	12·07
Japan	39,884	2,02·42	48,979	2,52·79	99,525	5,30·60	88,039	4,73·45	1,04,134	6,22·44
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	117	0·56	1,544	6·54	2,634	11·40	5,551	25·79	9,934	51·24
U. S. A. *vid* Pacific Coast	102	0·47	266	1·23	375	1·53	302	1·48	416	2·18
Other Foreign Countries	873	4·38	364	1·63	655	2·95	1,778	8·43	1,909	10·65
Total	128,666	6,43·12	200,404	9,62·06	2,50,148	12,56·49	255,416	13,39·42	295,684	17,11·13
Coastwise exports—										
To Bombay	8,708	46·41	9,611	51·62	18,542	1,11·96	40,672	2,71·04	26,345	1,73·61
„ Bengal	866	6·20	724	3·93	1,849	11·21	946	5·96	897	5·53
„ Madras	4,275	23·90	4,946	26·66	9,046	57·44	10,826	72·72	14,147	89·03
„ French Ports	723	4·14	1,902	10·49	909	6.09	1,514	7·98	1,027	6·16
„ Other Indian Ports	48	0·30	63	0·38	101	0·67	645	4·84	241	1·87
Total	14,620	80·95	17,246	93·08	30,447	1,87·37	54,603	3,62·54	42,657	2,76·20

Cotton.—The quantity of cotton exported in 1936-37 at 295,684 tons, broke a fresh record over the previous year's figure of 255,416 tons, while its value at Rs. 17,11 lakhs was the highest registered since 1925-26. Compared with 1935-36, the area under cotton in Sind and the Punjab was greater during 1936-37 by 132,000 acres and 173,000 acres respectively; the consequential increase in output—which was 26 per cent in Sind and 12 per cent in the Punjab—naturally improved the export of cotton from Karachi, which is the chief port for these two provinces. Moreover the year was marked by the progress made by the Lancashire cotton industry towards reorganising its internal conditions and there was at the same time a general improvement in the textile industry the world over; further, the "Sind Desi" variety of cotton was especially in demand for mixing with wool, as the price of the latter reached a considerably high level; all these factors contributed towards improving the demand for Indian cotton and the export of it from Karachi accordingly reached very satisfactory dimensions. The share of the United Kingdom in the total quantity exported increased from 23·2 per cent last year to 27·8 per cent and that of Japan, due to forward bookings at lower rates, from 34·5 per cent to 35·2 per cent. Germany took less but this was offset to some extent by the larger quantities sent to Belgium.

TABLE No. 21.

WOOL.

Countries.	1932-33.		1933 34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	17,774,170	53·62	28,149,152	85·94	17,985,218	63·99	24,009,598	95·99	29,764,360	1,51·74
Germany	104,817	0·37	59,773	0·20	93,083	0·33	106,949	0·44	397,381	1·96
Belgium	249,550	0·89	313,391	1·32	246,879	0·79	371,414	1·99	400,736	2·83
France	113,079	0·39	194,584	0·68	298,444	1·02	9,744	0·03	17,192	0·05
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast . .	1,798,456	6·42	5,652,860	23·81	4,007,966	17·42	7,439,517	37·20	6,735,829	45·19
Other Countries	9,820	0·02	195,824	0·77	145,212	0·59	157,171	0·68	202,388	1·12
Total .	20,049,892	61·71	34,565,584	1,12·72	22,777,402	84·14	32,094,393	136·24	37,517,886	2,02·89

Wool.—The improvement in the raw wool markets noticed in 1935 was continued and there was a keen demand with an upward tendency of prices, with the result that exports of Indian wool which were the highest since 1929-30 showed a further expansion by 17 per cent in quantity and 49 per cent in value compared with the previous year. The 1935-36 wool clips were disposed of without difficulty and developments after the opening of the 1936-37 wool selling season showed general progress. The British takings rose by 24 per cent in quantity and 58 per cent in value, due to the increased activity in the wool textile industry in that country, while the American purchases declined in quantity (though not in value) owing to the reported diversion of business to the Liverpool market.

TABLE No. 22.

SEEDS.

Description.	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Castor seed—										
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	25	0·05	157	0·23	97	0·21
Other Countries	47	0·07	89	0·10	149	0·18	163	0·30	..	..
Total	47	0·07	89	0·10	174	0·23	320	0·53	97	0·21
Cotton seed—										
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	0·02	..	..
Other Countries	..	..	18	0·01	180	0·11	35	0·02	49	0·02
Total	..	..	18	0·01	180	0·11	85	0·04	49	0·02
Rapeseed—										
United Kingdom	11,118	14·52	19,634	20·80	12,036	13·55	1,925	2·69	14,818	20·95
Germany	8,705	11·79	10,067	11·22	4,194	4·55	4,700	6·04	800	1·12
Netherlands	11,750	16·87	15,031	16·71	6,945	7·90	2,459	3·35	5,750	7·89
Belgium	2,275	2·90	3,652	4·18	2,551	2·84	950	1·28	2,600	3·69
France	7,955	9·92	10,573	11·92	5,193	6·01	3,274	4·36	7,100	10·02
Italy	66,319	88·70	9,027	10·07	3,333	3·77	150	0·22	5,564	7·85
Norway	800	0·96	1,200	1·27	..	..	200	0·28	200	0·30
Spain	200	0·25	1,050	1·15	780	0·90	602	0·84	13	0·02
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	..	..	1,530	1·57	1,066	1·28	4,237	5·64	170	0·36
Other Countries	2,252	2·75	..	..	45	0·09	2	0·01	15	0·03
Total	111,374	1,48·66	71,765	78·89	36,143	40·89	18,499	24·71	37,030	52·23
Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)—										
France	..	..	93	0·14	18	0·03	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	72	0·16	215	0·35	331	0·51	45	0·11	53	0·17
Total	72	0·16	308	0·49	349	0·54	45	0·11	53	0·17
Other seeds	776	1·19	902	1·67	769	1·98	615	2·10	785	2·59
Total Seeds	112,269	1,50·08	73,082	81·16	37,615	43·75	19,564	27·49	38,014	55·22

Rapeseed is the most important export under this head from this Province. The export trade showed signs of returning activity and the quantity shipped rose from 18,499 tons in the previous year, representing the lowest figure for the last thirty six years, to 37,030 tons. Rapeseed is preferred to other oilseeds on account of its high quality edible oil and it was therefore easily given preference in consequence of the poor olive crop in the Mediterranean countries and the ruin of harvest in Spain owing to the civil war.

TABLE No. 23.

HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.

Description.	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Hides, raw—										
United Kingdom	35	0·16	60	0·26	41	0·20	67	0·29	249	1·62
Germany	225	1·42	688	4·97	315	2·25	734	4·77	1,142	7·25
Norway	9	0·03	21	0·15	29	0·13	28	0·21	41	0·20
Belgium	..	..	..	..	6	0·05	23	0·10	7	0·04
France	1	0·01	24	0·19	45	0·26	11	0·08	47	0·29
Spain	292	1·64	355	2·16	331	1·97	445	3·55	47	0·29
Italy	114	0·48	205	1·09	246	1·33	240	1·24	96	0·52
Sweden	29	0·16	14	0·07	30	0·15	28	0·17	6	0·03
Netherlands	296	2·24	322	2·02	398	2·95	407	2·39	246	1·72
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	5	0·02	35	0·14	153	0·86
Egypt	23	0·12	71	0·31	145	0·61	186	0·86	375	2·00
Turkey, European	13	0·06	78	0·42	110	0·51	..	..	..	..
Greece	178	0·72	407	1·89	285	1·18	157	0·75	576	3·15
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	..	..	124	0·68	164	0·67	16	0·10	45	0·27
U. S. A. *vid* Pacific Coast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0·03
Other Countries	9	0·03	13	0·08	53	0·21	119	0·67	177	1·31
Total	1,224	7·07	2,382	14·29	2,203	12·49	2,496	15·32	3,210	19·58
Skins, raw—										
United Kingdom	30	0·59	57	1·49	35	1·30	57	1·49	135	5·13
Sweden	64	0·51	..	..	..	..	82	0·71	251	1·91
Italy	516	4·60	765	7·03	905	7·91	267	2·88	80	0·94
Germany	9	0·09	155	1·38	149	1·15	257	2·62	106	1·23
Netherlands	55	0·56	168	1·50	61	0·52	13	0·14	31	0·39
Belgium	9	0·05	26	0·28	26	0·17	..	..	17	0·17
France	62	0·72	117	1·04	13	0·19	113	1·13	182	2·06
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	3,141	27·74	4,448	41·27	2,724	21·11	4,786	44·15	4,053	41·27
U. S. A. *vid* Pacific Coast	..	..	2	0·01	14	0·09	15	0·16	55	0·42
Other Countries	45	0·47	22	0·37	15	0·18	14	0·17	34	0·32
Total	3,931	35·33	5,760	54·37	3,942	32·62	5,604	53·45	4,944	53·84
Cuttings of Hides and Skins	..	..	..	..	53	0·04	..	..	42	0·07
Grand Total Hides and Skins	5,155	42·40	8,142	68·66	6,198	45·15	8,100	68·77	8,196	73·49

Raw hides.—Strengthened by European rearmament and better exchange facilities, the trade in hides continued to be active ; the raw hides exported increased by 714 tons in quantity and Rs. 4·26 lakhs in value, notably in shipments of *cow hides* to Germany, Greece, the United Kingdom and Egypt, valued at Rs. 6, 1·77, 1·59 and 1·20 lakhs respectively and *buffalo hides* to Greece, valued Rs. 1·29 lakhs. Despatches of cow hides to Spain declined from Rs. 2·34 lakhs to Rs. 0·26 lakh owing to civil war in that country.

Raw skins.—Shipments declined by 660 tons in quantity but appreciated by Rs. 0·38 lakh in value. Of the total quantity exported, *viz.*, 4,944 tons, *Goat skins* accounted for 4,591 tons and Sheep skins for 335 tons.

Miscellaneous.—The total value of exports of bones and bonemeal improved further by Rs. 9·26 lakhs to Rs. 23·01 lakhs, to which *bones* contributed Rs. 18·17 lakhs and *bonemeal* Rs. 4·84 lakhs. Bones were largely purchased by Belgium (Rs. 12·35 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 4·05 lakhs), Netherlands (Rs. 0·65 lakh) and France (Rs. 0·53 lakh), and bonemeal by the United Kingdom (Rs. 1·49 lakhs), Ceylon (Rs. 1·48 lakhs) and the United States of America (Rs. 1·27 lakhs). The value of *raw silk* fell from Rs. 0·62 lakh to Rs. 0·41 lakh, the United Kingdom being again the largest purchaser. Exports of *chromite* (chrome iron ore) declined from Rs. 4·79 lakhs to Rs. 2·04 lakhs, the principal purchasers being Norway (Rs. 1·56 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (Rs. 0·39 lakh).

16. Class III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

Leather.—Exports of *leather*, the most important article in this class, rose from Rs. 1·78 lakhs to Rs. 2·32 lakhs, to which *dressed sheep skins*, to the United Kingdom and Japan contributed Rs. 1·22 lakhs and *tanned goat skins* and *dressed cow hides*, mostly to the United Kingdom, Rs. 0·78 lakh and Rs. 0·25 lakh respectively.

17. Foreign Merchandise, Re-exported.

TABLE No. 24.

RE-EXPORTS.

Articles.	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Fruits and vegetables	..	4·21	..	2·32	..	2·48	..	1·32	..	1·41
Cotton, raw . . . Tons	..	..	370	2·23	6	0·71	·78	0·43	·39	0·20
Skins, raw . . . . „	71	4·23	154	6·28	87	9·58	109	7·60	134	11·12
Skins, tanned or dressed . „	..	..	..	..	2	0·01	..	..	1	0·01
Metals and ores . . „	13,194	2·64	11,876	3·34	7,022	3·08	2,860	2·35	15,763	4·17
Cotton piece-goods . Yds.	298,165	0·70	491,236	1·21	745,072	1·77	469,492	1·05	265,644	0·64
Rubber manufactures . .	..	11·77	..	0·61	..	0·73	..	0·73	..	0·92
Wool, raw . . . . Lbs.	2,562,572	9·23	5,239,884	20·76	2,124,986	8·59	4,074,830	15·93	3,680,840	17·78
Wool manufactures . . .	..	11·51	..	8·66	..	5·82	..	4·29	..	8·52
Sugar . . . . Tons	3,487	4·19	1,866	4·69	1,770	4·75	1,038	2·86	2,850	7·49
Other articles	..	12·17	..	14·83	..	19·60	..	17·28	..	20·08
Total . .	..	60·70	..	64·93	..	57·12	..	53·84	..	72·34

The decline in the quantity of *foreign wool* (mostly Kandahar wool) re-exported, was due to reduced shipments to the United States of America (—518, 660 lbs.). The United Kingdom however increased her purchases (+10,094 lbs.), while Germany, which took nothing in 1935-36, had a share of 132,496 lbs., valued Rs. 0·56 lakh. The share of the United States of America and the United Kingdom, in terms of value, amounted to Rs. 13·63 lakhs and Rs. 3·54 lakhs as against Rs. 12·89 lakhs and Rs. 2·98 lakhs respectively, in the previous year. The increase under *woollen manufactures*, which consisted chiefly of *Persian carpets*, was due to larger purchases by the United Kingdom. *Raw skins*, mainly comprising Persian lamb skins, were exported almost wholly to the United Kingdom. Large shipments of *sugar* to Somaliland Protectorate (which had taken nothing in the previous year) at Rs. 3·66 lakhs, and Aden at Rs. 2·25 lakhs (+Rs. 2·18 lakhs) accounted for the increase under that head. Exports to Arabia, on the other hand, declined from Rs. 2·08 lakhs to Rs. 1·44 lakhs. The expansion under *metals and ores* was due to larger despatches of old iron and steel to Japan. *Dried fruits* formed the main item under exports of fruits and vegetables, to which the United Kingdom alone contributed Rs. 1·06 lakhs (+Rs. 0·88 lakh).

COASTING TRADE.

CHIEF PORT—KARACHI.

TABLE No. 25.

18. Table showing the value of the entire coasting trade of Karachi.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private—					
Indian Produce	7,71,15,664	7,04,25,589	7,50,84,478	7,74,97,244	8,27,35,011
Foreign Merchandise	95,95,381	97,45,984	1,01,97,244	1,28,34,059	1,60,88,099
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	7,624	25,324	25,780	4,12,851	6,75,557
Total Private	8,67,18,669	8,01,96,897	8,53,07,502	9,07,44,154	9,94,98,667
Government—					
Indian Produce	3,44,296	3,01,094	4,50,498	6,39,732	6,77,924
Foreign Merchandise	3,72,361	1,69,215	1,57,952	3,81,364	2,66,563
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	..	...	...	...
Total Government	7,16,657	4,70,309	6,08,450	10,21,096	9,44,487
Total Imports	8,74,35,326	8,06,67,206	8,59,15,952	9,17,65,250	10,04,43,154
EXPORTS.					
Private—					
Indian Produce	5,13,66,393	4,73,42,356	6,72,41,089	7,58,27,402	6,04,57,093
Foreign Merchandise	75,88,278	1,01,10,066	1 01,97,218	93,97,824	95,42,278
Gold	14,000	41,000	...	10,000	25,250
Silver	4,18,512	4,71,335	...	6,88,274	2,60.000
Total Private	5,93,87,183	5,79,64,757	7,74,38,307	8,59,23,500	7,02,84,621
Government—					
Indian Produce	800	1,433	1,041	...	999
Foreign Merchandise	3,53,612	90,148	1,68,146	2,00,541	1,08,136
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total Government	3,54,412	91,581	1,69,187	2,00,541	1,09,135
Total Exports	5,97,41,595	5,80,56,338	7,76,07,494	8,61,24,041	7,03,93,756
Total Coasting Trade	14,71,76,921	13,87,23,544	16,35,23,446	17,78,89,291	17,08,36,910

TABLE No. 26.

19. Table showing the distribution of Karachi's coasting trade in private merchandise.

Provinces, etc.		Imports.					Exports.				
		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
		Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Bengal	A*	75·65	61·25	88·52	82·34	90·71	91·24	52·22	1,38·78	99·89	45·73
	B†	4·66	4·02	5·20	5·70	5·81	4·49	8·34	4·47	3·77	5·18
Orissa (a)	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·61
	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09
Bombay	A	4,35·71	4,31·55	4,11·67	4,13·76	4,56·60	1,88·17	1,59·29	2,16·41	3,36·96	2·43·82
	B	90·10	92·18	94·76	1,20·42	1,52·67	51·33	59·81	60·40	53·38	42·35
Madras	A	30·36	40·26	51·00	44·37	55·18	1,75·84	1,55 66	2,00·67	2,07·82	2,10·77
	B	0·46	0·68	0·93	1·21	0·75	4·97	3 87	4·70	4·78	7·05
Burma	A	1,85·32	1,30 42	1,51·03	1,73·14	1,56·08	15·49	15 77	21·83	19·42	22·11
	B	0·33	0·17	0·16	0·24	0 23	1·49	1·24	1·80	1·46	2·32
British ports within the province of Sind.	A	0·04	0·07	0·04	0·09	0·10	1·49	1·05	0·99	0·95	0·85
	B	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·18	0 06	0·07	0·05
Cutch	A	0·64	0·62	0·45	0 59	0·78	29·24	18·04	15·97	16·43	16·93
	B	0·11	0·08	0·23	0·09	0·17	2·42	1·15	1·48	4·07	3·40
Kathiawar	A	21·37	22·76	29·09	29·61	39·85	36·73	44 90	59·31	57·02	44·62
	B	0·26	0·22	0·61	0 61	1·20	6 94	5·78	14·93	9·92	19·06
Gaekwar's Territory	A	0·69	0·17	0·41	1·58	1·29	...	...	0·89	1·41	0·14
	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 04	0·02
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	A	1·50	1·31	2·53	4·13	3·21	5·65	4·93	3·42	4·35	4·69
	B	0·01	0·04	0·05	0·06	6·04	3·85	20 34	13·84	15 20	14·50
Travancore	A	17·61	14·47	14·84	24·09	21·68	0·06	0 26	0·10	0·04	0·20
	B	...	0·02	...	0 01	...	0·03	0·03	0·08	0·04	0·04
French Ports	A	...	...	...	...	..	4·24	10·53	6 09	7 98	6·17
	B	...	...	...	...	6·01	0·04	0·08	0·07	0·03	0·00
Goa	A	2·28	1·38	1·26	1·36	1·86	15·61	10·77	8·04	6·00	4·94
	B	0·01	0 05	0 03	...	0·01	0·18	0·28	0·14	1·22	0·45
TOTAL		8,67·11	8,01·72	8,52·81	9,03·31	9,88·23	5,89·54	5,74 52	7,74·38	8,52·25	6,99 99

* "A" Represents Indian Produce.
† "B" Represents Foreign Produce.
(a) Represents trade with Gopalpur which was formerly included under Madras.

COASTING IMPORTS.

TABLE No. 27.

20. Table showing the quantities and values of the principal articles of the coasting import trade.

Articles.	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Cement* . . . Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,650	10·37
Coal . . . ,,	58,806	8·72	59,399	8·37	70,117	10·03	62,660	9·10	58,322	8·21
Matches . . Gross of boxes	457,525	6·88	556,474	6·75	363,900	8·26	643,189	13·89	551,609	12·01
Fruits and vegetables . .	...	13·53	...	14·72	...	16·30	...	15·80	...	18·77
Iron and steel . . Tons	13,307	14·13	11,839	12·04	19,055	18·60	16,338	15·63	19,717	19·76
Petrol, benzine and benzol Gals.	12,178,829	1,24·11	10,924,167	70·80	11,797,811	75·87	15,866,800	1,02·61	13,475,534	83·04
Kerosene oil . . . ,,	8,217,500	40·46	6,961,372	30·57	8,122,348	34·57	8,443,391	36·46	9,156,698	41·44
Lubricating oil . . ,,	436,609	5·06	246,628	3·21	648,112	8·39	794,133	10·23	685,927	8·38
Provisions and Oilman's Stores . . . . Cwts.	18,217	8·01	16,030	6·41	30,862	9·87	33,858	11·03	50,746	15·46
Groundnuts . . . Tons	1,059	1·88	1,785	2·85	3,192	5·26	2,216	4·06	1,697	3·00
Copra . . . ,,	7,098	17·89	8,441	18·07	11,476	21·44	10,106	22·20	8,160	21·45
Spices . . . . Cwts.	42,022	13·54	46,278	14·13	47,002	15·58	68,715	22·07	57,566	17·80
Cotton twist and yarn Lbs.	4,871,891	35·84	4,709,408	32·27	4,382,686	26·65	3,983,041	27·61	4,148,032	28·55
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	116,069,389	2,58·98	122,772,401	2,63·00	125,839,830	2,67·22	139,185,612	2,81·54	149,927,467	3,26·56
White cotton piece-goods . ,,	2,684,552	11·18	1,888,765	6·14	1,480,001	5·72	1,070,906	3·54	1,858,072	5·56
Coloured cotton piece-goods ,,	45,770,567	97·52	48,250,626	91·66	32,988,519	72·84	30,790,188	57·56	35,527,788	69·75
Gunny bags . . . No.	15,284,077	43·12	10,549,668	28·47	15,615,670	41·79	13,632,016	35·28	14,561,910	33·54
Cigarettes . . . Lbs.	49,158	3·20	123,316	8·67	128,612	9·65	136,512	9·43	102,058	6·56
Timber . . . Cubic tons	8,481	10·96	10,516	11·59	12,207	19·91	14,453	17·18	15,158	18·49
Other articles	...	56·15	...	74·54	...	82·89	...	79·75	...	78 65
Total . .	...	7,71·16	...	7,04·25	...	7,50·84	...	7,74·97	...	8,27·35
Foreign Merchandise—										
Cotton twist and yarn . Lbs.	376,708	4·34	143,129	1·46	132,268	1·29	71,909	0·79	81,880	0·74
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	822,780	2·16	659,381	1·77	598,098	1·37	697,996	1·44	349,960	0·92
White cotton piece-goods ,,	853,694	2·88	696,584	2·15	477,138	1·34	800,379	2·26	2,484,551	6·41
Coloured cotton piece-goods ,,	11,113,034	42·99	11,484,593	35·82	10,161,053	33·53	16,978,039	49·96	23,040,376	67·93
Carriages and carts . . .	...	3·96	...	9·48	...	10·94	...	13·59	...	18·22
Cigarettes . . . Lbs.	33,953	2·54	7,234	0 48	5,812	0·48	15,211	1·22	26,785	2·19
Other articles	...	37·08	...	46·42	...	53·02	...	59·08	...	64·47
Total . .	...	95·95	...	97·58	...	1,01·97	...	1,28·34	...	1,60·88

* Not separately specified prior to 1936-37.

COASTING EXPORTS.

TABLE No. 28.

21. Table showing the quantities and values of the principal articles of the coasting export trade.

Articles.	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—										
Jowar and bajra . . Tons	16,706	15·04	15,850	14·53	15,512	13·03	6,706	5·67	3,207	2·60
Gram . . . . „	72,498	62·85	51,506	45·56	51,558	41·81	49,532	40·66	39,697	32·94
Pulse . . . . „	27,295	30·63	24,030	26·96	30,991	32·45	30,340	31·50	28,580	28·85
Rice . . . . „	20,628	27·47	9,347	11·90	10,859	12·32	10,676	12·52	12,365	14·53
Wheat . . . . „	145,262	1,31·79	119,463	1,07·45	205,239	1,59·25	97,083	77·60	52,982	48·74
Wheat flour . . . . „	52,861	61·16	59,005	69·37	68,976	76·65	67,870	77·09	61,590	74·40
Hides and Skins, raw . „	410	3·10	475	4·99	646	6·36	771	7·36	1,281	13·07
Kerosene oil . . . Gals.	663,449	4·42	398,782	2·98	3,000	0·02	2,600	0·02	2,988	0·02
Cotton, raw . . . Tons	14,620	80·95	17,246	93·08	30,447	1,87·38	54,603	3,62·54	42,657	2,76·19
Salt . . . . „	33,593	5·74	34,615	45·50	80,386	12·16	94,611	13·50	119,763	17·40
Seeds . . . . „	24,209	20·94	25,556	18·80	73,157	60·21	76,850	64·09	49,746	31·29
Fish . . . . Cwts	19,341	6·59	21,462	6·95	23,560	6·87	19,698	6·70	22,880	6·44
Fodder, bran and pollards . „	270,648	9·11	247,768	9·41	274,430	9·21	14,187	10·02	15,579	10·34
Other articles	...	53·87	...	15·94	...	54·79	...	49·00	...	47·76
Total . .	...	5,13·66	...	4,73·42	...	6,72·41	...	7,58·27	...	6,04·57
Foreign Merchandise—										
Carriages and Carts . . .	...	5·55	...	4·08	...	4·14	...	2·28	...	2·69
Dried fruits . . . Tons	5,145	28·38	7,006	34·70	6,059	33·50	5,082	29·38	5,428	27·82
Kerosene Oil . . . Gals.	449,152	3·17	305,480	2·05	1,604,389	9·33	1,157,276	6 89	1,977,674	12·00
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	141,194	0·38	872,440	2·14	638,606	1·58	925,961	2·20	1,027,520	2·22
White cotton piece-goods . „	825,833	2·02	1,542,834	3·78	4,156,326	8·84	3,965,901	8·43	3,622,849	8·64
Coloured cotton piece-goods „	3,514,623	8·24	6,198,194	14·06	2,436,854	5·69	1,844,108	4·00	1,585,718	3·65
Sugar . . . . Tons	1,330	2·66	3,035	7·60	2,053	5·54	2,708	7·28	2,890	7·69
Other articles	...	25·48	...	32·69	...	33·35	...	33·52	...	30·71
Total . .	...	75·88	...	1,01·10	...	1,01·97	...	93·98	...	95·42

IMPORTS.

Indian Merchandise.—*Cotton yarn* and *piece-goods* and *cigarettes* were imported mainly from Bombay, *coal, iron and steel* and *gunny bags* from Bengal, *mineral oils* and *timber* from Burma, *cement* from Kathiawar, *matches* from Bengal and Burma, *groundnuts* from Kathiawar and Bombay, *copra* from Travancore and Madras, *fruits and vegetables* from Kathiawar, Bombay and Madras, *provisions and oilman's stores* from Bombay, Madras and Kathiawar and *spices* from Travancore, Madras and Bombay.

Foreign Merchandise.—Imports of *cotton yarn and piece-goods, cigarettes, motor cars* and *motor lorries* were mostly from Bombay.

EXPORTS.

Indian Produce and Manufactures.—*Gram* and *raw hides and skins* were exported largely to Madras, *salt* to Bengal (119,516 tons) *Jowari and Bajri* to Cutch and Kathiawar, *pulse* to Madras, Cutch and Kathiawar, *rice* to Bombay, Cutch and Kathiawar, *wheat* to Bombay (29,441 tons), Bengal (15,719 tons), Madras (2,592 tons), Burma (1,845 tons), Cutch (2,763 tons) and Kathiawar (443 tons), *wheat flour* to Madras, Bombay, Burma, Bengal, Kathiawar and Portuguese ports, *fish* to Burma and Bombay, *seeds* to Kathiawar, Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Cutch, *cotton* to Bombay (26,345 tons), Madras (14,147 tons), French ports (1,027 tons) and Bengal (897 tons and *fodder* to Bombay, Cutch, Kathiawar, Madras and Portuguese ports.

Foreign Merchandise.—*Carriages and carts* went mainly to Bombay, *sugar* to Baluchistan, *dried fruits* to Bombay and Madras, *kerosene oil* to Cutch and Kathiawar and *cotton piece-goods* to Bombay and Baluchistan.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.

22 Keti Bandar, Sando Bandar and Shahbandar.—The total value of the entire trade of these three ports, which is confined to the coasting trade, further declined from Rs. 3·51 lakhs to Rs. 3·16 lakhs, to which Keti Bandar contributed 69 per cent, Sando Bandar 9 per cent and Shahbandar 22 per cent. *Rice* is the chief article of trade. Keti Bandar, Sando Bandar and Shahbandar respectively exported 255 tons, 251 tons and 708 tons of rice to Cutch. Keti Bandar also exported *firewood* of the value of Rs. 15,151 to Cutch, Rs. 19,353 to Kathiawar and Rs. 1,878 to Karachi while Shahbandar sent Rs. 1,867 and Rs. 144 worth to Kathiawar and Cutch respectively.

TABLE No. 29.

23. Shipping.—Table showing particulars of vessels entering and clearing from the ports of the Province of Sind.

Description.	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
FOREIGN TRADE—										
Steamers and Motor Vessels—										
Entered	282	836,548	286	843,434	272	792,902	295	901,480	313	969,401
Cleared	223	594,346	220	604,596	246	690,517	225	638,987	278	801,041
Total	505	1,430,894	506	1,448,030	518	1,483,419	520	1,540,467	591	1,770,442
Sailing Vessels—										
Entered	297	23,126	259	20,077	310	24,738	329	25,712	353	27,218
Cleared	340	27,173	286	22,483	318	25,450	329	25,880	340	27,396
Total	637	50,299	545	42,560	628	50,188	658	51,592	693	54,614
Total Foreign Vessels	1,142	1,481,193	1,051	1,490,590	1,146	1,533,607	1,178	1,592,059	1,284	1,825,056
COASTING TRADE—										
Steamers and Motor Vessels—										
Entered	546	1,264,149	560	1,357,185	655	1,560,012	626	1,527,824	667	1,510,017
Cleared	553	1,372,941	628	1,601,732	681	1,659,218	697	1,772,902	705	1,667,037
Total	1,099	2,637,090	1,188	2,958,917	1,336	3,219,230	1,323	3,300,726	1,372	3,177,054
Sailing Vessels—										
Entered	2,798	124,576	2,502	115,864	2,991	141,941	3,197	146,911	2,900	130,668
Cleared	2,502	107,384	2,548	116,672	2,969	140,710	3,143	143,826	2,871	130,971
Total	5,300	231,960	5,050	232,536	5,960	282,651	6,340	290,737	5,771	261,639
Total Coasting Vessels	6,399	2,869,050	6,238	3,191,453	7,296	3,501,881	7,663	3,591,463	7,143	3,438,693

TABLE No. 30.

Table showing the number of vessels, other than country craft, of each nationality that entered the port of Karachi.

Colours.	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	502	1,345,427	527	1,389,892	554	1,470,567	459	1,269,990	470	1,285,795
British Indian	158	141,818	129	71,638	166	83,359	219	246,743	266	294,584
Total	660	1,487,245	656	1,461,530	720	1,553,926	678	1,516,733	736	1,580,379
Foreign—										
Japanese	30	101,923	33	129,955	51	209,629	74	304,319	72	290,071
Italian	49	180,740	58	219,517	56	209,388	47	170,760	48	170,741
German	39	170,251	40	175,949	40	184,793	45	202,445	41	184,807
Norwegian	24	66,451	24	84,747	28	80,760	34	84,759	27	65,038
American	12	43,817	14	51,226	14	52,163	23	80,713	22	80,452
Greek	..	..	1	3,199	1	1,930	2	6,082	12	32,439
Swedish	8	25,632	11	35,427	10	31,975	11	34,133	11	34,806
Dutch	6	24,638	9	39,069	7	28,350	7	29,360	10	39,531
Danish	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	1	1,154
Total	168	613,452	190	739,089	207	798,988	243	912,571	244	899,039
GRAND TOTAL	828	2,100,697	846	2,200,619	927	2,352,914	921	2,429,304	980	2,479,418

Shipping.—The average tonnage per steamer entered and cleared in the foreign trade rose from 2,962 tons to 2,996 tons. The sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade were *country craft* trading with the ports in the Persian Gulf and Aden.

Freight.—A dull market with meagre bookings was the main feature of the first quarter of the year. The rate to the United Kingdom on a wheat basis (*i.e.* per 18 cwt.), which opened at 21*s.* on the first April continued to remain the same until the second week of May when it declined to 20*s.* Thereafter it fluctuated between 18*s.* and 20*s.* up to the third week of August when it rose to 22*s.* The succeeding months witnessed a progressive improvement in the market up to the first week of January when the ruling rate rose to 36*s.* There was a slight relapse in the second week but this was followed by a rise in the third week when the ruling figure was again 36*s.* Substantial bookings in the beginning of August led to a scarcity of liner tonnage for near shipments, which, however, was remedied by the additional tonnage made available. Bookings continued with slight variations to be good up to the end of December when they showed a tendency to slacken. The rate registered a fall in the fourth week of January which continued progressively till it reached 29*s.* in the third week and 26*s.* in the fourth week of February. The reduction in rates led to fair bookings for cotton in March and the year closed on an active tone in the market. The rate which appreciated to 29*s.* in the first week of March stood at 33*s.* on the 31st of that month. The rates for rapeseed were 1*s.* below those for wheat.

TRAFFIC BY AIR.

24. The following aircraft services were regularly in operation to and from Europe—India—Australia and the intervening countries :—

(1) London—Karachi—Singapore—Australia (Bi-weekly)—

(2) Paris—Karachi—French Indo-China (Weekly)—

(3) Amsterdam—Karachi—Dutch East Indies (Bi-weekly).

Altogether 612 aircrafts, including 7 Government flying boats and 2 French Government planes, called at Karachi Air port in 1936-37 as against 560 in 1935-36, an increase of 9 per cent. There were several private flights to and across India by persons of different nationalities, *i.e.*, British, British Indian, French, Austrian, Czechoslovakian, Dutch, German, Philipino, American, New Zealand and Latvian. A notable event of the year was the conversion of the weekly London—Karachi—Australia service into a bi-weekly service.

TABLE No. 31.

Table showing the values of imports and exports by air for the last five years :—

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.					
Private—					
Merchandise	4,71,086	6,57,450	10,54,849	11,99,457	12,24,949
Treasure—					
Gold	53,803	1,93,089	1,45,546	40,483	70,903
Silver	..	..	1,000	183	1,325
Currency notes	..	11,945	17,545	37,780	150
Government stores	925	1,156	14,651	775	544
Total	5,25,814	8,63,640	12,30,561	12,78,678	12,97,871
EXPORTS.					
Private—					
Merchandise	9,264	45,545	68,170	1,72,372	1,75,895
Treasure—					
Gold	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	..	..	..	..	..
Currency notes	..	1,02,700	1,03,930	45,900	1,09,100
Government stores	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9,264	1,48,245	1,72,100	2,18,272	2,84,995

S. C. SATYAWADI,
Offg. *Collector of Customs.*

CUSTOM HOUSE,
KARACHI;
28th May 1937.

MGIPC—S1—8 CHKarachi-30-7-37—195.

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1938

Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the official year 1937-38

by

S. N. GUPTA, C.I.E., I.C.S.,

Collector of Customs, Karachi.

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1938

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTORY.

PART I.

Para. No.		Page.
1.	General summary	1
	FOREIGN TRADE.	
	Imports.	
2.	General review	2
3.	Articles of minor significance	2
	Exports.	
4.	Agricultural conditions	3
5.	General review	4
6.	Articles of minor significance	4
	COASTING TRADE.	
7.	Imports	5
8.	Exports	5
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
9.	Freight	5
10.	Air traffic	6
11.	Revenue	6

PART II.

Statistical tables.

Table No.		Page.
1.	Total values of the entire maritime trade of the Province	
	A. Foreign trade	7
	B. Coasting trade	8
	FOREIGN TRADE.	
	General.	
2.	Geographical distribution	9
3.	Variations in the average prices of certain important articles	14
4.	Government transactions	15
	Imports.	
5.	Values of imports under five main classes	16
6.	Relative importance of principal imports	17
7.	Cotton piece-goods (according to countries of consignment)	18
8.	Important descriptions of cotton piece-goods	19
9.	Wool, raw and woollen manufactures	21
10.	Mineral oils	23
11.	Machinery	25
12.	Metals	26
13.	Vehicles	28
14.	Instruments and apparatus	30
15.	Hardware	31
16.	Liquors	32
17.	Provisions	33
18.	Rubber	34
19.	Paper and pasteboard	35
20.	Chemicals, drugs and medicines	36
21.	Sugar	37
22.	Postal articles, not specified	38
23.	Imports from Burma	39
	Exports.	
24.	Area and yield of cotton, wheat and rapeseed grown in Sind, Punjab, and the United Provinces	40
25.	Values of exports and re-exports under five main classes	41
26.	Relative importance of principal exports	42
27.	Cotton	43
28.	Grain, pulse and flour	45

Table No.		Page.
29.	Wheat	46
30.	Wool	48
31.	Hides and skins, raw	49
32.	Seeds	51
33.	Re-exports	52
34.	Exports to Burma	53
	Coasting Trade.	
	General.	
35.	Distribution of coasting trade	54
	Imports.	
36.	Principal imports of the Province	55
37.	Principal imports at the subordinate ports	56
	Exports.	
38.	Principal exports of the Province	57
39.	Principal exports at the subordinate ports	58
	Miscellaneous.	
40.	Particulars of vessels entering into and clearing from the ports in Sind	60
41.	Nationality of vessels, other than country craft, entering the port of Karachi	61
42.	Values of imports and exports by air	62

INTRODUCTORY.

1. The report for the year 1937-38 is issued in a revised form approved by the Central Board of Revenue, the aim being to give information in a clearer and more acceptable form than has been the case in the past. It is divided into two parts. Part I is devoted to a general review of the trade of Sind. Part II provides a series of statistical tables and appended to them will be found explanations setting out the causes of statistical variations appearing in the tables. Comparisons have been made with the figures for the four previous years only and in the table showing the percentage variations in the prices of some of the principal commodities, the year 1927-28 has been taken as the base year.

2. Commodities have been dealt with with reference to their importance and value in the trade of the Province, while general paragraphs in Part I summarise the commodities of minor significance in each branch of trade. Comparisons in the text of this report are with the figures of the previous year, *i.e.*, 1936-37.

3. From the 1st of April 1937, the foreign trade tables include trade with Burma, while from the same date this trade has been removed from the coasting trade tables. For the purpose, however, of affording some means of comparison, special tables have been added under imports and exports showing the trade figures relating to Burma in respect of the more important commodities during each of the five years, 1933-34 to 1937-38.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. In reviewing the economic situation for the year 1937-38, it will not be out of place to recall to mind the unanimity of the four Custom Houses of British India in the expression of their views on the trend of trade in 1936-37. Trade in general had shown a remarkable revival, but the most noticeable feature of that revival had been the phenomenal recovery in India's export trade in comparison with the much slower progress recorded in respect of her imports. The main interest, on the other hand, of the trade statistics of the year under review lies in the gradual reversal of the economic tendencies of 1936-37. The flourishing condition of the export trade was maintained for a short time but with each succeeding month the situation began to deteriorate and by the end of 1937 the outlook became somewhat bleak and chilly. Conditions in the cotton export trade have been stagnant for some months past while prospects are anything but promising in certain other branches of the export trade. On the other hand, the import trade has improved rapidly from month to month during the year under review and the situation at the end of March 1938 is in surprising contrast to the conditions prevalent barely twelve months previously. What are the reasons for this turning of the scales against exports and in favour of imports during the comparatively short space of one year? A glance at international developments during this period provides an adequate answer to the question. The rapid and widespread recovery in the commodity markets of the world during 1936 and in the early months of 1937 added substantially to the purchasing power of the Indian people who were thus able to excercise a decisive influence in the recovery of the import trade of the country during 1937. Unfortunately a wave of speculation swept over the world in the first half of 1937 and was naturally succeeded by a collapse of commodity prices. Events in the political sphere added to the general confusion, and with war raging in Spain and the Far East, piracy rife in the Mediterranean and nations feverishly arming to the teeth against each other, it is no wonder that statesmen and economists talked less about recovery and more about recession, a word which sounded less ominous to the ear than depression. Prices slumped and business activity rapidly contracted, natural results attendant on the disappearance of confidence. India's export trade has suffered heavily by the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and China. The bumper American cotton crop has had an equally disastrous effect. And with the multiplicity of trade barriers still rampant in Europe it has been impossible for India to seek compensation in that area. Thrown back on her own resources, she has attempted to intensify her industrial development which is the explanation of her record imports of machinery and millwork during the year under review. To prophecy about the trend of trade in the coming months would be rash, but it will not be a sign of temerity to express the hope that 1938-39 will witness a more even balance between India's exports and imports than has been the case in the two previous years.

The total *Sea-borne trade* of the Province of Sind during 1937-38 amounted to Rs. 64·13 crores, thus registering an increase of Rs. 6·09 crores or 10·5

per cent., by comparison with the previous year. The value of the *Foreign trade*, including trade with Burma, came to Rs. 45·56 crores, an increase of Rs. 2·78 crores, while the value of the *Coasting trade*, excluding trade with Burma, was Rs. 18·57 crores, an increase of Rs. 3·31 crores.

FOREIGN TRADE.

IMPORTS.

2. **General review of import trade.**—The total value of private merchandise imported into the Province of Sind from foreign countries, including Burma (*vide* tables Nos. 1, 6 and 23) was Rs. 19·58 crores, an improvement of Rs. 4 crores or over 25 per cent, as compared with the previous year. The total value of private treasure (gold and silver) came to Rs. 10·55 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 62·64 lakhs or nearly 86 per cent. The increases under merchandise occurred under almost all the main heads, but the principal articles contributing to it were arms and ammunition (+ Rs. 58·13 lakhs), machinery and millwork (+Rs. 56·30 lakhs), cotton manufactures (+Rs. 49·96 lakhs), metals and ores (+Rs. 43·65 lakhs), vehicles (+Rs. 43·37 lakhs) and woollen manufactures (+Rs. 36·85 lakhs).

3. **Articles of minor value or importance.**—Variations in the more important articles (*vide* table No. 6) have been separately commented upon in part II. Among the articles of minor value, the following are dealt with in this paragraph :—

Arms and ammunition.—The increase under this head (+Rs. 58 lakhs) chiefly in respect of firearms and other sorts of arms, occurred in receipts from the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia. The principal item under *wood and timber* (+Rs. 6·60 lakhs) was teak wood from Burma. Under *artificial silk* (+Rs. 10·72 lakhs), imports of piece-goods of artificial silk (the chief item, mainly from Japan) appreciated by Rs. 4·82 lakhs to Rs. 11·50 lakhs, while imports of goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials, mainly from Japan and Germany, increased by Rs. 4·16 lakhs to Rs. 8·45 lakhs. The improvement in the receipts of *silk* (+Rs. 1·16 lakhs) occurred in regard to yarn from Italy and Japan and goods of silk mixed with other materials from Germany. *Copra* (+Rs. 2·94 lakhs) came from Ceylon. Under *fruits and vegetables* (—Rs. 0·87 lakh), dates, mostly from Iraq, formed, as usual, the main item, although their value decreased by Rs. 3·06 lakhs to Rs. 17·25 lakhs. The value of potatoes, entirely from Italy, increased by Rs. 2·09 lakhs to Rs. 2·97 lakhs. The expansion in the imports of *glass and glassware* (+Rs. 3·96 lakhs) occurred under bottles and phials from Japan and Czechoslovakia and sheet and plate from Belgium and Czechoslovakia. The increase in the imports of *paints and painters' materials* (+Rs. 0·39 lakh) occurred in respect of blue paint and paints, other sorts. Under *dyeing and tanning substances* (+Rs. 340), alizarine dyes, chiefly from the United Kingdom and Germany, declined from Rs. 4·22 lakhs to Rs. 3·71 lakhs, while other coal tar dyes appreciated from Rs. 7·91 lakhs to Rs. 8·69 lakhs. The expansion in the case of *apparel* (+Rs. 0·82 lakh) occurred in receipts of gold and silver thread from Germany and hats, etc., from Japan and Italy. The chief item under *haberdashery and millinery* (+Rs. 1·72 lakhs) was lace and embroidery from Italy. The

decrease under *soap* (—Rs. 0·23 lakh) was due to reduced supplies of household and laundry soap from the United Kingdom and Japan. Imports of *tobacco*, including those from Burma, appreciated by Rs. 0·84 lakh, cigarettes, mainly from the United Kingdom, showing an expansion of 19,009 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 0·73 lakh in value. Under *coal*, which is imported here mainly for bunkering purposes, the total quantity of foreign coal received increased from 35,665 tons to 39,113 tons and its value from Rs. 5·25 lakhs to Rs. 7·23 lakhs; the sources of supply this year being the Union of South Africa (28,440 tons), the United Kingdom (8,037 tons) and Germany (2,636 tons). Imports of Bengal coal amounted to 72,718 tons valued at Rs. 12·08 lakhs, an increase of 14,970 tons in quantity and Rs. 3·95 lakhs in value. Imports of *tea* amounting to 662,253 lbs. valued at Rs. 3·68 lakhs, showed a decrease of 363,334 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 1·22 lakhs in value. Reduced arrivals of green tea (intended mostly for the Afghanistan market) from Japan amounting to 477,042 lbs. (—324,377 lbs.) and from China to the extent of 166,900 lbs. (—38,967 lbs.) formed the bulk of the imports and accounted for the decrease. Black tea came mainly from Ceylon, 8,237 lbs. (—7,196 lbs.) valued at Rs. 6,618 (—Rs. 4,621) and Japan, 8,147 lbs. (+6,704 lbs.) valued at Rs. 6,048 (+Rs. 5,142). Arrivals of *cement* rose further from 1,976 tons to 3,132 tons in quantity and from Rs. 0·99 lakh to Rs. 1·21 lakhs in value, both the United Kingdom and Japan again contributing to the increase. The value of *boots and shoes* amounted to Rs. 1·03 lakhs, showing a contraction of Rs. 0·15 lakh, due to reduced supplies of leather footwear from Czechoslovakia and rubber soled footwear from Japan.

Baggage.—The figures for baggage (other than arms and ammunition) which was passed free are not recorded while those for arms and ammunition and dutiable wireless sets, instruments, apparatus and appliances, liquors and spirits, furniture, carpets, jewellery, silverware, platedware and vehicles are included under their relative heads in the general imports. The value of other articles imported as baggage amounted to Rs. 0·91 lakh, of which figure arrivals from the United Kingdom, Gulf ports, Iraq, Honkong and Japan accounted for Rs. 0·34, Rs. 0·19, Rs. 0·14, Rs. 0·06 and Rs. 0·05 lakhs respectively.

Exports.

4. **Agricultural conditions.**—The bulk of the export trade at Karachi consists of agricultural produce, and a brief review, therefore, of the weather conditions during the year and of the area and yield of the principal crops in Sind and the neighbouring provinces (for details of figures see table No. 24 in part II) is given below :—

In Sind, the Barrage and the new canals continued to work satisfactorily. Due largely to the improvements carried out during recent years and also to timely rainfall, the Fuleli and Pinyari canals, two of the most important in the Lower Sind, had a good year. In Upper Sind, the crops were brought to maturity by judicious rotations. The area under cotton, the chief *kharif* crop, is estimated at 1,049,000 acres, showing an increase of 6 per cent. as compared with the corresponding estimate of last year. This increase is due, as previously reported, to the availability of assured

water-supply and the increasing interest shown by zamindars in the cultivation of this crop, as it has been found to be more paying than other main *kharif* crops. A notable feature of this development is the increase under cultivation of the Sind-American varieties of cotton. The yield is estimated at 394,000 bales as compared with 521,000 bales, the corresponding estimate of last year, a decrease of 24 per cent. The *rabi* wheat crop, is reported to be in fairly good condition throughout and a favourable yield is expected. In the *Punjab*, the total area under cotton is reported to be 3,985,000 acres which is 8 per cent. higher than the area for last year. The increase is attributed chiefly to the high prices received for cotton last year, favourable climatic conditions and a satisfactory supply of canal water at sowing time. The yield is estimated at 1,513,000 bales as compared with 1,921,000 bales last year, or a decrease of 21 per cent. Climatic conditions were unfavourable for the sowing of wheat, but its yield is expected to be normal to above normal on irrigated and normal on unirrigated areas. In the *United Provinces*, sowing of cotton commenced throughout the *Province* in good time although in a few districts it was delayed on account of insufficient rain. The area under cultivation is reported to be 581,000 acres which is 17 per cent. smaller than the area of last year. The yield is estimated at 197,000 bales as compared with 175,000 bales last year, an increase of 13 per cent. The *rabi* wheat crop is reported to have been sown in time, but owing to insufficient moisture, irrigation had to be applied in about half the number of districts. The outturn for the Province as a whole is estimated at 88 per cent of normal.

5. **General review of export trade.**—The value of private merchandise (Indian and foreign) exported from the Province of Sind to foreign countries, including Burma (*vide* tables Nos. 1, 26 and 34), amounted to Rs. 23·90 crores, a decrease of Rs. 1·50 crores or 5·9 per cent., and that of private treasure (gold and silver) was Rs. 17·29 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 14·49 lakhs, or 517·5 per cent. The decrease under merchandise occurred mostly in exports of cotton (—Rs. 4·69 crores) and wool, raw, Indian and foreign, (—Rs. 19 lakhs), but the effect of this on the total exports was countered by increased shipments of wheat (+Rs. 2·45 crores), hides (+Rs. 31·62 lakhs) and wheat flour (+Rs. 22·23 lakhs).

6. **Articles of minor value or importance.** The principal articles of the export trade and the entire re-export trade (*vide* table No. 26) have been noticed in detail in Part II. Among the articles of minor value, the following are dealt with in this paragraph :—

Bones and bonemeal (+Rs. 5·92 lakhs): the total value of exports namely, Rs. 28·93 lakhs, is made up of Rs. 22·98 lakhs for bones (+Rs. 4·81 lakhs) which were exported largely to Belgium (Rs. 15·65 lakhs), France (Rs. 2·71 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 2·50 lakhs) and the Netherlands (Rs. 1·26 lakhs) and Rs. 5·95 lakhs for bonemeal (+Rs. 1·11 lakhs) despatched mostly to Ceylon (Rs. 2·31 lakhs), the United Kingdom (Rs. 1·54 lakhs) and the United States of America (Rs. 1·57 lakhs). The value of exports of *fruits and vegetables* fell from Rs. 17·28 lakhs to Rs. 11·41 lakhs, due mainly to reduced purchases of dried fruits by the United Kingdom, which came to Rs. 6·49 lakhs (—Rs. 5 lakhs). The chief items under *fish* exports, Rs. 13·74 lakhs (—Rs. 0·33 lakh), were dry-salted fish (Rs. 6·88 lakhs), mostly to Ceylon, and

dry unsalted fish (Rs. 5·42 lakhs), mostly to Burma. Exports of *chromite* (chrome iron ore) expanded from Rs. 2·04 lakhs to Rs. 9·19 lakhs, the principal purchasers being Norway (Rs. 4·34 lakhs), the United States of America (Rs. 2·16 lakhs), Sweden (Rs. 1·20 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (Rs. 0·96 lakh). Despatches of *leather* decreased from Rs. 2·32 lakhs to Rs. 1·98 lakhs; tanned goat skins, to the United Kingdom, amounted to Rs. 0·79 lakh and dressed sheep skins and cow hides, to the United Kingdom and the United States of America, to Rs. 0·61 lakh and Rs. 0·24 lakh respectively. The value of *raw silk* exports appreciated from Rs. 0·41 lakh to Rs. 0·73 lakh, the United Kingdom again being the largest purchaser.

Coasting trade.

7. **Imports**—(*Vide* tables Nos. 1, 23 and 36). The value of imports of private merchandise (Indian and foreign) in the coasting trade, exclusive of imports from Burma, amounted to Rs. 8·59 crores, an increase of Rs. 26 lakhs or 3 per cent. while imports of private treasure (silver) came to Rs. 6·50 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 0·26 lakh or 3·8 per cent. The principal articles responsible for the increase were copra, carriages and carts, iron and steel, white cotton piece-goods (Indian), gunny bags, cement, coal provisions, fruits and vegetables, and groundnuts and spices. The imports of matches and grey (Indian) and coloured (Indian and foreign) cotton piece-goods, on the other hand, showed a substantial decrease.

8. **Exports.**—(*Vide* tables Nos. 1, 34 and 38). The value of exports of private merchandise (Indian and foreign) in the coasting trade, excluding exports to Burma, came to Rs. 9·84 crores, an increase of Rs. 3·06 crores or 45·1 per cent. while the value of private treasure (gold and silver) was Rs. 2·10 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 0·75 lakh or 26·3 per cent. The increase occurred chiefly under cotton, but other articles, *e.g.*, seeds, wheat, rice and kerosene oil (foreign) also contributed towards it. Decreases occurred under wheat flour, hides and skins, raw, fodder, white cotton piece-goods (foreign) and sugar.

Miscellaneous.

9. **Freight.**—The year opened with bookings of new crop wheat and cotton and liner space for new positions was strictly limited. A little later, pressure eased off and the freight market became lifeless in tone and remained in the doldrums for the greater part of May and June. The rate during this period remained in the neighbourhood of 35 shillings to the United Kingdom (wheat) : seeds were a shilling lower. At the end of June, due to general listlessness, rates slumped further to 32 shillings for both wheat and seeds and remained at that level till the end of September. Reviving interest in wheat shipments sent freight rates up to 35 shillings and 40 shillings, for a brief period, but this did not last long and the market slumped to 26 shillings by the end of December, as the result of the absence of business. Freight rates remained at 26 shillings for the first three months of 1938 and at the end of March, a further drop to 23 shillings occurred. Rates for seeds were about a shilling lower than for wheat. The year under review has been a fairly dull one in the Karachi freight market.

10. **Air traffic.**—During the year under review, the following air services were in regular operation between Europe, India, French-Indo-China, Dutch East Indies and Australia and between Karachi and other cities in India :—

(1) London-Karachi-Calcutta-Singapore-Australia (Bi-weekly).

(2) Paris-Karachi-Calcutta-French Indo-China (weekly).

(3) Amsterdam-Karachi-Calcutta-Dutch East Indies. (Three times a week).

(4) Karachi-Bhuj-Bombay-Madras (Bi-weekly).

(5) Karachi-Lahore (Bi-weekly).

Altogether 738 commercial and private aeroplanes (excluding those flying between inland centres in British India and Karachi) were entered at Karachi Air-Port and Karachi Sea-plane Port in 1937-38, as against 612 in 1936-37, an increase of 21 per cent. There were several private flights to and across India by fliers of various nationalities, namely, British, British Indian, French, Australian, Czechoslovakian, Dutch, German, American, Italian, Japanese and Latvian. A notable event of the year was the conversion of the bi-weekly Amsterdam-Karachi-Dutch East Indies service into a tri-weekly one. In addition, the Empire Air mail scheme was inaugurated in the last week of February 1938 and commenced operations with four Air mail services in each direction between London and Calcutta every week. The service between Calcutta and Singapore continued to be bi-weekly as before. Simultaneously Messrs. Tata Sons and Messrs. Indian National Airways who operate the Karachi-Bombay-Madras and Karachi-Lahore routes respectively increased their services to four per week in connection with the East and West bound Empire airmail services between London and Karachi.

11. **Revenue.**—The gross collection of Customs duty increased from Rs. 4,54 lakhs in 1936-37 to Rs. 6,01 lakhs in 1937-38.

PART II—STATISTICAL TABLES.

(See introductory note).

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Table showing the values of the entire maritime trade of the Province of Sind.

A. FOREIGN TRADE.

Articles.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS—					
Private—					
Merchandise . .	12,96,47,462	15,24,73,187	14,62,25,407	14,03,04,510	19,58,29,748
Gold . . .	2,21,348	1,45,596	58,158	17,40,918	1,33,875
Silver . . .	32,10,602	16,05,684	6,89,921	55,77,334	9,20,693
Currency Notes .	13,945	17,545	37,780	5,490	..
Total Private .	13,30,93,357	15,42,42,012	14,70,11,266	14,76,28,252	19,68,84,316*
Government—					
Stores . . .	78,91,495	1,01,65,056	93,17,229	95,12,761	1,72,85,869*
Total Imports .	14,09,84,852	16,44,07,068	15,63,28,495	15,71,41,013	21,41,70,185*
EXPORTS—					
Private—					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported.	64,92,807	57,12,182	53,84,438	72,33,541	59,20,671
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	13,57,66,955	15,84,76,647	17,26,88,134	24,43,66,326	23,30,65,890
Gold . . .	8,20,800	4,97,172	..	..	2,67,809
Silver . . .	3,60,100	4,03,880	2,58,665	2,79,575	14,60,800
Currency Notes .	1,02,700	1,13,930	44,300	1,09,100	1,54,775
Total Private .	14,35,43,362	16,52,03,811	17,83,75,537	25,19,88,542	24,08,69,945*
Government Stores—					
Foreign Manufactures	1,19,852	1,59,377	4,23,180	77,592	5,31,306
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	17,567	328	7,536	127	60
Currency Notes .	..	..	..	..	..
Total Government .	1,37,419	1,59,705	4,30,716	77,719	5,31,366*
Total Exports .	14,36,80,781	16,53,63,516	17,88,06,253	25,20,66,261	24,14,01,311*
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN TRADE.	28,46,65,633	32,97,70,584	33,51,34,748	40,92,07,274	45,55,71,496*

* For the share of these totals representing figures for Burma, see tables Nos. 23 and 34.

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

B. COASTING TRADE.

Articles.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
IMPORTS—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	7,05,53,638	7,51,91,689	7,75,97,188	8,28,21,220	6,85,07,815
Foreign Manufactures	97,58,435	1,02,07,708	1,28,42,153	1,60,04,187	1,73,57,348
Gold . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Silver . . .	25,324	25,806	4,12,851	6,75,557	6,49,577
Total Private .	8,03,37,397	8,54,25,203	9,08,52,192	9,95,90,964	8,65,14,740
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	3,01,094	4,50,498	6,39,732	6,77,924	3,02,453
Foreign Manufactures	1,69,215	1,57,952	3,81,364	2,66,563	2,22,785
Total Government .	4,70,309	6,08,450	10,21,096	9,44,487	5,25,238
Total Imports .	8,08,07,706	8,60,33,653	9,18,73,288	10,05,35,451	8,70,39,978
EXPORTS—					
Private Merchandise—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	4,76,77,672	6,74,99,740	7,60,69,603	6,06,80,627	8,86,52,441
Foreign Manufactures	1,01,14,029	1,01,97,390	93,98,128	95,42,356	97,05,068
Gold . . .	41,000	..	10,000	25,250	6,000
Silver . . .	4,71,335	9,02,773	6,88,274	2,60,000	2,04,000
Total Private	5,83,04,036	7,85,99,903	8,61,66,005	7,05,08,233	9,85,67,509
Government Stores—					
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	1,433	1,041	..	999	..
Foreign Manufactures	90,148	1,68,146	2,00,541	1,08,136	1,07,879
Total Government	91,581	1,69,187	2,00,541	1,09,135	1,07,879
Total Exports .	5,83,95,617	7,87,69,090	8,63,66,546	7,06,17,368	9,86,75,388
Grand Total of Coasting Trade.	13,92,03,323	16,48,02,743	17,82,39,834	17,11,52,819	18,57,15,366
Total of Entire Trade	42,38,68,956	49,45,73,327	51,33,74,582	58,03,60,093	64,12,86,862

NOTE. For the share of Burma in the figures for 1933-34 to 1936-37 see tables Nos. 23 and 34.

TABLE No. 2.

Geographical Distribution.—Table showing the distribution of the foreign trade in private merchandise by countries.

	Imports.				Exports.				Percentage of total trade.	
	1936-37.	1937-38.	Percentage.		1936-37.	1937-38.	Percentage.			
			1936-37.	1937-38.			1936-37.	1937-38.	1936-37.	1937-38.
BRITISH EMPIRE—	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.			Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.				
United Kingdom	6,55·70	7,75·53	42·05	39·60	9,24·63	9,07·73	36·40	37·98	38·55	38·71
Burma	1,56·32	1,39·37	10·02	7·12	24·44	36·65	0·96	1·53	4·41	4·05
Ceylon	29·06	29·71	1·86	1·52	18·03	19·43	0·71	0·81	1·14	1·13
Other British Possessions	16·64	32·11	1·07	1·64	46·80	59·68	1·84	2·50	1·55	2·11
Total British Empire	8,57·72	9,76·72	55·00	49·88	10,13·90	10,23·49	39·91	42·82	45·65	46·00
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—										
Europe—										
Germany	1,58·64	2,20·89	10·17	11·28	1,42·54	2,65·19	5·61	11·10	7·35	11·20
Italy	15·66	58·66	1·04	2·99	1,08·61	88·18	4·28	3·69	3·03	3·37
Czechoslovakia	15·10	46·01	0·97	2·35	0·27	31·06	0·01	1·30	0·37	1·77
Switzerland	23·77	31·86	1·53	1·63	0·01	1·87	0·00	0·08	0·58	0·78
Belgium	25·37	29·54	1·63	1·51	1,55·47	1,12·66	6·12	4·71	4·41	3·27
France	20·06	20·63	1·29	1·05	1,19·39	75·03	4·70	3·14	3·40	2·20
Sweden	11·61	18·33	0·70	0·94	4·65	9·97	0·18	0·42	0·40	0·65
Netherlands	12·71	17·73	0·82	0·90	41·13	38·78	1·62	1·62	1·31	1·30
U. S. S. R. Southern	35·91	16·46	2·30	0·84	..	..	..	..	0·88	0·38
Poland	3·18	3·60	0·20	0·18	32·00	22·22	1·26	0·99	0·86	0·59

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

	Imports.				Exports.				Percentage of total trade.	
	1936-37.	1937-38.	Percentage.		1936-37.	1937-38.	Percentage.			
			1936-37.	1937-38.			1936-37.	1937-38.	1936-37.	1937-38.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*contd.*	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.			Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.				
Europe—*contd.*										
Spain	1·23	0·72	0·08	0·04	13·98	..	0·55	..	0·37	0·01
Other Countries	17·05	32·16	1·09	1·64	27·56	36·16	1·08	1·51	1·09	1·57
Total Europe	3,40·29	4,96·59	21·82	25·35	6,45·61	6,81·12	25·41	28·50	24·05	27·09
Asia—										
Japan	1,78·87	2,34·24	11·47	11·96	6,27·60	4,21·53	24·71	17·64	19·67	15·08
Iran	62·99	87·22	4·04	4·45	0·94	2·99	0·04	0·13	1·56	2·07
Iraq	21·01	16·40	1·35	0·84	5·07	6·98	0·20	0·29	0·64	0·54
Java	5·86	12·40	0·38	0·63	0·09	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·14	0·29
China	3·15	2·53	0·20	0·13	12·14	15·66	0·48	0·66	0·37	0·43
Muscat	6·09	3·35	0·39	0·17	24·13	25·00	0·95	1·05	0·74	0·65
French Indo-China	..	0·01	..	..	12·30	6·72	0·48	0·28	0·30	0·15
Other Countries	0·63	10·84	0·04	0·56	8·12	13·38	0·32	0·56	0·21	0·55
Total Asia	2,78·60	3,66·99	17·87	18·74	6,90·39	4,92·46	27·18	20·61	23·63	19·76
America	81·81	1,15·46	5·25	5·90	1,87·00	1,78·29	7·36	7·46	6·56	6·76
Africa	0·94	2·54	0·06	0·13	3·54	14·51	0·14	0·61	0·11	0·39
Total Foreign Countries	7,01·64	9,81·58	45·00	50·12	15,26·54	13,66·38	60·09	57·18	54·35	54·00
GRAND TOTAL	15,59·36	19,58·30	100·00	100·00	25,40·44	23,89·87	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

NOTE.—Percentages for 1936-37 in the table have been recalculated on account of the inclusion of trade with Burma in the foreign trade.

British Empire.—The total value of imports from the *United Kingdom* increased from Rs. 656 lakhs to Rs. 776 lakhs or by 18·3 per cent. while exports fell from Rs. 925 lakhs to Rs. 908 lakhs or by 1·8 per cent. ; the net result being an increase of Rs. 103 lakhs in the total trade. The share of the *United Kingdom* in the total import trade of Sind dropped from 42·05 to 39·60 per cent., while in respect of exports, it rose from 36·40 to 37·98 per cent. Among the imported articles, cotton piece-goods, forming 32 per cent. of the total imports, showed the largest increase in value, *viz.*, Rs. 20 lakhs ; iron and steel, firearms, aircrafts and parts, chemicals and drugs, sewing and knitting machines and parts, woollen piece-goods, old newspapers and provisions also registered an improvement. On the other hand, imports of electrical instruments, pneumatic cycle covers and tubes and mining and sugar machinery showed a decrease. On the export side, raw cotton, the largest single item, representing 39 per cent. of the total exports to *the United Kingdom*, was the article most adversely affected, showing a fall of Rs. 133 lakhs, but woollen carpets, dried fruits and pulse (other sorts) were also exported in smaller quantities. The full effect of the decline in the commodities noted above was offset to a large extent by increased shipments of wheat, rapeseed and barley. As regards trade with other countries in the British Empire, the share of *Burma* in the total imports depreciated by Rs. 17 lakhs, chiefly in respect of petrol and kerosene. Lubricating oil, teak wood and matches, however, came in larger quantities. Exports to *Burma*, amounting to Rs. 37 lakhs, appreciated by Rs. 13 lakhs, due to larger purchases of wheat flour, wheat and fish. Receipts from and despatches to *Ceylon* appreciated by Rs. 0·65 lakhs and Rs. 1·40 lakhs respectively, the principal commodities under imports being copra and coconut oil and under exports, fish, fish manure and food-grains. *Bahrein* increased its share under imports from Rs. 2·44 lakhs to Rs. 10·17 lakhs, chiefly in regard to supplies of kerosene and petrol, while the share of the *Straits Settlements* rose from Rs. 4·58 lakhs to Rs. 7·96 lakhs, mainly due to shipments of unwrought tin. The principal commodity imported from the *Union of South Africa* was coal, valued at Rs. 5·15 lakhs (+Rs. 2·01 lakhs) while provisions came from *Canada* to the value of Rs. 2·24 lakhs (+Rs. 0·44 lakh). Imports of pneumatic motor covers from *Canada* this year amounted to Rs. 0·35 lakh as against Rs. 0·04 lakh, in the previous year.

Foreign Countries.—

Europe.—On the import side, *Germany* not only maintained her leading position, but even increased her share from 10·17 to 11·28 per cent. The increase was general and was distributed over several heads, the most noticeable ones being metal lamps, sewing and knitting machines and parts, woollen shawls, electrical instruments, builders' hardware (*e. g.*, locks, hinges, door bolts, etc.), drugs, refrigerating and sugar machinery and cycles and parts. Copper sheets and electrical machinery, however, were imported in smaller quantities. On the export side, *Germany* displaced Belgium for first place, her share being 11·10 per cent as against 5·61 per cent last year. The total value of her purchases amounted to Rs. 265 lakhs (an increase of Rs 123 lakhs), to which wheat exports alone contributed Rs. 147 lakhs (+Rs. 138 lakhs) ; decreases, however, occurred under cotton, bones, raw hides and rapeseed. The value of imports from *Italy* appreciated by Rs. 43 lakhs but that of exports to that country decreased by Rs. 20 lakhs. Larger

arrivals of woollen blankets and rugs and piece-goods, haberdashery and potatoes, though partly offset by smaller purchases of coloured cotton piece-goods, accounted mostly for the improvement under imports, while a reduction in the demand for raw cotton was in the main responsible for the fall under exports. *Czechoslovakia* increased her share in the import trade by Rs. 31 lakhs, chiefly under arms and ammunition (+Rs. 22 lakhs), iron and and steel and glassware. Imports from *Switzerland* also rose by Rs. 8 lakhs, mainly under white and coloured cotton piece-goods, while the shares of these two countries in the export trade rose by Rs. 30·79 lakhs and Rs. 1·86 lakhs respectively, due to larger purchases of cotton. Imports from *Belgium* amounted to Rs. 29·54 lakhs in value, an increase of Rs. 4·17 lakhs, to which the improvement in the value of iron and steel, the chief article, contributed Rs. 1·89 lakhs and glass sheet and plate, Rs. 0·37 lakh. The export trade with *Belgium* fell by Rs. 43 lakhs, due mainly to the curtailed demand for cotton, offset to some extent by increased purchases of bones, coconut oil-cakes and rapeseed. *France* improved her share in the value of import trade in respect of supplies of iron and steel and brandy, but she sold less aircraft parts and jewellery. On the export side, *France* purchased less cotton, rapeseed and gram but more bones. Among the other European countries, imports from *Sweden* increased by Rs. 6·72 lakhs, under packing and printing paper, iron and steel, builders' hardware and implements and tools. As regards the *Netherlands*, imports from that country appreciated by Rs. 5·02 lakhs, but exports declined by Rs. 2·35 lakhs. Provisions, vegetable product and ale, beer and porter contributed to the increase in imports while raw cotton and rapeseed were mainly responsible for the decline in exports, though this was partly offset by increased purchases of raw hides and bones. Kerosene was the main article imported from *Russia*, but imports declined from Rs. 35·85 lakhs to Rs. 16·46 lakhs. *Poland* sold more yarn and knitting wool to Sind, but bought less Indian cotton.

Asia.—Next to the United Kingdom, *Japan* was once again Sind's most important customer in respect of both imports and exports, her share in the former trade being 11·96 per cent and in the latter, 17·64 per cent. Imports from Japan appreciated by Rs. 55·37 lakhs, noticeably under white and coloured cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 25 lakhs), yarn and knitting wool (+Rs. 9 lakhs), artificial silk and woollen piece-goods (+Rs. 7 lakhs) and (+Rs. 5 lakhs) respectively, iron and steel (+Rs. 3 lakhs) and cotton handkerchiefs (+Rs. 2 lakhs). Exports to that country declined by Rs. 206·07 lakhs, mainly due to reduced sales of cotton (—Rs. 209 lakhs), although the value of scrap iron, buffalo and cow hides and some minor articles purchased this year by *Japan was more*. The import trade from *Iran* improved by Rs. 24·23 lakhs on account of larger arrivals of petrol and kerosene, but purchases from *Iraq* declined by Rs. 4·61 lakhs, due to reduced imports of dates from that country. Imports from *Java* appreciated by Rs. 6·54 lakhs, principally under sugar. The cotton export trade to *China* recorded an increase, but a decrease occurred in despatches of that article to *French Indo-China*. Smaller supplies of pearls from *Mascat* accounted for the decrease in imports from that country.

North and South America.—Imports from American countries amounting to Rs. 115 lakhs in value showed an increase of Rs. 34 lakhs. Arrivals from the United States of America of electrical instruments, motor cars and

lorries, lubricating oil, mining machinery, pneumatic motor covers and iron and steel showed an improvement. On the other hand, imports of copper sheets and oil crushing machinery received a set-back. On the export side, reduced exports of wool and cotton were counterbalanced by an increase in shipments of raw goat skins, the net result being a decrease this year of Rs. 9 lakhs, which follows an increase of Rs. 38 lakhs, in the previous year.

TABLE No. 3.

Prices.—Table showing the variations in the average prices of certain important articles.

Articles.		1927-28 (Base year).	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
IMPORTS.							
Coal	Per Ton	100	63·17	62·42	62·12	62·41	78·35
Dates	,,	100	45·77	44·95	45·00	53·46	47·16
Copper	Cwt.	100	57·03	55·08	58·60	69·66	88·62
Iron and steel	Ton	100	91·37	94·11	89 74	87·88	128·80
Kerosene oil	Gal.	100	66·70	67·90	64·92	64·21	60·70
Sugar	Ton	100	51·60	42·64	43·80	43·39	62·12
Cotton twist and yarn	Lb.	100	72·96	85·54	72·45	73·35	106·03
Grey cotton piece-goods	Yds.	100	51·28	52·80	51·51	49·68	57·53
White cotton piece-goods	,,	100	65·86	66·02	65·66	69·77	75·56
Coloured cotton piece-goods	,,	100	61·70	61·98	56·61	58·16	64·83
Woollen piece-goods	,,	100	67·91	89·24	102·68	134·24	141·29
EXPORTS.							
Rice not in the husk	Per Ton	100	60·09	53·80	54·77	51·77	55·11
Wheat	,,	100	61·51	56·41	58·04	61·56	68·46
Hides, raw	,,	100	48·39	45·92	49·70	49·39	76·29
Skins, raw	,,	100	65·10	57·06	65·78	75·10	93·19
Rapeseed	,,	100	49·79	51·24	60·49	63·85	64·89
Cotton, raw	,,	100	50·02	52·33	54·64	60·21	62·00
Wool, raw (Indian)	Lbs.	100	37·49	42·47	48·80	62·17	80·04
Wool, raw (Foreign)	,,	100	47·50	48·44	46·81	57·87	69·68

TABLE No. 4.

Government transactions.—Table showing the values of the more important Government transactions in the Foreign trade.

Articles.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Imports—					
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—					
Firearms and parts thereof	" 0·35	2·14	0·82	1·56	4·18
Other sorts	12·13	16·44	5·24	3·36	39·62
Machinery and millwork—					
Railway locomotive engines and tenders.	6·91	6·54	17·38	7·47	16·23
Other sorts	1·36	2·59	5·94	2·89	4·88
Metals and ores—					
Iron and steel—					
Bars and channels	0·47	0·21	1·22	1·52	1·86
Other manufactures	1·09	1·85	3·41	2·95	4·1
Other sorts	0·73	0·77	0·89	1·25	3·69
Total Metals and ores	2·29	2·83	5·52	5·72	9·74
Vehicles—					
Railway carriages	1·14	2·43	6·86	6·54	7·94
„ wagons	0·34	1·27	0·76	2·44	2·92
Other sorts	29·77	27·83	18·68	33·70	35·53
Other articles	24·62	39·58	31·97	31·45	51·82
Treasure	..	..	..	..	..
Total Imports	78·91	1,01·65	93·17	95·13	1,72·86*
Exports—					
Stores	1·37	1·60	4·31	0·78	5·31
Treasure	..	..	..		..
Total Exports	1·37	1·60	4·31	0·78	5·31*
Total Government transactions	80·28	1,03·25	97·48	95·91	1,78·17*

* For the share of these totals, representing figures for Burma, *see* tables Nos. 23 and 34.

Government transactions.—The increase of Rs. 72·55 lakhs in the total value of imports of Government stores (including imports from Burma), as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year, is distributed over nearly all the heads, but the bulk of it occurred under "Arms, ammunition and Military stores, other sorts" from the United Kingdom and under Railway locomotive engines and tenders from the United Kingdom and Germany.

FOREIGN TRADE.

IMPORTS.

TABLE No. 5.

Table showing the values of imports under the five main classes.

Classes.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	1,57·40	1,42·81	1,45·26	1,14·30	1,33·41
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	1,21·78	1,24·71	1,58·45	1,75·69	3,38·32
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	9,91·44	12,20·15	11,23·77	10,82·23	14,56·09
IV.—Living animals	0·58	0·48	4·23	0·17	0·33
V.—Postal articles and baggage not specified.†	25·27	36·58	30·54	30·65	30·15
Total Imports	12,96·47	15,24·73	14,62·25	14,03·04	19,58·30*

* For the share of this total, representing imports from Burma, *see* table No. 23.

† Figures for baggage not included before 1936-37.

TABLE No. 6.

Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles entering into the foreign import trade.

Articles.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton manufactures	3,02,93,355	4,35,30,651	3,85,14,473	3,45,19,392	3,95,14,775	20·18
Oils . . .	91,69,419	93,06,174	1,17,63,860	1,20,25,815	2,54,98,374*	13·02
Machinery and millwork.	1,27,15,999	1,02,16,968	1,01,96,883	1,14,65,240	1,70,95,491	8·73
Metals and ores .	92,70,974	1,21,63,820	1,27,90,406	1,04,28,086	1,47,93,395	7·55
Vehicles . .	49,81,989	61,70,729	60,12,103	66,02,429	1,09,38,915	5·59
Woollen manufactures.	67,76,198	1,07,03,660	57,99,184	58,53,431	95,58,428	4·87
Arms, ammunition, etc.	8,14,458	6,52,206	8,02,366	25,85,129	83,48,071	4·27
Instruments and apparatus.	43,94,473	48,20,066	51,36,595	56,76,473	67,54,946	3·45
Hardware . .	32,40,455	36,11,315	38,96,320	36,07,332	47,37,292	2·42
Liquors . . .	42,63,268	42,25,765	46,19,134	41,96,310	46,52,814	2·38
Provisions . .	30,94,122	32,51,263	33,97 361	35,45,173	42,73,842	2·19
Rubber manufactures.	38,49,901	39,77,854	43,92,453	37,17,367	38,76,458	1·98
Paper and pasteboard.	22,09,422	25,67,559	25,20,749	25,86,943	38,04,285	1·94
Chemicals . .	32,24,061	33,50,855	30,29,336	28,01,865	34,49,475	1·76
Articles imported by post.	25,27,416	26,57,674	30,54,198	29,78,663	29,24,495	1·49
Wood and timber	2,41,527	3,23,206	3,74,808	8,22,921	27,24,689*	1·39
Artificial silk . .	14,25,231	22,39,829	16,21,083	13,76,655	24,48,843	1·25
Copra . . .	8,82,677	6,30,288	13,23,669	21,40,079	24,33,727	1·24
Drugs and medicines	14,41,261	16,32,265	17,25,997	16,92,965	22,77,083	1·16
Fruits and vegetables	13,97,933	17,45,041	19,80,904	21,91,057	21,03,909	1·08
Glass and glassware	11,41,539	13,27,908	15,21,363	12,59,553	16,56,442	0·85
Paints and painters' materials.	10,76,776	12,15,884	12,36,761	12,80,708	13,20,178	0 67
Dyeing and tanning substances.	11,62,980	15,51,381	14,03,222	12,75,571	12,75,911	0·65
Apparel . . .	11,81,092	11,06,720	10,38,703	11,86,810	12,69,222	0 65
Sugar	62,54,775	43,61,522	37,53,864	5,75,821	12,36,534	0 63
Haberdashery and millinery.	10,21,863	10,49,539	10,08,116	9,57,668	11,30,083	0·58
Silk manufactures .	4,69,725	9,41,231	7,22,254	5,75,865	6,91,845	0·35
Soap . . .	13,26,714	11,93,379	6,66,018	4,47,630	4,24,481	0·22
Tobacco . . .	2,30,915	1,47,693	1,61,969	1,68,477	3,02,558*	0·15
Other articles . .	95,46,941	1,07,94,742	1,17,61,255	1,23,13,582	1,43,33,187	7·31
TOTAL	12,96,47,462	15,24,73,187	14,62,25,407	14,03,04,510	19,58,29,748*	100·00

* For the share of this total representing imports from Burma, *see* table No. 23.

TABLE No. 7.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

Description.	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Grey (unbleached)—		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
From United Kingdom . Yds.	3,740,677	5·03	4,394,108	5·70	4,511,673	6·46	3,560,403	5·49	2,247,249	3·57
„ Japan . . . „	15,448,625	20·79	16,262,744	22·79	23,062,982	30·80	20,548,797	25·94	13,478,233	20·16
„ Other Countries . „	64	0·00	27,458	0·15	9,832	0·02	..	..	5	0·00
Total Grey . „	19,189,366	25·82	20,684,310	28·64	27,584,487	37·28	24,109,200	31·43	15,725,487	23·73
White (bleached)—										
From United Kingdom . Yds.	87,023,208	1,45·43	127,092,315	2,04·69	110,677,983	1,78·53	90,242,083	1,53·72	84,538,644	1,57·47
„ Japan . . . „	15,491,587	21·01	13,666,647	22·02	22,465,540	33·21	20,093,791	30·73	2[illegible],917,632	41·09
„ Other Countries . „	655,830	2·36	2,697,614	9·33	2,370,099	9·33	3,142,424	12·26	3,936,370	18·06
Total White . „	103,170,625	1,68·80	143,456,576	2,36·04	135,513,622	2,21·07	113,478,298	1,96·71	115,392,646	2,16·62
Coloured, printed or dyed—										
From United Kingdom . Yds.	31,446,129	69·42	57,286,620	1,20·84	42,818,604	87·81	33,398,401	71·90	38,122,125	89·92
„ Italy . . . „	71,264	0·25	483,708	1·25	172,671	0·37	236,229	0·59	98,309	0·27
„ Japan . . . „	9,943,657	14·62	14,555,329	25·00	16,567,869	22·34	18,120,328	25·47	23,529,259	39·83
„ Other Countries . „	36,402	0·15	763,759	2·34	448,839	1·56	1,104,623	3·42	1,405,341	5·04
Total Coloured . „	41,497,452	84·44	73,089,416	1,49·43	60,007,983	1,12·08	52,859,581	1,01·38	63,155,034	1,35·06
Total Piece-goods . „	163,857,443	2,79·06	237,230,302	4,14·11	223,106,092	3,70·43	190,447,079	3,29·52	194,273,167	3,75·41

TABLE No. 8.

IMPORTANT DESCRIPTIONS OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

Description.	Quantity.					Value.				
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
(1) *Grey (unbleached)*—										
Dhutis, saris and scarves .	1,365,607	1,261,091	1,991,612	1,807,453	924,088	2·32	2·09	3 24	2·87	1·58
Drills and jeans . . .	860,000	249,040	1,240,800	549,000	162,000	1·25	0·38	1·89	0·95	0·28
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls and cambrics.	2,365,948	3,397,975	2,857,825	2,371,610	1,719,821	2·74	3·92	3·54	3·29	2·44
Longcloth and shirtings . .	14,597,647	15,731,786	20,836,132	19,207,140	12,919,578	19·51	22·03	27·59	24·03	19·42
(2) *White (bleached)*—										
Checks, spots and stripes. .	2,390,096	2,315,078	1,954,963	2,200,074	2,485,853	6·30	5·65	4·43	4·88	5·90
Jaconets, madapollams and cambrics.	3,333,905	5,858,581	3,812,402	3,798,635	3,203,690	8·09	11·95	9·01	9·42	8·37
Longcloth and shirtings .	30,200,615	38,332,154	43,676,856	32,108,510	31,109,818	60·67	78·10	84·43	65·91	68·52
Mulls	63,930,986	92,832,892	81,359,721	71,034,865	74,065,770	88·55	1,28·67	1,09·87	1,01·71	1,14·57
Nainsooks	2,127,711	476,496	850,092	126,101	78,229	2·16	0·75	1·06	0·20	0·13
Embroidered allovers . .	..	2,036,773	1,932,916	2,616,129	3,414,935	..	7·39	7·92	10·78	17·10
(3) *Coloured, printed and dyed*—										
Cambrics	9,068,767	14,152,872	13,137,259	9,889,366	8,667,282	16·37	25·29	23·18	17·64	17·38
Drills and jeans . .	7,797,891	12,548,564	13,233,891	14,364,724	17,181,493	11·80	21·70	19·27	20·90	28·07
Shirtings, other than woven .	11,531,785	21,921,025	17,612,425	13,278,814	20,301,653	21·93	38·58	30·33	23·88	39·82
Twills	3,407,548	5,695,117	3,751,626	4,571,615	3,217,145	6·28	11·62	7·79	9·63	7·88
Saris and Scarves . . .	1,749,734	3,404,256	3,274,287	3,376,507	4,301,820	4·22	7·71	7·41	7·27	9·14
Dyed Italian cloth and sateens	2,312,180	5,084,779	1,789,925	2,409,964	2,753,356	7·47	15·38	6·62	8·39	11·13
Woven coatings and trouserings	696,985	1,309,535	960,510	892,127	1,427,823	3·84	7·13	4·53	3·76	5·80
Woven shirtings . . .	2,260,689	4,647,541	2,803,761	794,078	83,489	5·63	9·48	5·29	1·47	0·26

Cotton piece-goods.

General.—Total imports of cotton piece-goods appreciated by 2 per cent. in quantity and by 14 per cent. in value, as compared with the previous year. The share of the United Kingdom was nearly 125 million yards valued at Rs. 2·51 crores, showing a decrease of 2 per cent. in quantity but an increase of 9 per cent. in value, while that of Japan was nearly 64 million yards valued at Rs. 1·01 crores, showing an increase of 9 per cent. in quantity and 23 per cent. in value. The market ruled firm in the early part of the year and good business was done at advancing prices; aut the subsequent fall in the prices of raw cotton changed the outlook bnd a downward movement set in, involving importers in losses. The Sino-Japanese war was anticipated, at first, to exercise a bullish effect on the market by restricting the supplies, but this did not materialise, as with the loss of the large Chinese market, Japan dumped her goods on the Indian markets at greatly reduced prices; as a result, total imports exceeded those of the previous year. The falling off in the receipts of British piece-goods is to be attributed to higher prices.

Grey goods.—Grey goods arrived from the United Kingdom and Japan, the latter being, as usual, the chief supplier. Compared with the previous year, the value of imports from Japan recorded a decrease of Rs. 5·78 lakhs, to which longcloth and shirtings contributed Rs. 4·57 lakhs and drills and jeans Rs. 0·67 lakh. Imports from the United Kingdom were down by Rs. 1·92 lakhs, to which bordered dhuties contributed Rs. 1·04 lakhs and jaconets Rs. 0·85 lakh. The decline is due to keener competition from Indian mills.

White goods.—The United Kingdom continued to be the chief supplier but while her share of the total yardage supplied fell from 80 per cent. to 73 per cent., that of Japan appreciated from 18 per cent. to 23 per cent. Of the principal varieties, mulls from the United Kingdom depreciated in quantity by 3½ million yards to 60¾ million yards but appreciated in value by Rs. 4·03 lakhs to Rs. 97·36 lakhs, while mulls from Japan expanded by 6½ million yards to 13¼ million yards in quantity and by Rs. 8·83 lakhs to Rs. 17·21 lakhs in value. Supplies of longcloth and shirtings from the United Kingdom amounted to 17½ million yards valued at Rs. 44·01 lakhs as against 18¼ million yards valued at Rs. 42·32 lakhs. Longcloth and shirtings from Japan amounted to 13½ million yards valued at Rs. 23·59 lakhs as against 13¼ million yards valued at Rs. 22·14 lakhs, in the previous year. Embroidered allovers from Switzerland improved by ¾ million yards to 3¼ million yards in quantity and by Rs. 4·87 lakhs to Rs. 14·76 lakhs in value. The expansion in this line is due partly to the increasing popularity of such goods in the Punjab and partly to purchases being in excess of demand.

Coloured goods.—The share of the United Kingdom in the volume of coloured goods decreased from 63 per cent. to 60 per cent. while that of Japan advanced from 34 per cent. to 37 per cent. The principal varieties contributing to the increase in the total imports were shirtings, printed, from the United Kingdom and drills and jeans, printed, from Japan.

The total number of handkerchiefs in the piece from Japan amounted to 5,642,208 valued at Rs. 7·44 lakhs as against 3,670,077 valued at Rs. 5·44 lakhs reported last year.

TABLE No. 9.

WOOL, RAW AND WOOLLEN GOODS.

		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
		Quantity.	Value. Rs. Lakhs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs. Lakhs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs. Lakhs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs. Lakhs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs. Lakhs.
Wool—											
Raw	lbs.	249,958	3·38	667,446	5·66	624,182	4·59	599,253	6·39	472,527	5·85
Yarn and knitting wool	,,	771,896	12·07	2,326,322	38·89	1,339,240	21·91	1,209,821	23·06	1,347,820	32·30
Manufactures—											
Blankets and rugs other than floor rugs	,,	1,539,607	12·47	1,829,947	15·55	1,018,757	7·84	740,082	5·95	1,818,126	14·11
Braids	,,	3,716	0·11	2,859	0·08	3,042	0·08	1,977	0·07	3,008	0·10
Carpets and floor rugs	,,	14,668	0·38	18,623	0·43	13,429	0·29	17,782	0·46	23,259	0·96
Hosiery	,,	36,463	1·46	42,164	1·83	64,354	2·27	65,519	2·42	69,203	2·90
*Woollen and worsted piece-goods	yds.	..	..	..	..	753,227	12·57	694,710	13·92	1,007,685	20·02
†Goods of wool mixed with other materials	,,	..	..	577,425	8·25	475,517	5·92	340,902	5·47	530,969	9·77
*Ruffle cloth and shawl cloth	,,	..	..	..	..	178,730	1·31	38,596	0·37	8,055	0·07
*Roller cloth, clearer cloth and sizing flannel	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	0·01	..	..
Piece-goods	,,	4,484,796	37·25	2,724,058	33·31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shawls and lohis	No.	69,464	3·22	83,860	4·00	93,851	2·79	148,787	4·88	621,345	10·10
Other sorts	lbs.	80,201	0·90	559,722	4·69	375,718	3·01	215,821	1·92	579,535	5·05
Total wool manufactures	Value.	..	55·69	..	68·14	..	36·08	..	35·47	..	63·08
Total wool	,,	..	71·14	..	1,12·69	..	62·58	..	64·92	..	1,01·23

* Shown as a separate sub-head from April 1935, figures for previous years being included in those under "piece-goods."
† Shown as a separate sub-head from April 1934, figures for previous years being included in those under "piece-goods."

Woollen goods.—Japan was the chief supplier of *yarn and knitting wool* and its shipments to this port amounted to 1,211,924 lbs. valued at Rs. 28·48 lakhs, showing an increase of 168,672 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 8·70 lakhs in value, as compared with the figures of the previous year. Poland also slightly increased its sales but Germany sent less. Receipts from the United Kingdom amounted to 84,633 lbs. (—12,503 lbs.), valued at Rs. 2·62 lakhs (+Rs. 0·39 lakh). Although the prices of raw wool were high during the first few months of the year, the prices of *woollen piece-goods* were not correspondingly raised; as a result, dealers were tempted to augment their purchases and total imports registered an improvement of Rs. 10·10 lakhs, both the United Kingdom and Japan contributing to the increase. Italy also improved its share but Germany sold slightly less. Imports of *blankets* from Italy, consisting mainly of cheap rugs, rose in value from Rs. 4·72 lakhs to Rs. 13·90 lakhs, while those from Japan declined from Rs. 0·53 lakh to Rs. 0·04 lakh. *Shawls and lohis* came chiefly from Germany and Japan, their sales amounting to Rs. 7·29 lakhs (+Rs. 3·66 lakhs), and Rs. 2·81 lakhs (+Rs. 1·68 lakhs) respectively. Receipts from France decreased by Rs. 0·12 lakh to Rs. 18 only.

TABLE No. 10.

Mineral oils.

Description.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
		Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Kerosene—											
From Bahrein Islands	Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	735,842	2·76
,, U. S. S. R, Southern	,,	8,131,839	34·94	8,536,441	36·68	12,487,423	49·02	9,974,652	35·85	4,579,577	16·46
,, Iran	,,	..	..	..	..	1,587,921	6·70	2,064,806	8·71	5,015,504	18·73
	Tin	291,875	1·93	141,200	0·91	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Sumatra	Bulk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,614,372	9·40
,, U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast.	Tin	41,155	0·39	20,471	0·22	61,250	0·53	32,775	0·26	44,000	0·26
,, Dutch Borneo	Bulk	..	..	1,362,767	5·75	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Roumania	,,	1,186,140	2·30	..	..	205,016	0·90	..	..	..	..
,, Other Countries	Tin	97	0·00	220	0·00	13,292	0·05	82,966	0·33	43,954	0·19
Total	Bulk	9,317,979	37·24	9,899,208	42·43	14,280,360	56·62	12,039,458	44·56	12,045,295	47·35
	Tin	333,127	2·32	161,891	1·13	74,542	0·58	115,741	0·59	87,954	0·45
From Burma*	Bulk									7,043,566	28·95
	Tin	6,961,372	30·57	8,122,348	34·57	8,443,391	36·46	9,156,698	41·44	1,123,764	4·69
Grand Total Kerosene		16,612,478	70·13	18,183,447	78·13	22,798,293	93·66	21,311,897	86·59	21,200,579	81·44
Petrol, Benzine and Benzol—											
From Bahrein Islands		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	826,564	4·65
,, Burma		10,924,167	70·80	11,792,911	75·82	15,861,200	1,02·56	13,475,264	83·04	9,557,395	60·83
,, Iran		293,040	2·66	414,208	3·75	123,200	1·12	3,964,048	22·30	6,940,052	37·91
,, Germany		..	..	59,723	0·52	298,507	2·06	154,883	0·84	60,201	0·35
,, U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast		..	..	35,226	0·32	..	..	..	..	10	0·00
,, Other Countries		..	..	90,604	0·70	2	0·00	..	..	11,641	0·13
Total Petrol, Benzine and Benzol		11,217,207	73·46	12,392,672	81·11	16,282,909	1,05·74	17,594,195	1,06·18	17,395,863	1,03·87
Other Mineral oils—											
Fuel		11,944,619	23·19	13,024,707	24·94	16,811,479	31·60	15,454,015	28·58	18,456,379	30·48
Lubricating		1,585,964	17·64	1,148,776	12·06	1,623,467	13·56	1,440,575	12·27	2,887,495	29·13
Other sorts		1,387,779	3·72	45,882	0·84	70,112	0·96	55,659	1·10	76,496	1·72

* Kerosene from Burma in bulk and in tins not separately recorded prior to 1st April 1937.

Mineral oils.—Imports of *kerosene oil* showed a slight diminution of 0·5 per cent. in quantity and about 6 per cent. in value. The net decrease in total imports (—111,000 gallons) is made up of Russian kerosene (—5·4 millions), Burmese kerosene (—1 million), Iranian kerosene (+3 millions), Sumatra kerosene (+2·6 millions), and Bahrein kerosene (+0·7 million). Imports from the last two mentioned places represented a special new feature of the year's trade and taken together with arrivals from Iran were responsible for the decrease in imports from Russia and Burma. Under *petrol*, the decrease in receipts from Burma was offset to some extent by imports of Bahrein petrol, which came here for the first time, during the year under report, and of Iranian petrol. Fuel oil came almost wholly from Iran (17,505,585 gallons) and the Bahrein Islands (886,324 gallons). The increase under *lubricating oil* occurred mainly in receipts from the United States of America and Burma.

TABLE No. 11.

MACHINERY.

Description.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Prime-movers (other than electrical)	14·51	9·04	17·59	12·90	15·87
Electrical machinery	17·56	19·18	22·87	33·36	36·53
Boilers	5·26	2·29	2·59	3·41	4·88
Agricultural machinery	2·95	2·95	2·89	3·65	3·60
Metal-working machinery	2·89	2·19	3·40	2·79	4·12
Mining machinery	3·62	4·42	6·03	6·68	8·84
Refrigerating machinery	0·95	0·90	1·70	2·37	8·04
Rice and flour mill machinery	0·55	0·69	0·77	1·56	0·93
Sugar machinery	46·98	7·89	0·90	1·72	3·45
Textile machinery	5·40	20·62	8·15	16·15	15·50
Sewing and knitting machines and parts thereof	11·38	17·76	17·05	14·78	24·73
Typewriters	0·13	0·40	0·45	0·35	0·58
Other sorts	14·98	13·84	17·58	14·93	43·88
TOTAL	1,27·16	1,02·17	1,01·97	1,14·65	1,70·95

Machinery.—Total imports of machinery further expanded by Rs. 56·30 lakhs to Rs. 170·95 lakhs, noticeably, in receipts of sewing and knitting machines from the United Kingdom, Rs. 10·60 lakhs, (+Rs. 4·53 lakhs) and Germany Rs. 8·42 lakhs (+Rs. 3·56 lakhs), refrigerating machinery from the United States of America, Rs. 2·51 lakhs (+Rs. 0·27 lakh), Germany, Rs. 2·86 lakhs (+Rs. 2·85 lakhs) and Portugal, Rs. 1·81 lakhs (+Rs. 1·81 lakhs), electrical machinery, namely, turbo-generating sets from the United Kingdom, Rs. 1·32 lakhs (+Rs. 1·31 lakhs), motors from Germany, Rs. 1 lakh (+Rs. 0·49 lakh) and the United Kingdom, Rs. 0·64 lakh (+Rs. 0·14 lakh) and generators, alternators and dynamos from the United Kingdom, Rs. 2·36 lakhs (+Rs. 0·67 lakh), oil engines from Switzerland, Rs. 2·61 lakhs (+Rs. 2·61 lakhs), locomotive oil engines and parts from Germany, Rs. 1·83 lakhs (+Rs. 1·75 lakhs), mining machinery from the United States of America, Rs. 6·01 lakhs (+Rs. 2·35 lakhs), and Germany, Rs. 1·56 lakhs (+Rs. 0·98 lakh) and sugar machinery from Germany, Rs. 2·30 lakhs (+Rs. 2·12 lakhs). Decreases, however, occurred in arrivals of oil engines and electrical generators, etc., from Germany and mining and sugar machinery from the United Kingdom.

TABLE No. 12.

METALS.

Metals.	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Aluminium . . . . Cwts.	1,530	1·08	1,409	1·16	2,161	1·57	3,308	2·28	5,198	4·14
Brass . . . . . ,,	27,588	7·75	33,774	9·11	25,521	7·03	15,889	5·75	14,113	5·76
Copper . . . . . ,,	28,006	8·31	57,052	16·56	22,854	6·96	23,474	8·50	19,342	8·91
Iron and steel—										
Bars . . . . Tons	12,588	10·11	10,888	9·50	6,514	5·20	4,585	4·19	6,318	9·75
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work. ,,	4,424	4·29	4,179	3·71	4,319	3·81	5,834	5·39	5,635	8·50
Hoops and strips . . ,,	6,168	7·76	9,721	11·95	12,815	14·53	10,402	12·30	12,164	18·60
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought. ,,	5,566	12·92	8,575	18·36	18,542	27·11	9,411	14·98	10,673	20·77
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron for railways. ,,	521	0·77	1,967	1·89	1,820	2·22	2,199	2·58	83	0·26
Sheets and plates—										
Galvanised . . . ,,	5,169	8·84	4,445	7·87	5,622	8·70	4,763	7·13	2,976	6·62
Tinned . . . . ,,	776	2·11	1,329	3·58	2,341	6·52	71	0·25	1,901	6·98
Other sorts . . . ,,	2,432	2·75	3,636	4·12	3,589	3·76	3,012	3·09	1,897	2·79
Other sorts . . . ,,	10,860	21·80	14,382	28·61	18,262	34·81	17,895	32·40	15,430	44·09
Total Iron and steel . ,,	48,504	71·35	59,122	89·59	73,824	1,06·66	58,172	82·31	57,077	1,18·36
Lead . . . . . ,,	373	1·34	234	0·98	138	0·61	262	1·16	322	1·71
Tin . . . . . Cwts.	1,191	1·65	1,898	2·81	2,707	3·52	2,195	2·85	3,589	4·79
Zinc or spelter . . . ,,	2,516	0·49	5,097	0·68	5,329	0·70	6,210	0·90	5,833	1·04
Other metals . . . ,,	864	0·74	916	0·72	901	0·85	672	0·53	3,081	3·22
TOTAL METALS . Tons	51,962	92·71	64,363	1,21·61	76,927	1,27·90	61,021	1,04·28	59,956	1,47·93

Iron and steel.—Imports of iron and steel registered a fall of 1·88 per cent. in quantity but an increase of 44 per cent. in value, as compared with the figures for the previous year, the rise in prices being indicative of the boom conditions prevalent in the iron and steel industry abroad during the year under report. The decline in the quantity imported, which can be attributed to the restriction of supplies on account of the great demand in Europe for rearmament purposes and also to the competition of the Indian iron and steel industry, occurred chiefly in receipts from Germany and Belgium. The United Kingdom was the largest supplier, with a share of 18,095 tons (+3,944 tons), while Germany, coming next, sent 12,265 tons (—2,695 tons), Belgium 10,716 tons (—4,561 tons) and France 4,588 tons (—1,221 tons). Imports from Japan and the United States of America at 2,653 tons (+439 tons) and 2,498 tons (+974 tons) and certain other countries like Luxemburg, Italy and Sweden recorded an increase. Among the articles where decreases occurred were sleepers and keys for railways from the United Kingdom (—1,529 tons) and Belgium (—603 tons), steel angles and tees from Belgium (—1,443 tons) and France (—904 tons), iron and steel sheets and plates, galvanised, from the United Kingdom (—1,303 tons) and Belgium (—591 tons), beams, channels, etc., from France (—1,047 tons), Germany (—1,054 tons) and Belgium (—421 tons), tubes, pipes and fittings and nails, rivets and washers from Germany (—1,153 tons) and (—245 tons), wire other than fencing from France (—506 tons) and wire nails from Belgium (—183 tons). On the other hand, improvements are to be recorded in the imports of steel bars from France (+609 tons) and Luxemburg (+237 tons), iron and steel hoops and strips from France (+1,144 tons) and the United States of America (+395 tons), tubes, pipes and fittings from the United Kingdom (+1,650 tons) and the United States of America (+356 tons). Further, the United Kingdom increased her supplies of beams, channels, etc., (+2,208 tons), tin plates (+1,596 tons) and steel angles and tees (+599 tons). Iron or steel galvanised plain sheets from Japan, screws from Sweden and wire nails from Italy and Japan also arrived in larger quantities this time. Of the total quantity (57,077 tons) of iron and steel imported during the year, 28,638 tons paid the protective duties.

Other metals.—The bulk of the imports of copper occurred within the first few months of the year when prices ruled high; this resulted in their total value rising from Rs. 8·50 lakhs to Rs. 8·91 lakhs (+Rs. 0·41 lakh); but their quantity decreased by 4,132 cwts. to 19,342 cwts. Receipts of copper sheets, mainly from Germany, decreased by 9,608 cwts. to 8,714 cwts. in quantity and by Rs. 2·77 lakhs to Rs. 3·77 lakhs in value while imports from the United Kingdom appreciated by 3,812 cwts. to 3,944 cwts. in quantity and by Rs. 1·70 lakhs to Rs. 1·78 lakhs in value.

TABLE No. 13.

VEHICLES.

Description.	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.	No.	Rs. Lakhs.
Motor cars—										
From United Kingdom	669	12·83	740	15·24	657	12·21	683	12·97	671	13·48
„ United States of America	80	2·12	89	2·34	163	4·16	180	4·57	305	6·95
„ Germany	2	0·06	3	0·11	7	0·21	16	0·57	61	1·31
„ Canada	6	0·11	54	1·38	1	0·02	..	..	..	..
„ Italy	12	0·38	11	0·33	..	..	6	0·12	10	0·22
„ France	5	0·12	2	0·04	..	..	2	0·04	5	0·10
„ Other countries	7	0·09	8	0·12	11	0·14	17	0·22	19	0·33
Total Motor cars	781	15·71	907	19·56	839	16·74	904	18·49	1,071	22·39
Motor cycles	99	0·44	127	0·62	150	0·69	116	0·66	170	1·02
Motor omnibuses, vans and lorries	243	4·50	470	8·61	361	7·19	327	5·84	598	12·50
Cycles	14,644	4·06	17,573	4·67	28,718	8·07	39,251	11·18	40,951	13·04
Parts of cycles and accessories	..	11·36	..	14·13	..	12·05	..	13·15	..	12·97
Carriages and carts, etc.	11	0·05	19	0·06	18	0·16	29	0·29	224	1·91
Railway carriages and parts	..	2·16	..	1·89	..	1·35	..	2·25	..	0·92
Railway wagons and parts	..	1·02	..	0·14	..	2·32	..	0·18	..	1·08
Air craft	9	1·15	12	1·40	16	1·73	9	2·28	43	26·43
Parts of air craft	..	4·86	..	3·06	..	4·24	..	6·78	..	9·04
Other kinds and parts	..	4·51	..	7·57	..	5·58	..	4·92	..	8·09
Total	..	49·82	..	61·71	..	60·12	..	66·02	..	1,09·39

Vehicles.—Imports of *motor cars* increased from 904 in number valued at Rs. 18·49 lakhs to 1,071 valued at Rs. 22·39 lakhs. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the chief supplier, but while the number of British cars decreased by 12, their value went up by Rs. 0·51 lakh. The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade fell further from 82 per cent. in 1934-35, 78 per cent. in 1935-36 and 75 per cent. in 1936-37 to 63 per cent. during the year under review. The United States of America, increased its sales and the share of that country appreciated from 20 per cent. in 1936-37 to 28 per cent. in the review year. Imports from Germany and Italy also recorded an increase. Arrivals from Bombay amounted to 341 cars as against 272 last year. The increase under American cars is attributed to a demand by the wealthier classes for bigger and more powerful machines while the popularity of German cars may be ascribed to their lighter weight and cheaper running costs. Imports of *motor omnibuses, vans and lorries*, were the highest during the last quinquennium. The share of the United States of America came to 575 vehicles valued at Rs. 11·35 lakhs, and that of the United Kingdom to 23 vehicles, valued at Rs. 1·15 lakhs, while arrivals from Bombay amounted to 452 as against 297 last year. The upward movement in the *bicycle* trade which has continued without interruption since 1931-32, again set up a fresh record during the review year and imports from the United Kingdom, the chief supplier, rose from 36,843 cycles, valued at Rs. 10·94 lakhs, to 40,286 cycles, valued at Rs. 12·95 lakhs. On the other hand, shipments from Japan further fell from 2,176 cycles valued at Rs. 0·18 lakh to 603 valued at Rs. 0·07 lakh.

TABLE No. 14.

INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Electrical	28·03	29·98	32·49	34·81	37·07
Musical	3·25	3·52	3·97	3·16	3·47
Optical	0·56	0·66	0·67	0·47	1·21
Photographic—					
Cinema talkie apparatus, etc.*	..	..	..	1·75	2·50
Cinematograph films . .	1·16	0·45	1·82	0·53	1·19
All others	2·88	3·03	2·74	2·97	4·15
Scientific	1·63	0·84	0·91	0·53	0·97
Surgical.	1·26	2·63	1·74	1·55	2·14
Wireless apparatus . . .	1·17	2·46	1·91	6·45	6·82
Other kinds	4·00	4·63	5·12	4·54	8·03
Total .	43·94	48·20	51·37	56·76	67·55

* Separately recorded from April 1936.

Instruments amd apparatus.—The increase in the imports of electrical instruments occurred in receipts from the United States of America, Germany and Japan and may be attributed in part to war scares. Purchases from the United Kingdom, declined by Rs. 3·69 lakhs to Rs. 13·81 lakhs. The improvement under musical instruments mainly in imports from Japan, is due to the fact that dealers find a ready market for gramophones made up in India out of imported parts. Under the head photographic instruments, cinema talkie apparatus came largely from the United States of America, cinematograph films from the United Kingdom and other kinds of photographic instruments from the United Kingdom and the United States of America : the total imports under this head registered an increase of Rs. 2·59 lakhs, which is due to the latest improvements in cameras and films, the growing popularity of photography as a hobby and competetive prices offered by the trade. Wireless apparatus was imported mostly from the United States of America, Rs. 3·20 lakhs (+Rs. 0·57 lakh), the United Kingdom, Rs. 1·61 lakhs (—Rs. 0·99 lakh) and Germany Rs. 1·51 lakhs (+Rs. 1·15 lakhs): these figures indicate a marked increase in the demand for German sets.

TABLE No. 15.

HARDWARE.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Agricultural implements . .	0·29	0·20	0·36	0·42	0·58
Builders' hardware, such as locks, hinges, doorbolts, etc.	4·83	6·41	6·30	5·90	8·45
Domestic hardware, other than enamelled ironware.	1·54	2·34	2·23	2·61	2·10
Enamelled ironware . . .	2·18	1·66	1·92	1·86	2·22
Gas mantles	0·33	0·28	0·32	0·24	0·42
Implements and tools, other than agricultural implements and machine tools.	7·69	8·68	8·77	8·27	9·79
Lamps, metal	4·55	6·18	6·89	4·95	9·52
Parts of lamps, other than glass.	0·16	0·20	0·28	0·16	0·12
Stoves	0·53	0·59	0·70	0·71	0·63
Other sorts	10·30	9·57	11·19	10·95	13·54
Total .	32·40	36·11	38·96	36·07	47·37

Hardware.—Very good business was done in this line due to better prices offered. Germany, the chief supplier, increased her sales considerably specially under the head "Metal lamps", some new brands of which have now been introduced in the market. The imports of these lamps from Germany amounted to Rs. 8·64 lakhs (+Rs. 4·47 lakhs), while those from the United States of America and Austria came to Rs. 0·30 lakh (+Rs. 0·04 lakh) and Rs. 0·27 lakh (—Rs. 0·06 lakh) only. Implements and tools came mostly from Germany, Rs. 2·66 lakhs (+Rs. 0·41 lakh), the United Kingdom, Rs. 2·48 lakhs (+Rs. 0·39 lakh), the United States of America, Rs. 1·92 lakhs (+Rs. 0·13 lakh) and Sweden, Rs. 1·59 lakhs (+Rs. 0·15 lakh). Builders' hardware was imported mainly from Germany, Rs. 4·75 lakhs (+Rs. 1·84 lakhs) and Sweden, Rs. 2·60 lakhs (+Rs. 0·49 lakh).

TABLE No. 16.

Liquors.

Description.	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.	Gals.	Rs. Lakhs.
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors . . .	612,458	13·35	675,621	14·24	645,487	15·52	587,584	14·49	683,361	17·35
Spirits—										
Whisky	77,109	14·37	72,312	13·20	77,764	14·30	68,412	12·58	74,128	13·54
Brandy	21,212	3·64	20,515	3·38	22,752	3·98	20,685	3·46	20,840	3·51
Denatured spirit . . .	24,774	0·35	18,630	0·28	14,035	0·21	10,165	0·16	26,703	0·23
Other sorts	31,407	6·03	34,846	6·53	34,479	7·13	32,427	6·62	36,608	7·45
Total Spirits .	154,502	24·39	146,303	23·39	149,030	25·62	131,689	22·82	158,279	24·73
Wines	39,716	5·09	32,765	4·63	36,565	5·05	31,310	4·65	31,039	4·45
Total Liquors .	806,676	42·83	854,689	42·26	831,082	46·19	750,583	41·96	872,679	46·53

Ale, beer and porter.—Increases occurred in arrivals of bottled beer from the Netherlands (+37,227 gallons), the United Kingdom (+35,865 gallons) and Germany (+26,313 gallons). Japan's share was, however, reduced from 17,755 gallons to 14,444 gallons. Imports of bulk beer, mostly from the United Kingdom, registered a decrease of 4,787 gallons.

Spirits.—Imports of brandy amounting to 20,840 gallons showed no marked variation, France being, as usual, the chief supplier. Arrivals of whisky, mainly from the United Kingdom, recorded an increase of 5,716 gallons, which followed a decrease of 9,352 gallons, in the previous year. In the case of denatured spirit, mainly from Java, the total quantity imported, amounted to 26,703 gallons as against 10,165 gallons in the previous year; but while the quantity of rectified spirit denatured at the Custom House on arrival, which is included in the above figures, amounted to 8,765 gallons or 86 per cent. in 1936-37, it was 14,103 gallons or 53 per cent. during the year under report; the fall in the percentage figure indicates that larger quantities of spirit denatured at Java are now being imported to compete with the spirit locally denatured.

Wines.—The decline under wines occurred in imports of port wine from the United Kingdom and Portugal and champagne and vermouth from France.

TABLE No. 17.

PROVISIONS.

Description.	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Bacon and hams . . cwts.	2,791	2·09	2,846	1·97	2,897	2·05	3,361	2·28	3,368	2·40
Biscuits and cakes. . „	4,546	3·97	5,205	4·51	5,842	4·83	6,602	5·41	6,085	5·55
Canned or bottled fruits . „	8,301	1·81	10,760	2·25	6,770	1·94	8,472	1·85	11,185	2·68
Tinned or canned fish . „	2,757	1·34	3,052	1·48	3,447	1·54	3,382	1·49	3,417	1·66
Vegetable products . „	77	0·03	206	0·11	362	0·17	430	0·19	7,223	2·62
Canned and bottled provisions, not specified. . „	13,250	6·18	13,437	6·38	14,932	7·07	15,568	7·32	19,735	9·25
Cheese . . . „	2,038	1·66	2,222	1·80	2,180	1·55	2,670	1·74	2,155	1·57
Confectionery . . „	4,069	3·49	4,465	3·67	5,660	4·14	6,826	4·41	7,018	5·03
Farinaceous and patent foods „	9,458	4·85	9,041	4·81	9,505	5·01	10,645	5·39	10,703	5·57
Jams and jellies . . „	3,183	1·26	3,334	1·35	3,524	1·34	3,812	1·32	4,442	1·43
Milk condensed and preserved „	4,610	1·23	2,984	0·90	3,419	0·90	2,564	0·70	4,903	1·31
Pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments . „	1,679	1·40	2,100	1·62	2,028	1·60	2,046	1·55	2,123	1·72
Other sorts . . „	2,780	1·63	2,941	1·66	2,763	1·83	2,749	1·80	2,808	1·95
Total „	59,539	30·94	62,593	32·51	63,329	33·97	69,127	35·45	85,165	42·74

Provisions.—*The value of the imports of provisions further rose by Rs. 7·29 lakhs to Rs. 42·74 lakhs. The United Kingdom maintained its leading position with a share of Rs. 28·20 lakhs, as against Rs. 25·55 lakhs, in the previous year. The increase under most of the principal items occurred in receipts from the United Kingdom, while that under vegetable products was due to larger arrivals from the Netherlands. Milk, condensed and preserved, came largely from Canada and the Netherlands.*

TABLE No. 18.

RUBBER.

	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
RUBBER—										
Raw . . . . lbs.	40,257	0·09	11,370	0·05	24,397	0·09	29,512	0·14	2,000	0·01
Manufactures—										
Pneumatic motor covers No.	55,991	25·82	48,218	25·73	51,006	30·22	40,753	23·17	40,808	25·06
,, ,, tubes ,,	53,984	3·49	52,146	3·64	46,239	3·58	42,656	2·22	35,974	2·48
,, ,, cycle covers ,,	1,213	0·15	945	0·12	877	0·10	680	0·09	814	0·04
,, ,, ,, tubes ,,	2,120	0·05	1,734	0·04	1,306	0·03	933	0·02	1,005	0·02
,, cycle covers ,,	288,926	2·96	255,191	3·32	219,410	3·04	311,836	4·13	204,361	2·50
,, ,, tubes ,,	368,587	1·86	328,120	1·76	298,277	1·63	368,740	2·12	342,815	1·51
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles . . . ,,	517	0·59	621	0·70	320	0·29	425	0·45	550	0·53
Other manufactures, except apparel, boots and shoes . . . value.	..	3·58	..	4·47	..	5·03	..	4·97	..	6·62
Total of rubber manufactures . . . . ,,	..	38·50	..	39·78	..	43·92	..	37·17	..	38·76
Total of Rubber . ,,	..	38·59	..	39·83	..	44·01	..	37·31	..	38·77

Rubber.—The major portion of the imports consisted of pneumatic motor covers, of which the United Kingdom was, as usual, the chief supplier, although its sales declined slightly from Rs. 20·60 lakhs to Rs. 20·59 lakhs. Imports from the United States of America and Canada appreciated by Rs. 2·08 lakhs and Rs. 0·31 lakh to Rs. 2·56 lakhs and Rs. 0·35 lakh respectively, and these countries were responsible for the increase in the total imports.

TABLE No. 19.
Paper and Pasteboard.

	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Paper—										
Packing and wrapping paper . . . cwts.	11,492	1·36	23,121	2·58	28,679	3·37	24,947	2·99	28,682	4·34
Printing paper . . „	73,548	7·26	74,066	7·04	90,278	8·17	86,511	7·14	106,551	11·71
Writing paper and envelopes „	19,141	3·95	18,765	4·20	22,938	4·35	25,376	4·68	28,738	6·87
Old newspaper . . „	130,795	5·23	178,062	6·69	136,672	4·43	166,632	5·49	171,136	8·60
Other kinds of paper . „	9,011	2·57	9,113	2·76	7,541	2·15	9,573	2·66	10,906	3·49
Paper manufactures . „	1,070	0·53	1,221	0·66	2,120	0·86	1,552	0·77	2,293	1·12
Total of Paper „	245,057	20·90	304,348	23·93	286,228	23·33	314,591	23·73	348,306	36·13
Protected . . . „	28,298	5·22	27,662	5·37	29,122	5·26	27,653	5·01	32,637	7·59
Not protected . . „	216,759	15·68	276,686	18·56	259,106	18·07	286,938	18·72	315,669	28·54
Pasteboard, millboard and Cardboard . . „	13,571	1·19	24,713	1·74	31,052	1·88	30,310	2·14	22,002	1·91
Total of Paper and Pasteboard „	258,628	22·09	329,061	25·67	319,280	25·21	3,44,901	25·87	370,308	38·04

Paper and Pasteboard.—The increase under paper was distributed over all the main heads but the main increase occurred in receipts of packing and wrapping paper, mostly kraft paper, from Sweden, printing paper from Austria and Sweden, writing paper from Austria and the United Kingdom and old newspaper from the United Kingdom. The decline under pasteboard was due chiefly to reduced imports of straw boards from the Netherlands.

TABLE No. 20.

CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Chemicals—					
Acids	1·17	1·45	2·40	1·28	1·16
Ammonia and salts thereof	1·56	1·76	1·70	1·76	2·23
Bleaching materials	0·58	0·55	0·86	0·73	0·89
Disinfectants	1·09	0·66	0·75	0·91	1·38
Glycerine	0·53	0·41	0·34	0·04	0·05
Lead Compounds	0·02	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·02
Magnesium Compounds	0·17	0·13	0·11	0·15	0·20
Potassium Compounds	0·73	0·66	0·88	0·53	0·78
Sodium Compounds	21·55	23·13	17·98	17·31	20·27
Zinc Compounds	0·03	0·13	0·18	0·14	0·15
Sulphur	0·63	0·65	0·58	0·62	0·66
Other sorts	4·18	3·96	4·50	4·54	6·70
Total Chemicals	32·24	33·51	30·29	28·02	34·49
Drugs and Medicines—					
Camphor	0·05	0·03	0·04	0·02	0·07
Proprietary and patent medicines	6·27	6·25	6·13	6·45	8·23
Quinine Salts	1·61	2·12	1·82	1·41	2·07
Other sorts	6·48	7·92	9·27	9·05	12·40
Total drugs and medicines	14·41	16·32	17·26	16·93	22·77
Total chemicals, drugs and medicines	46·65	49·83	47·55	44·95	57·26

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.—The increase may be attributed partly to speculative buying due to disturbed political conditions and partly to increased demand. Under chemicals, the improvement occurred mostly in receipts of other sorts of chemicals from Germany and the United States of America, caustic soda from the United Kingdom and the United States of America and sodium carbonate from the United Kingdom. Japan's share in the imports of caustic soda, however, fell from Rs. 55,404 in 1936-37 to Rs. 1,506 during the year under report. The expansion under drugs and medicines occurred mostly in purchases of " Other sorts of drugs and medicines " and proprietary and patent medicines from the United Kingdom and Germany.

TABLE No. 21.

SUGAR.

Countries.	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	21,131	21·32	12,477	10·92	18,779	16·12	72	0·28	75	0·33
Hongkong	24	0·05	36	0·08	34	0·09	40	0·08	58	0·12
Poland	..	..	3,446	2·84	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	34	0·06	976	0·79	..	..	..	..
Belgium	1,857	2·93	773	0·67	20	0·03	15	0·03	34	0·06
France	..	..	1,055	0·84	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	1,684	1·64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	33,908	33·49	34,141	28·11	23,736	20·40	6,566	5·29	9,962	11·85
Portuguese East Africa	2,967	2·95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	117	0·17	90	0·10	63	0·09	60	0·08	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	..	..	..	..	4	0·02	..	..	..	..
Total	61,688	62·55	52,052	43·62	43,612	37·54	6,753	5·76	10,129	12·36
Imports from Bombay	..	..	..	..	1	0·00	..	..	30	0·03
Re-exports	1,866	4·69	1,770	4·75	1,088	2·86	2,850	7·49	923	2·47
Exports to Coast ports	3,035	7·60	2,053	5·54	2,708	7·28	2,890	7·69	1,334	3·59

Sugar.—Most of the sugar imported was forwarded to Afghanistan and the increase in imports therefore does not indicate any recovery in the demand for foreign sugar. Almost the entire requirements of the internal market are now met by Indian-manufactured sugar.

TABLE No. 22.

POSTAL ARTICLES—NOT SPECIFIED.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom . . .	21·89	32·23	27·18	26·99	26·23
Other British possessions . .	0·57	0·49	0·38	0·30	1·02
Germany	1·35	1·68	1·33	1·11	0·89
Netherlands	0·03	0·03	0·05	0·01	0·04
France	0·20	0·20	0·13	0·13	0·16
Switzerland	0·42	0·74	0·43	0·21	0·09
Italy	0·03	0·03	0·04	...	0·06
Japan	0·70	1·10	0·91	0·98	0·69
United States of America . .	0·02	...	0·01	...	...
Other Countries . . .	0·06	0·08	0·08	0·06	0·06
Total .	25·27	36·58	30·54	29·79	29·24

Postal articles—not specified.—Figures for gold and silver thread, cinematograph films, jewellery, precious stones, cigarettes and, with effect from April 1936, watches, imported by post, are included under their relative heads in the general imports. The value of other articles imported by post further decreased by Rs. 0·55 lakh to Rs. 29·24 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom came to Rs. 26·23 lakhs. The number of parcels and letter packets dealt with was 76,307 and 50,395, as against 77,039 and 45,581 respectively in the previous year. The total amount of import duty realised on postal parcels and letter packets declined by Rs. 0·77 lakh to Rs. 8·02 lakhs and by Rs. 0·57 lakh to Rs. 0·87 lakh respectively.

TABLE No. 23.

IMPORTS FROM BURMA.

	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Quantity.	Value. Rs. Lakhs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs. Lakhs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs. Lakhs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs. Lakhs.	Quantity.	Value. Rs. Lakhs.
Private Merchandise—										
Candles . . . . Lbs.	140,068	0·39	164,944	0·47	251,694	0·77	222,055	0·63	240,424	0·78
Rice not in the husk . . Tons	11,015	10·93	7,520	6·72	1,361	1·34	981	0·91	1,854	1·72
Matches . . Gross of Boxes	223,799	3·16	162,650	4·27	216,550	5·26	108,000	2·71	238,550	4·12
Petroleum dangerous flashing below 76° F. including petrol Benzine and Benzol Gals.	10,924,167	70·80	11,792,911	75·82	15,861,200	1,02·56	13,475,264	83·04	9,557,395	60·83
Kerosene oil . . . . ,,	6,961,372	30·57	8,122,348	34·57	8,443,391	36·46	9,156,698	41·44	8,167,330	33·64
Lubricating oil . . . . ,,	237,836	3·07	631,702	8·07	760,634	9·74	673,111	8·15	890,671	11·51
Paraffin wax . . . Cwts.	888	0·18	625	0·13	1,120	0·22	1,440	0·30	1,220	0·26
Tobacco unmanufactured . Lbs.	198,464	0·37	383,376	0·69	78,512	0·15	194,544	0·29	272,817	0·40
Tobocco manufactured . ,,	13,743	0·24	6,549	0·13	10,033	0·19	10,520	0·21	22,809	0·16
Teak wood . . C. tons.	8,547	10·16	10,815	19·00	12,202	15·69	13,590	17·42	16,813	22·97
Other articles . . . Value	..	0·71	...	1·33	...	1·00	...	1·22	...	2·98
Total private merchandise . ,,	..	1,30·58	...	1,51·20	...	1,73·38	...	1,56·32	...	1,39·37
Treasure . . . . ,,	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	0·17
Government Stores . . ,,	..	1·60	...	2·75	...	4·45	...	5·18	...	3·78
Total imports . ,,	..	1,32·18	...	1,53·95	...	1,77·83	...	1,61·50	...	1,43·32

TABLE No. 24.

Foreign Exports.

Agricultural Conditions.

The area and yield of the three most important crops in Sind, the Punjab and the United Provinces for the past five seasons.

(Figures in thousands.)

Season.	Sind.		Punjab.		United Provinces.		Total of Sind, Punjab and United Provinces.	
	Area.	Yield.	Area.	Yield.	Area.	Yield.	Area.	Yield.
	Acres.	Bales of 400 lbs.	Acres.	Bales of 400 lbs.	Acres.	Bales of 400 lbs.	Acres.	Bales of 400 lbs.
COTTON.								
1933-34 . .	592	196	2,089	1,105	811	266	4,392	1,567
1934-35 . .	654	284	2,884	1,242	716	194	4,253	1,720
1935-36 . .	812	331	3,519	1,582	596	195	4,927	2,108
1936-37 . .	989	521	3,691	1,921	709	175	5,386	2,617
1937-38 . .	1,049	394	3,985	1,513	581	197	5,615	2,104
WHEAT.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.
1932-33 . .	1,036	299	9,927	3,255	7,789	2,744	18,752	6,298
1933-34 . .	1,316	386	11,292	3,253	8,580	2,572	21,188	6,211
1934-35 . .	1,161	277	10,483	3,498	7,671	2,554	19,315	6,329
1935-36 . .	1,206	305	10,711	3,496	7,175	2,529	19,092	6,330
1936-37 . .	1,012	341	10,853	3,860	7,611	2,567	19,476	6,768
RAPE AND MUSTARD SEEDS.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.
1932-33 . .	198	22	1,158	151	2,811	496	4,167	669
1933 34 . .	190	18	1,099	131	2,813	403	4,102	552
1934-35 . .	104	8	673	101	2,650	387	3,427	496
1935-36 . .	132	13	705	113	2,578	479	3,415	605
1936-37 . .	138	14	949	154	2,770	398	3,857	566

TABLE No. 25.

Foreign Exports.

Table showing the values of exports and re-exports under the five main classes.

Classes.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	71·32	92·67	76·25	3,07·37	5,99·42
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	12,61·56	14,68·22	16,20·44	21,05·39	16,92·16
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	21·63	20·52	26·45	24·34	31·53
IV.—Living animals	0·05	0·13	0·05	0·13	0·22
V.—Postal articles	3·10	3·22	3·69	6·43	7·33
Total Indian Produce and Manufactures.	13,57·66	15,84·76	17,26·88	24,43·66	23,30·66*
Foreign Merchandise.					
I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	7·67	7·87	4·74	9·65	7·00
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	36·60	28·55	29·41	37·10	29·28
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	20·64	20·65	19·68	25·59	22 92
IV.—Living animals	0·02	0·05	0·01	0·00	0·01
V.—Articles re-exported by post.	...	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign Merchandise	64·93	57·12	53·84	72·34	59·21*
Grand Total Exports	14,22·59	16,41·88	17,80·72	25,16·00	23,89·87*

* For the share of this total representing exports to Burma see table No. 34.

TABLE No. 26.

Table showing the relative importance of the principal articles entering into the foreign export trade.

Articles.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	Percentage.
Indian Produce and Manufactures.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton, raw . .	9,62,06,085	12,56,49,111	13,39,42,139	17,11,13,304	12,40,93,257	53·24
Wheat . . .	67,599	7,95,600	6,70,863	2,05,75,150	4,52,33,174*	19·41
Wool, raw . .	1,12,72,467	84,14,180	1,36,21,322	2,02,89,120	1,87,71,111	8 05
Skins, raw . .	54,37,643	32,61,571	53,45,281	53,83,696	70,91,657	3·04
Wheat flour . .	6,40,445	5,85,321	9,05,734	16,17,527	54,00,002*	2·32
Hides, raw . .	14,29,311	12,49,153	15,31,837	19,57,716	51,19,388	2·20
Rapeseed . .	78,89,082	40,88,933	24,70,714	52,23,089	44,77,104	1·92
Rice . . .	21,13,053	25,03,892	26,54,745	27,63,465	30,64,006	1·31
Bones including bonemeal.	9,98,352	11,41,764	13,75,612	23,01,066	28,92,795	1·24
Gram . . .	20,46,958	15,95,385	1,98,317	16,28,553	16,02 628	0·69
Barley . . .	7,569	9,21,232	2,10,445	6,37,584	14,65,658	0·63
Dried fruits . .	1,92,726	2,62,314	10,22,649	16,47,064	10.42,543	0·45
Fish, dry salted .	8,40,100	7,95,014	8,17,368	8,04,294	6,68,020*	0·30
Pulse, other sorts .	7,82,274	13,15,719	8,53,877	7,06,366	5,64,002	0·24
Other articles .	58,43,291	58,97,458	70,64,031	77,18,332	1,15,60,545	4·96
Total Exports of Indian Produce.	13,57,66,955	15,84,76,647	17,26,88,134	24,43,66,326	23,30,65,890*	100·00
Foreign Merchandise.						
Wool, raw . .	20,75,616	8,59,376	15,92,581	17,78,292	13,72,577	23·18
Wool manufactures	8,66,291	5,82,465	4,28,546	8,51,709	5,70,338	9·63
Iron or steel old for remanufacture.	2,41,747	1,84,088	61,032	3,36,075	4,19,667	7·09
Dried fruits .	2,28,532	2,46,291	1,31,563	1,40,663	4,09,117*	6·91
Sugar . . .	4,68,910	4,75,090	2,85,909	7,48,772	2 46,639	4·17
Cotton, raw . .	2,22,616	70,725	43,090	19,838	1,87,470	3·17
Skins, raw . .	6,27,716	9,58,060	7,60,359	11,12,340	1,83,690	3·10
Other articles .	17,61,379	23,86,087	20,81,358	22,45,832	25,31,183	42·75
Total Exports of Foreign Merchandise.	64,92,807	57,12,182	53,84,438	72,33,541	59,20,671*	100·00
Grand Total Exports	14,22,59,762	16,41,88,829	17,80,72,572	25,15 99,867	23,89,86,561*	...

* For the share of this total representing exports to Burma, see table No. 34.

TABLE No. 27.

COTTON.

Countries.	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Foreign Exports—										
British Empire—										
United Kingdom	37,625	1,92·63	44,483	2,37·11	59,293	3,26·65	82,082	4,82·39	57,312	3,49·84
Other British Possessions	52	0·26	430	2·61	859	4·40	1,131	6·51	2,296	13·22
Foreign Countries—										
Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	252	1·27	49	0·27	5,478	29·05
Poland	2,610	12·25	3,006	14·05	5,194	24·93	5,677	31·95	3,800	22·03
Sweden	99	0·40	285	1·15	302	1·33	375	2·00	415	2·21
Germany	32,161	1,47·01	18,671	86·89	25,242	1,30·52	20,894	1,14·21	18,004	98·79
Netherlands	8,388	36·61	5,962	25·31	5,636	26·00	5,592	29·36	4,597	23·97
Belgium	6,816	32·19	12,179	57·93	20,826	1,07·93	23,511	1,30·65	11,834	72·22
France	9,392	45·02	15,380	71 51	14,544	74·27	15,360	86·68	8,577	47·61
Spain	5,854	26·56	5,475	24·20	5,162	24·04	1,693	8·36	..	..
Italy	28,263	1,28·65	28,254	1,30·14	16,336	78·28	17,270	98·07	13,895	77·40
Bulgaria	..	..	389	1·77	976	4·61	1,367	7·69	1,398	7·49
Greece	671	3·38	1,320	7·41	812	4·60	359	2·37	361	2·61
French Indo-China	714	3·14	2,142	11·95	1,662	8·55	2,010	12·31	1,161	6·72
China	16,606	71·77	8,983	37·98	2,902	14·16	1,970	12·07	2,954	15·55
Japan	48,979	2,52·79	99,525	5,30·60	88,039	4,73·45	1,04,134	6,22·44	64,758	4,13·44
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	1,544	6·54	2,634	11·40	5,551	25·79	9,934	51·24	9,104	45·76
U. S. A. *vid* Pacific Coast	266	1·23	375	1·53	302	1·48	416	2·18	47	0·23
Other Foreign Countries	364	1·63	655	2·95	1,526	7·16	1,860	10·38	2,558	12·79
Total	200,404	9,62·06	2,50,148	12,56·49	255,416	13,39·42	295,684	17,11·13	208,549	12,40·93
Coastwise exports—										
To Bombay	9,611	51·62	18,542	1,11·96	40,672	2,71·04	26,345	1,73·61	66,256	4,12·87
„ Bengal	724	3·93	1,849	11·21	946	5·96	897	5·53	2,021	11·38
„ Madras	4,946	26·66	9,046	57·44	10,826	72·72	14,147	89·03	14,583	84·36
„ French Ports	1,902	10·49	909	6·09	1,514	7·98	1,027	6·16	2,743	15·58
„ Other Indian Ports	63	0·38	101	0·67	645	4·84	241	1·87	879	5·82
Total	17,246	93·08	30,447	1,87·37	54,603	3,62·54	42,657	2,76·20	86,482	5,30·01

Cotton.—The year opened well for the cotton trade and total exports of foreign countries up to November 1937 were higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. A number of factors, however, operated to nullify the progress made and the year's shipments which stood at 208,549 tons, showed a reduction of 87,135 tons, as compared with the figures for 1936-37. Among the factors which affected exports, the following may be mentioned. A bumper American cotton crop side by side with a much poorer crop in Sind and the Punjab, *vide* table No. 24, not to mention the growing demand of the Indian mills) was responsible for keeping Indian cotton prices above the world parity. The falling off in the Japanese demand for Indian cotton on account of that country's exchange restrictions and its military commitments in China was also another main contributing factor to general decline in Indian cotton exports. It may be noted that total exports of cotton to foreign countries from the Bombay Presidency also declined by 143,683 tons to 242,059 tons, during the year under report. The share of the United Kingdom in the total quantity exported from Karachi decreased from 27·8 per cent. to 27·5 per cent. and that of Japan from 35·2 per cent. to 31·1 per cent. Czechoslovakia and China took more but all the other important countries took less. Exports to Bombay, however, increased from 26,345 tons to 66,256 tons and to Madras from 14,147 tons to 14,583 tons.

TABLE No. 28.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.

Articles.	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Wheat	739	0·68	9,510	7·96	7,833	6·71	229,079	2,05·75	452,271	4,52·33*
Rice	17,550	21·13	23,245	25·04	24,200	26·55	26,655	27·63	27,743	30·64
Wheat flour	6,180	6·40	5,809	5·85	8,563	9·06	12,914	16·17	39,765	54·00*
Maize	8	0·01	10	0·01	6	0·01	9	0·01	13	0·01
Gram	25,008	20·47	19,951	15·95	2,502	1·98	18,803	16·29	17,380	16·03
Barley	116	0·08	14,076	9·21	3,494	2·10	9,738	6·38	18,266	14·66
Pulse, other sorts	8,152	7·82	14,595	13·16	9,563	8·54	8,153	7·06	6,333	5·64
Jowar and bajra	139	0·10	775	0·52	404	0·29	76	0·06	64	0·06
Other sorts	323	0·33	359	0·39	282	0·30	370	0·40	371	0·42
Total	58,215	57·02	88,330	78·09	56,847	55·54	305,797	2,79·75	562,206	5,73·79

* For the share of this total representing exports to Burma, see table No. 34.

TABLE No. 29.

WHEAT.

Countries.	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	..	..	8,587	7·12	6,955	5·90	209,256	1,87·54	287,184	2,87·63
Burma	5,072	4·55	8,742	7·09	3,152	2·61	1,845	1·94	4,808	5·35
Other British Possessions . .	217	0·20	278	0·24	406	0·38	2,032	2·06	544	0·56
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,803	8·94	148,004	1,47·34
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	1·08	11,200	10·91
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,800	5·22	..	..
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman.	308	0·27	336	0·29	208	0·18	262	0·24	297	0·29
Other Native States in Arabia .	202	0·19	303	0·30	249	0·24	424	0·40	229	0·25
Egypt	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	0·27	..	..
Other Foreign Countries . .	12	0·01	6	0·01	15	0·01	2	0·00	5	0·00
Total .	5,811	5·22	18,252	15·05	10,985	9·32	230,924	2,07·69	452,271	4,52 33

Wheat.—Exports of wheat to foreign countries, including Burma, which in 1936-37, were the highest since 1927-28, appreciated further during the year under report to 452,271 tons, valued at Rs. 4·52 crores, an increase of 221,347 tons in volume and Rs. 2·45 crores in value. The favourable result was brought about by the partial failure, due to adverse weather, of European and North American crops; as a result, Indian wheat prices remained at or near export parity throughout the year. The local market price of white wheat which was quoted at Rs. 4-7-3 per maund on the 6th April 1937 (the highest level during the year) fell to Rs. 3-14-9 by the 27th April. The tendency in May and early June was in the downward direction and about the middle of the latter month the price stood at Rs. 3-9-3. A partial recovery occurred and the price rose to Rs. 3-14-6 in the middle of July but there was a further relapse and, after some fluctuation, it fell to Rs. 3-8-0 in December. The remaining months of the review year did not witness any recovery at all. In fact by the end of the period under view wheat prices slumped further to Rs. 2-14-2, the lowest quotation of the year, as compared with Rs. 4-7-3 twelve months previously.

Wheat flour.—The increase was due to enhanced exports to Burma, Gulf Ports, Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Egypt.

Barley.—The increasing popularity of Indian barley for cattle-feed and malting accounted for the expansion under this head, which occurred chiefly in exports to the United Kingdom, 11,820 tons (+7,037 tons) valued at Rs. 9·49 lakhs (+Rs. 6·35 lakhs) and the Irish Free State, 6,313 tons (+2,854 tons) valued at Rs. 5·05 lakhs (+Rs. 2·80 lakhs).

Other food grains.—Shipments of *rice* chiefly to Gulf Ports (24,730 tons valued at Rs. 26·96 lakhs) and to Aden (2,282 tons valued at Rs. 2·63 lakhs), recorded an increase of 1,088 tons in quantity and Rs. 3·01 lakhs in value. The principal buyer of *gram* was once more France, whose share was 13,335 tons (—3,337 tons) valued at Rs. 12·25 lakhs (—Rs. 2·31 lakhs). The United Kingdom which came next, took as much as 1,842 tons valued at Rs. 1·84 lakhs, as against only Rs. 12 worth in the previous year. Ceylon also purchased 1,276 tons (+Rs. 267 tons) valued at Rs. 1·12 lakhs (+Rs. 0·30 lakh). Aden curtailed its requirements from 394 tons valued at Rs. 0·30 lakh to 271 tons valued at Rs. 0·22 lakh.

TABLE No. 30.

WOOL.

Countries.	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rs. Lakhs.
United Kingdom	28,149,152	85·94	17,985,218	63·99	24,009,598	95·99	29,764,360	1,51·74	23,433,623	1,59·08
Germany	59,773	0·20	93,683	0·33	106,949	0·44	397,381	1·96	244,953	1·16
Belgium	313,391	1·32	246,879	0·79	371,414	1·90	400,736	2·83	139,581	1·05
France	194,584	0·68	298,444	1·02	9,744	0·03	17,192	0·05	18,668	0·12
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast . .	5,652,860	23·81	4,007,966	17·42	7,439,517	37·20	6,735,829	45·19	2,904,341	24·62
Other Countries	195,824	0·77	145,212	0·59	157,171	0·68	202,388	1·12	219,834	1·68
Total .	34,565,584	1,12·72	22,777,402	84·14	32,094,393	136·24	37,517,886	2,02·89	26,961,000	1,87·71

Wool.—The buoyancy of the raw wool market in 1936-37, continued for some time into the year under review and considerable shipments were effected at high prices during the first few months. The uncertainty of the international situation, however, caused the prices to recede and a falling off was noticed in exports during the latter part of the year. This is reflected in the statistics which show that while the total quantity shipped, *viz.*, 26,961,000 lbs. decreased by 28·1 per cent., the value amounting to Rs. 187·71 lakhs fell by only 7·5 per cent. British takings rose by 4·8 per cent in value, but declined by 21·3 per cent. in volume. This was due to poor offtake in the English Market which brought about a large accumulation of unsold stocks in Liverpool. American purchases were smaller both in quantity and value.

TABLE No. 31.

HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.

Description.	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Hides, raw—										
United Kingdom	60	0·26	41	0·20	67	0·29	249	1·62	802	7·72
Germany	688	4·97	315	2·25	734	4·77	1,142	7·25	682	6·67
Norway	21	0·15	29	0·13	28	0·21	41	0·20	60	0·59
Belgium	..	..	6	0·05	23	0·10	7	0·04	16	0·11
France	24	0·19	45	0·26	11	0·08	47	0·29	210	1·95
Spain	355	2·16	331	1·97	445	3·55	47	0·29	..	..
Italy	205	1·09	246	1·33	240	1·24	96	0·52	107	1·08
Sweden	14	0·07	30	0·15	28	0·17	6	0·03	26	0·33
Netherlands	322	2·02	398	2·95	407	2·39	246	1·72	781	7·86
Bulgaria	..	..	5	0·02	35	0·14	153	0·86	210	2·08
Egypt	71	0·31	145	0·61	186	0·86	375	2·00	722	6·45
Turkey, European	78	0·42	110	0·51	..	..	..	..	47	0·36
Greece	407	1·89	285	1·18	157	0·75	576	3·15	736	7·06
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	124	0·68	164	0·67	16	0·10	45	0·27	373	2·64
U. S. A. *vid* Pacific Coast	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0·03	..	..
Other Countries	13	0·08	53	0·21	119	0·67	177	1·31	662	6·29
Total	2,382	14·29	2,203	12·49	2,496	15·32	3,210	19·58	5,434	51·19
Skins, raw—										
United Kingdom	57	1·49	35	1·30	57	1·49	135	5·13	112	3·00
Sweden	..	..	..	..	82	0·71	251	1·91	442	4·72
Italy	765	7·03	905	7·91	267	2·88	80	0·94	29	0·52
Germany	155	1·38	149	1·15	257	2·62	106	1·23	88	1·11
Netherlands	168	1·50	61	0·52	13	0·14	31	0·39	14	0·20
Belgium	26	0·28	26	0·17	..	..	17	0·17	19	0·27
France	117	1·04	13	0·19	113	1·13	182	2·06	99	1·41
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	4,448	41·27	2,724	21·11	4,786	44·15	4,053	41·27	4,383	58·89
U. S. A. *vid* Pacific Coast	2	0·01	14	0·09	15	0·16	55	0·42	..	..
Other Countries	22	0·37	15	0·18	14	0·17	34	0·32	62	0·80
Total	5,760	54·37	3,942	32·62	5,604	53·45	4,944	53·84	5,248	70·92
Cuttings of Hides and Skins	..	..	53	0·04	..	..	42	0·07	131	0·15
Grand total Hides and Skins	8,142	68·66	6,198	45·15	8,100	68·77	8,196	73·49	10,813	1,22·26

Raw hides.—Activity in this trade was well maintained during the year under report and exports, which were stimulated by favourable prices in the first few months and by a good demand from the United Kingdom and many other countries, increased by 2,224 tons in quantity and Rs. 31·61 lakhs in value, notably, in respect of shipments of *cow hides* to the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Greece and Egypt valued at Rs. 7·34, 6·47, 4·20, and 3·71 lakhs, and *buffalo hides* to Greece, Egypt and Persia valued at Rs. 2·75, 2·70, and 1·05 lakhs respectively. Germany, on the other hand, reduced her purchases of cow hides and buffalo hides from Rs. 6 and 0·90 lakhs to Rs. 5·30 and 0·43 lakhs, while Spain which had taken cow hides to the value of Rs. 26,018 in the previous year took nothing during 1937-38.

Raw skins.—Total shipments appreciated by 304 tons in quantity and Rs. 17·08 lakhs in value; of the total quantity exported *viz.*, 5,248 tons, goat skins, which went mainly to the United States of America, accounted for 4,797 tons and sheep skins 426 tons.

TABLE No. 32.

SEEDS.

Description.	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. Lakhs.
Castor seed—										
United Kingdom	..	..	25	0·05	157	0·23	97	0·21	25	0·05
Other Countries	89	0·10	149	0·18	163	0·30	..	..	..	..
Total	89	0·10	174	0·23	320	0·53	97	0·21	25	0·05
Cotton seed—										
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	50	0·02	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	18	0·01	180	0·11	35	0·02	49	0·02	1	0·00
Total	18	0·01	180	0·11	85	0·04	49	0·02	1	0·00
Rapeseed—										
United Kingdom	19,634	20·80	12,036	13·55	1,925	2·69	14,818	20·95	15,905	22·66
Germany	10,067	11·22	4,194	4·55	4,700	6·04	800	1·12	300	0·42
Netherlands	15,031	16·71	6,945	7·90	2,459	3·35	5,750	7·89	2,693	3·74
Belgium	3,653	4·18	2,551	2·84	950	1·28	2,600	3·69	3,119	4·49
France	10,573	11·92	5,193	6·01	3,274	4·36	7,100	10·02	3,173	4·53
Italy	9,027	10·07	3,333	3·77	150	0·22	5,564	7·85	5,519	7·83
Norway	1,200	1·27	..	..	200	0·28	200	0·30	400	0·56
Spain	1,050	1·15	780	0·90	602	0·84	13	0·02	..	..
U. S. A. *vid* Atlantic Coast	1,530	1·57	1,066	1·28	4,237	5·64	170	0·36	151	0·35
Other Countries	..	..	45	0·09	2	0·01	15	0·03	90	0·19
Total	71,765	78·89	36,143	40·89	18,499	24·71	37,030	52·23	31,250	44·77
Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)—										
France	93	0·14	18	0·03	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	215	0·35	331	0·51	45	0·11	53	0·17	65	0·14
Total	308	0·49	349	0·54	45	0·11	53	0·17	65	0·14
Other seeds	902	1·67	769	1·98	615	2·10	785	2·59	1,487	3·60
Total Seeds	73,082	81·16	37,615	43·75	19,564	27·49	38,014	55·22	32,828	48·56

Rapeseed is the most important export under this head from this Province. Total exports decreased owing to a poorer crop in India but the British takings showed an improvement owing to the increased activity of oilseed-crushing and oil-refining industry in that country. The fall in exports occurred chiefly in shipments to France and the Netherlands. Belgium took more this year.

Foreign Merchandise, Re-exported.

TABLE No. 33.

RE-EXPORTS.

Articles.	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Fruits and vegetables	..	2·32	..	2·48	..	1·32	..	1·41	..	4·19*
Cotton, raw . . . Tons	370	2·23	6	0·71	78	0·43	39	0·20	309	1·87
Skins, raw . . . . „	154	6·28	87	9·58	109	7·60	124	11·12	13	1·84
Skins, tanned or dressed . „	..	..	2	0·01	..	..	1	0·01	..	..
Metals and ores . . „	11,876	3·34	7,022	3·08	2,860	2·35	15,768	4·17	12,212	7·56
Cotton piece-goods . . Yds.	491,236	1·21	745,072	1·77	469,492	1·05	265,644	0·64	222,663	0·51
Rubber manufactures . . .	..	0·61	..	0·73	..	0·73	..	0·92	..	0·18
Wool, raw . . . . Lbs.	5,239,884	20·76	2,124,986	8·59	4,074,830	15·93	3,680,840	17·78	2,359,458	13·73
Wool manufactures . . .	..	8·66	..	5·82	..	4·29	..	8·52	..	5·70
Sugar . . . . Tons	1,866	4·69	1,770	4·75	1,088	2·86	2,850	7·49	923	2·47
Other articles	..	14·83	..	19·60	..	17·28	..	20·08	..	21·16
Total . .	..	64·93	..	57·12	..	53·84	..	72·34	..	59·21*

* For the share of this total representing re-exports to Burma, see table No. 34.

Re-exports.—The decline in the exports of foreign wool (mostly Kandahar and Baluchistan wool) was due to reduced shipments to the United States of America and the United Kingdom, amounting to 2,062, 534 lbs. (—716,748 lbs.) and 125,314 lbs. (—643,748 lbs.) respectively. Germany, on the other hand, raised her purchases to 166,656 lbs. (+34,160 lbs.). The decreases under *wool manufactures*, consisting chiefly of Persian carpets and raw skins (mainly Persian skins), were due to reduced purchases by the United Kingdom. The further increase in value recorded under *metals and ores* occurred in despatches of old iron and steel to Japan and in exports of metals, unclassified, to Belgium, Japan and the United Kingdom. *Dried fruits* formed the main item under fruits and vegetables; shipments to Burma came to Rs. 2 lakhs, to Egypt Rs. 1·08 lakhs, to Syria Rs. 0·31 lakh and to the United States of America, Rs. 0·24 lakh. Exports to the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 1·06 lakhs to Rs. 0·01 lakh. Reduced exports of sugar to Somaliland Protectorate, Rs. 0·82 lakh (—Rs. 2·84 lakhs), to Aden Rs. 1·60 lakhs (—Rs. 0·64 lakh) and to Bahrein, Rs. 0·04 lakh (—Rs. 0·10 lakh) and the entire cessation of shipments to Arabia (which had taken Rs. 1·44 lakhs worth of goods in the previous year) accounted for the decrease under this head.

TABLE No. 34.

Exports to Burma.

	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Private merchandise.										
Exports—		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Fish . . . . Cwts.	12,643	5·24	12,041	4·79	12,666	5·31	10,588	4·15	15,166	5·69
Wheat . . . Tons	5,072	4·55	8,742	7·09	3,152	2·61	1,845	1·94	4,808	5·35
Wheat Flour . . ,,	4,170	5·08	7,851	9·02	9,000	10·82	11,055	15·59	16,030	22·03
Oil seeds. . . . ,,	6	0·03	24	0·07	126	0·28	89	0·24	113	0·37
Other articles . . Value	...	0·87	...	0·86	...	0·40	...	0·19	...	0·42
Total . ,,	...	15·77	...	21·83	...	19·42	...	22·11	...	33·86
Re-exports—										
Fruits and vegetables . Tons	130	0·61	144	0·74	214	0·91	297	1·73	399	2·14
Other articles . . Value	...	0·63	...	1·06	...	0·54	...	0·60	...	0·65
Total . ,,	...	1·24	...	1·80	...	1·45	...	2·33	...	2·79
Total private merchandise . ,,	...	17·01	...	23·63	...	20·87	...	24·44	...	36·65
Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government stores . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL . Value	...	17·01	...	23·63	...	20·87	...	24·44	...	36·65

COASTING TRADE.

TABLE No. 35.

Table showing the distribution of the coasting trade of the Province of Sind in private merchandise.

Provinces, etc.		Imports.					Exports.				
		1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
		Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Bengal	A	*61·25*	*88·52*	*82·34*	*90·71*	*1,07·37*	*52·22*	*1,38·78*	*99·89*	*45·73*	*53·69*
	B	4·02	5·20	5·70	5·81	4·65	8·34	4·47	*3·77*	*5·18*	*5·71*
Orissa (*a*)	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·61	1·34
	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·09	0·08
Bombay	A	4,31·55	4,11·67	4,13·76	4,56·60	4,03·67	1,59·29	2,16·41	3,36·96	2,45·82	5,17·67
	B	92·18	94·76	1,20·42	1,52·67	1·64·44	59·81	60·40	53·38	42·35	45·92
Madras	A	40·26	51·00	44·37	55·18	72·47	1,56·66	2,00·67	2,07·82	2,10·77	2,12·15
	B	0·68	0·93	1·21	0·75	1·01	3·87	4·70	4·78	7·05	6·42
Burma	A	1,30·42	1,51·03	1,73·14	1,56·09	...	15·77	21·83	19·42	22·11	...
	B	0·17	0·16	0·24	0·23	...	1·24	1·80	1·46	2·32	...
British ports within the province of Sind.	A	1·26	1·07	1·05	0·92	3·05	1·10	1·02	1·04	1·00	2·72
	B	0·12	0·11	0·08	0·06	0·12	0·19	0·07	0·08	0·05	0·12
Cutch	A	0·71	0·50	0·63	0·80	0·83	20·65	17·82	18·08	18·62	19·45
	B	0·08	0·23	0·09	0·17	0·14	1·19	1·48	4·07	3·40	5·42
Kathiawar	A	22·76	29·09	29·61	39·85	63·05	45·59	60·01	57·70	45·02	52·72
	B	0·22	0·61	0·61	1·20	3·02	5·78	14·93	9·92	19·96	23·19
Gaekwar's Territory	A	0·17	0·41	1·58	1·29	1·18	...	0·80	1·41	0·14	0·26
	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·02	...
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	A	1·31	2·53	4·13	3·21	2·76	4·93	3·42	4·35	4·69	4·77
	B	0·04	0·05	0·06	0·04	0·03	20·34	13·84	15 20	14·50	9·99
Travancore	A	14·47	14·84	24·00	21·68	27·89	0·26	0·10	0·04	0·20	0·21
	B	0·02	...	0·01	...	...	0·03	0·08	0·04	0·04	0·07
French Ports	A	...	...	...	...	...	10·53	6·09	7·98	6·17	15·90
	B	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·08	0·07	0·03	0·60	...
Goa	A	1·38	1·26	1·36	1·87	2·81	10·77	8·04	6·00	4·94	5·64
	B	0·05	0·03	...	0·01	0·16	0·28	0·14	1·22	0·45	0·13
TOTAL		8,03·12	8,54·00	9,04·39	9,69·15	8,58·65	5,77 92	7,76·97	8,54·68	7,02·23	9,83·57

"A" Represents Indian Produce.
"B" Represents Foreign Produce.
(*a*) Represents trade with Gopalpur which was formerly included under Madras.

COASTING IMPORTS.

TABLE No. 36.

Table showing the quantities and values of the principal articles of the coasting import trade of the Province of Sind.

Articles.	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Cement† . . . Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,658	10·37	42,036	15·95
Coal . . . „	59,399	8·37	70,117	10·03	62,660	9·10	58,322	8·21	72,718	12·08
Matches* . Gross of boxes	550,474	6·75	364,522	8·28	643,783	13·91	552,140	12·02	324,274	6·81
Fruits and vegetables . .	...	14·75	...	16·32	...	15·82	...	18·79	...	20·83
Iron and steel . . Tons	11,839	12·05	19,055	18·60	16,338	15·63	19,717	19·76	24,446	30·94
Petrol, benzine and benzol* Gals.	10,924,167	70·80	11,797,811	75·87	15,866,800	1,02·61	13,475,534	83·04	...	...
Kerosene oil* . . . „	6,973,752	30·66	8,126,304	34·60	8,449,091	36·50	9,160,186	41·47	...	...
Lubricating oil* . . „	246,628	3·21	648,112	8·39	794,133	10·23	685,927	8·38	...	...
Provisions and Oilman's Stores . . . . Cwts.	16,195	6·42	30,957	9·88	33,989	11·04	50,898	15·47	55,372	17·33
Groundnuts . . . Tons	1,785	2·85	3,192	5·26	2,216	4·07	1,697	3·00	3,011	5·05
Copra . . . „	8,441	18·07	11,476	21·44	10,106	22·21	8,160	21·45	16,695	39·42
Spices . . . . Cwts.	43,859	14·22	47,484	15·66	69,151	22·13	57,983	17·85	70,368	20·09
Cotton twist and yarn Lbs.	4,709,408	32·27	4,382,686	26·65	3,983,041	27·61	4,148,032	28·55	3,997,028	27·05
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	122,791,801	2,63·05	125,889,830	2,67·22	139,185,612	2,81·54	149,927,467	3,26·56	145,518,439	2,84·55
White cotton piece-goods . „	1,922,765	7·31	1,514,101	5·88	1,095,106	3·61	1,861,272	5·57	5,979,371	13·94
Coloured cotton piece-goods „	48,301,860	91·78	33,039,594	72·99	30,821,718	57·65	35,578,738	69·90	27,637,173	55·54
Gunny bags . . . No.	10,614,143	28·60	15,713,397	41·93	13,713,447	35·40	14,623,315	33·61	18,093,205	40·55
Cigarettes . . . Lbs.	123,316	8·67	128,612	9·65	136,512	9·43	102,058	6·56	86,748	4·77
Timber . . . Cubic tons	10,524	11·60	12,212	19·91	14,458	17·19	*15,165*	*18·50*	*1,614*	*1·12*
Other articles* . . .	...	74·11	...	83·36	...	80·29	...	79·15	...	89·06
Total . .	...	7,05·54	...	7,51·92	...	7,75·97	...	8,28·21	...	6,85·08
Foreign Merchandise—										
Cotton twist and yarn . Lbs.	143,129	1·46	132,268	1·29	71,909	0·79	81,880	0·74	23,377	0·21
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	659,381	1·77	598,098	1·37	697,996	1·44	349,960	0·92	1,787,910	3·37
White cotton piece-goods „	696,584	2·15	477,138	1·34	800,379	2·26	2,484,551	6·41	1,386,104	*3·52*
Coloured cotton piece-goods „	11,484,593	35·82	10,161,053	33·53	16,978,039	49·96	23,040,376	67·93	9,575,262	26·27
Carriages and carts . . .	...	9·43	...	10·94	...	13·59	...	18·22	...	35·73
Cigarettes . . . Lbs.	7,234	0·48	5,812	0·48	15,211	1·22	26,785	2·19	47,812	3·66
Other articles* . . .	...	46·42	...	53·13	...	59·16	...	64·53	...	1,00·81
Total . .	...	97·58	...	1,02·08	...	1,28·42	...	1,60·04	...	1,73·57

* For the share of Burma for 1933-34 to 1936-37, see table No. 23.

† Not separately specified prior to 1936-37

TABLE No. 37.

Imports of the more important articles (Indian and Foreign) at the subordinate ports of the Province of Sind.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fodder bran and pollards—					
Keti bandar	3,080	2,892	2,472	2,248	2,951
Shah bandar	28	25	30	90	..
Sokhi bandar	..	..	..	..	1,224
Fruits and vegetables—					
Keti bandar	3,663	3,283	2,751	2,752	2,132
Shah bandar	80	16	346	40	..
Sokhi bandar	..	..	..	..	716
Grain, pulse and flour—					
Keti bandar	34,532	29,114	31,162	25,679	23,434
Shah bandar	112	37	221	124	..
Sokhi bandar	..	..	..	..	3,340
Kerosene oil—					
Keti bandar	8,981	2,608	2,199	2,596	2,580
Shah bandar	150	30	1,850	..	..
Sokhi bandar	..	..	..	..	1,242
Spices—					
Keti bandar	8,914	7,067	5,664	4,926	5,878
Shah bandar	358	128	347	253	..
Sokhi bandar	..	..	..	..	3,808
Cotton piece-goods—					
Keti bandar	32,708	30,449	16,125	15,365	17,200
Shah bandar	1,800	..	600	900	..
Sokhi bandar	..	..	..	..	19,150
Gunny bags—					
Keti bandar	9,199	9,368	8,492	5,468	5,474
Sando bandar	2,512	1,612	702	687	932
Shah bandar	2,004	2,874	3,144	998	3,092
Sokhi bandar	..	..	..	..	2,707
Other articles—					
Keti bandar	30,423	27,911	31,032	28,646	44,353
Sando bandar	70	2	373	98	292
Shah bandar	1,886	259	528	1,427	71
Sokhi bandar	..	..	..	..	28,557
Total—					
Keti bandar	1,31,500	1,12,692	99,897	87,680	1,04,002
Sando bandar	2,582	1,614	1,075	785	1,224
Shah bandar	6,418	3,369	7,066	3,832	3,163
Sokhi bandar	..	..	..	..	60,744
GRAND TOTAL	1,40,500	1,17,675	1,08,038	92,297	1,69,133

NOTE.—Sokhi port was opened on the 1st September 1937.

COASTING EXPORTS.

TABLE No. 38.

Table showing the quantities and values of the principal articles of the coasting export trade of the Province of Sind.

Articles.	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—										
Jowar and bajra . . Tons	15,954	14·61	15,517	13·03	6,709	5·68	3,223	2·61	3,893	3·24
Gram . . . . „	51,508	45·56	51,558	41·81	49,534	40·66	39,701	32·95	38,319	32·97
Pulse . . . . „	24,061	26·99	31,011	32·47	30,368	31·53	28,638	28·90	28,542	31·22
Rice . . . . „	12,008	13·91	12,259	13·46	11,678	13·47	13,584	15·56	15,896	19·86
Wheat* . . . . „	119,509	107·49	205,291	159·29	97,147	77·66	53,044	48·80	58,420	62·28
Wheat flour* . . . „	59,008	69·38	68,980	76·66	67,872	77·09	61,596	74·40	49,339	65·68
Hides and Skins, raw . „	475	4·99	646	6·36	775	7·36	1,283	13·09	657	8·54
Kerosene oil . . . Gals.	400,290	2·99	3,000	0·02	2,600	0·02	2,988	0·02	..	..
Cotton, raw . . . Tons	17,246	93·08	30,447	187·38	54,603	302·54	42,657	276·19	86,482	530·01
Salt . . . . „	84,615	5·50	83,386	12·06	94,611	13·50	119,763	17·40	100,918	15·66
Seeds* . . . . „	25,586	18·83	73,182	60·22	77,003	64·18	49,870	31·35	56,900	50·39
Fish* . . . . Cwts.	21,468	6·95	23,561	6·87	19,698	6·70	22,880	6·44	11,119	2·32
Fodder, bran and pollards . „	267,777	9·41	274,440	9·21	14,188	10·02	15,581	10·34	13,278	8·88
Other articles*	...	57·09	...	56·16	...	50·29	...	48·76	...	55·47
Total . .	...	476·78	...	675·00	...	760·70	...	606·81	...	8 86·52
Foreign Merchandise—										
Carriages and Carts . . .	...	4·08	...	4·15	...	2·28	...	2·69	...	2·90
Dried fruits* . . . Tons	7,006	34·70	6,059	33·50	5,084	29·38	5,428	27·82	4,657	25·06
Kerosene Oil . . . Gals.	310,444	2·08	1,604,389	9·33	1,157,276	6·89	1,977,674	12·00	2,676,901	15·92
Grey cotton piece-goods . Yds.	872,440	2·14	638,606	1·58	925,961	2·20	1,027,520	2·22	570,340	1·11
White cotton piece-goods . „	1,542,834	3·78	4,156,326	8·84	3,965,901	8·43	3,622,849	8·64	2,264,544	4·20
Coloured cotton piece-goods „	6,198,194	14·06	2,436,854	5·69	1,844,108	4·00	1,585,718	3·65	2,084,592	3·87
Sugar . . . . Tons	3,035	7·60	2,053	5·54	2,708	7·28	2,890	7·69	1,334	3·59
Other articles*	...	32·70	...	33·34	...	33·52	...	30·71	...	40·40
Total . .	...	101·14	...	101·97	...	93·98	...	95·42	...	97·05

* For the Share of Burma for 1933-34 to 1936-37, see table No. 34.

TABLE No. 39.

Exports of the more important articles (Indian and Foreign) at the subordinate ports of the Province of Sind.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
EXPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice in the husk—					
Keti bandar	10,638	787	6,248	4,476	30
Shah bandar	543	—	—	—	..
Sokhi bandar	..	..	..	..	6,264
Rice not in the husk—					
Keti bandar	47,368	12,525	9,444	13,576	18,771
Sando bandar	88,193	47,893	28,860	26,182	29,366
Shah bandar	53,580	53,083	49,754	58,280	1,31,738
Sokhi bandar	..	..	..	..	98,712
Cotton seed—					
Keti bandar	1,144	1,268	7,554	5,236	15,776
Wool, raw—					
Keti bandar	1,135	..	6,739	6,347	1,870
Fire wood—					
Keti bandar	67,143	61,922	51,674	36,382	49,503
Shah bandar	1,162	3,778	1,213	2,011	636
Other articles—					
Keti bandar	60,553	61,466	71,211	63,907	74,641
Sando bandar	142	22	38	414	298
Shah bandar	7,678	15,979	9,770	6,801	6,525
Sokhi bandar	..	..	..	..	24,535
Total—					
Keti bandar	1,87,981	1,37,968	1,52,870	1,29,924	1,60,591
Sando bandar	88,335	47,915	28,898	26,596	29,664
Shah bandar	62,963	72,840	60,737	67,092	1,38,899
Sokhi bandar	..	..	..	..	1,29,511
GRAND TOTAL	3,39,279	2,58,723	2,42,505	2,23,612	4,58,665

NOTE :—Sokhi port was opened on the 1st September 1937.

IMPORTS.

Indian merchandise.—Cotton yarn and piece-goods and cigarettes were imported mainly from Bombay, coal, iron and steel and gunny bags from Bengal, cement from Kathiawar, matches from Bengal and Bombay, provisions and groundnuts from Kathiawar and Bombay, fruits and vegetables from Kathiawar, Madras and Bombay, and copra and spices from Madras and Travancore.

Foreign merchandise.—Imports of cotton yarn and piece-goods, cigarettes, motor cars and motor lorries came mostly from Bombay.

EXPORTS.

Indian produce and manufactures.—Gram and hides and skins were exported chiefly to Madras, fish to Bombay, salt to Bengal (100,509 tons), fodder to Bombay, Cutch and Kathiawar, jowar and bajra to Kathiawar and Cutch. Pulse went to Madras, Kathiawar and Cutch, rice to Bombay, Cutch and Kathiawar and wheat to Bombay (48,327 tons), Cutch (4,095 tons), Kathiawar (3,245 tons) and Madras (2,541 tons). Wheat flour was exported to Madras, Bombay, Kathiawar, Goa and Bengal and seeds to Bombay, Kathiawar, Cutch and Madras. Shipments of cotton, the most important article in coasting trade, amounted to 66,256 tons to Bombay, 14,583 tons to Madras, 2,021 tons to Bengal, 2,743 tons to French Ports, 850 tons to Kathiawar and 29 tons to other coasting ports.

Foreign merchandise.—Carriages and carts went mainly to Bombay dried fruits to Bombay and Madras, kerosene oil to Kathiawar and Cutch and cotton piece-goods and sugar to Bombay and Baluchistan.

SUBORDINATE PORTS.

Keti Bandar, Sando Bandar, Shah Bandar and Sokhi Bandar.—The total value of the entire trade of these four ports, which is confined to the coasting trade, increased from Rs. 3·16 lakhs to Rs. 6·28 lakhs, to which Keti Bandar contributed 42 per cent. Sando Bandar 5 per cent., Shah Bandar 23 per cent. and Sokhi Bandar 30 per cent. Rice is the principal article of trade. Sokhi exported 130 tons of rice (not in the husk) to Cutch and 1,093 tons to Karachi, while Keti Bandar, Sando Bandar, and Shah Bandar sent 182 tons, 362 tons and 1,337 tons, respectively to Cutch.

TABLE No. 40.

Shipping.—Table showing particulars of vessels entering into and clearing from the ports of the Province of Sind.

Description.	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
FOREIGN TRADE—										
Steamers and Motor Vessels—										
Entered	286	843,434	272	792,902	295	901,480	313	969,401	374	1,151,324
Cleared	220	604,596	246	690,517	225	638,987	278	801,041	323	958,725
Total	506	1,448,030	518	1,483,419	520	1,540,467	591	1,770,442	697	2,110,049
Sailing Vessels—										
Entered	259	20,077	310	24,738	329	25,712	353	27,218	350	28,235
Cleared	286	22,483	318	25,450	329	25,880	340	27,396	382	30,370
Total	545	42,560	628	50,188	658	51,592	693	54,614	732	58,605
Total Foreign Vessels	1,051	1,490,590	1,146	1,533,607	1,178	1,592,059	1,284	1,825,056	1,429	2,168,654
COASTING TRADE—										
Steamers and Motor Vessels—										
Entered	560	1,357,185	655	1,560,012	626	1,527,824	667	1,510,017	609	1,493,379
Cleared	628	1,601,732	681	1,659,218	697	1,772,902	705	1,667,037	658	1,681,923
Total	1,188	2,958,917	1,336	3,219,230	1,323	3,300,726	1,372	3,177,054	1,267	3,175,302
Sailing Vessels—										
Entered	2,502	115,864	2,991	141,941	3,197	146,911	2,900	130,668	3,267	142,602
Cleared	2,548	116,672	2,969	140,710	3,143	143,826	2,871	130,971	3,279	143,963
Total	5,050	232,536	5,960	282,651	6,340	290,737	5,771	261,639	6,546	286,565
Total Coasting Vessels	6,238	3,191,453	7,296	3,501,881	7,663	3,591,463	7,143	3,438,693	7,813	3,461,867

TABLE No. 41.

Table showing the number of vessels, other than country craft, of each nationality that entered the port of Karachi.

Colours.	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	527	1,389,892	554	1,470,567	459	1,269,900	470	1,285,795	494	1,383,099
British Indian	129	71,638	166	83,359	219	246,743	266	294,584	234	303,955
Total	656	1,461,530	720	1,553,926	678	1,516,733	736	1,580,379	728	1,687,054
Foreign—										
Japanese	33	129,955	51	209,629	74	304,319	72	290,071	63	250,768
Italian	58	219,517	56	209,388	47	170,760	48	170,741	62	212,667
German	40	175,949	40	184,793	45	202,445	41	184,807	45	205,137
Norwegian	24	84,747	28	80,760	34	84,759	27	65,038	22	70,255
American	14	51,226	14	52,163	23	80,713	22	80,452	22	79,090
Dutch	9	39,069	7	28,350	7	29,360	10	39,531	14	57,569
Swedish	11	35,427	10	31,975	11	34,133	11	34,806	9	26,930
Greek	1	3,199	1	1,930	2	6,082	12	32,439	7	21,235
Panama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11,660
Soviet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5,937
Yugoslavian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5,739
Danish	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,154	1	5,064
Hungarian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,722
Egyptian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,876
Total	190	739,089	207	798,988	243	912,571	244	899,039	255	957,649
GRAND TOTAL	846	2,200,619	927	2,352,914	921	2,429,304	980	2,479,418	983	2,644,703

Shipping.—The average tonnage per steamer entered and cleared in the foreign trade rose further from 2,996 tons to 3,027 tons. Sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade were country craft trading with ports in the Persian Gulf, Kenya Colony, Zanzibar, Aden, Maldives and Somaliland Protectorate.

TABLE No. 42.

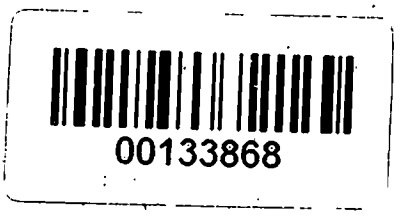
Table showing the values of imports and exports by air for the last five years :—

	1933-34.	1934-35	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.					
Private—					
Merchandise . .	6,57,450	10,54,819	11,99,457	12,24,949	6,32,833
Treasure—					
Gold . . .	1,93,089	1,45,546	40,483	70,903	53,557
Silver . .	..	1,000	183	1,325	..
Currency notes .	11,045	17,545	37,780	150	..
Government stores .	1,156	11,651	775	544	5,387
Total .	8,63,640	12,30,561	12,78,678	12,97,871	6,91,777
EXPORTS.					
Private—					
Merchandise . .	45,545	68,170	1,72,372	1,75,895	2,21,638
Treasure—					
Gold . . .	..	..	..	..	2,67,809
Silver . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Currency notes .	1,02,700	1,03,930	45,900	1,09,100	1,50,675
Government stores .	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	1,48,245	1,72,100	2,18,272	2,84,995	6,40,122

S. N. GUPTA,
Collector of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
KARACHI;
27th May 1938.

MGIPC—S1—IV-19-4—12-7-38—210.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